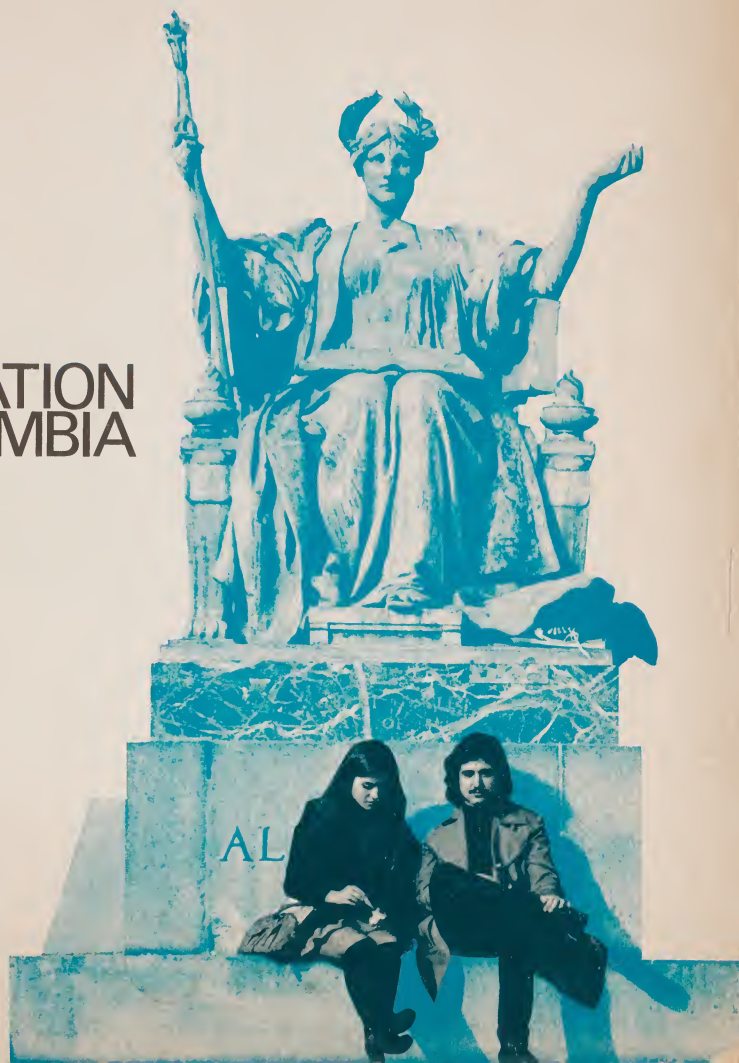


Columbia College Today

SUMMER 1973

COEDUCATION
AT COLUMBIA



COLUMBIA NEEDS YOU—



to recruit for the College.

The Alumni Secondary Schools Committee works with the Admissions Office to help attract qualified applicants from every part of the country to Columbia College.

Alumni interested in working with the Admissions Office can contact Director of Admissions Michael Lacopo at 212 Hamilton Hall. He will put you in touch with the Alumni Secondary Schools Committee in your area.

Within the Family

A new set of initials has appeared at the end of the "Within the Family" column, indicating that CCT has a new Editor. Each editor has his own philosophy, and mine is that regular publication is necessary if a magazine is to fulfill its purpose. It is impossible to give an absolute guarantee that CCT will appear four times a year like clockwork, but I'm going to try to see that it happens.

Also sworn to this worthy objective is CCT's new Associate Editor, Jamie Katz. We are both dedicated to the concept that the magazine must be published on time, and the months ahead will indicate how well we are able to fulfill our vow.

It is particularly important that we succeed because

Columbia College is troubled by a disaffected and apathetic body of alumni who, for one reason or another, are perfectly willing to forget that Columbia College still exists. Four reminders a year of the College's existence, in the form of this magazine, may help to rekindle a once strong interest. Our intention is to report what is going on at Columbia, without any sugarcoating. As the coeducation story in this issue will reveal, the College has some severe problems, and alumni have every right to know exactly what these problems are. At the same time, when a major success has occurred at Columbia, it is our obligation to report it as well, as the story in the "Around the Quads" section about the Community Youth Program will indicate.

The relative ages of Jamie Katz and myself will be an asset in our attempts to give a valid picture of life at Columbia. As a member of the Class of '66, I have been away from Columbia long enough to see a very different College now that I have returned, and I shall use this perspective in my attempts to describe the changes that have occurred. As a recent graduate who was a student during this period of transition, Katz can provide insights into what it is now like to be a Columbia College student.

We are looking forward to fulfilling our new responsibilities and to telling our readers what is happening at Columbia College today.

S. S.

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Columbia College Today

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COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

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Around The Quads

NEW DIRECTIONS

A proposal envisaging major reform of Columbia's general education program was submitted to the University Senate in February by Provost and Executive Vice President for Academic Affairs Wm. Theodore de Bary '41. Responding to increased pressures for accelerating degree programs and the fragmenting effects of specialization, the de Bary plan would reaffirm the University's commitment to liberal education and the humanities. Through the creation of new interdisciplinary and interdivisional courses, general education would be integrated into the graduate and professional divisions, and new academic options would be available to undergraduates.

In his statement, embodied in a 23-page document entitled "University Directions II," Dr. de Bary said he

proposes "a new kind of 'open university' within the modern multiversity—a program of general and continuing education which is open to all students and serves as a meeting ground for the disciplines and professions."

The need for reform stems in part from the shifting trend in government educational policy which places, according to the report, an increasingly "heavy emphasis on vocationally-oriented education and the acceleration of degree programs of all sorts," and must be seen "against the background of increasing dependence of so-called private education on public support." Dr. de Bary declared, "it is easy to see in this trend a threat to liberal education and the humanities."

Dr. de Bary cites another impulse for reform: a growing sense from within the University community of "the trend toward intellectual fragmentation and its dangers . . . when everything in the contemporary educational

world propels us into intense competition in increasingly specialized fields."

What is needed, he submits, "is a fuller mobilization of the intellectual resources of the University and the establishment of mechanisms to facilitate and integrate contributions from existing units of academic organization into a University-wide program."

In more concrete terms, the objectives for 1973-4 include the establishment of a University-wide coordinating council to link the deans and committees-on-instruction of the different schools in their efforts to plan courses and create guidelines for the program. A student-faculty Seminar on General Education and the Humanities will be organized to examine the educational issues underlying the program. In addition, Dr. de Bary proposes to institute a pilot group of general education courses in the humanities, probably in the law, medicine, architecture, and arts and sciences divi-

sions. Future discussions will explore fuller use of intersessions for new programs; three-year A.B. options with full general education requirements for undergraduates; and a fellowship program which would enable faculty and students to prepare texts and engage in special studies in the humanities as a preparation for teaching general education courses.

In an interview, Dr. de Bary explained that "many of the faculty members have tended to become confined through the ordinary pressures of academic life to teaching that serves mainly departmental programs, and they don't have easy opportunities for coming together with their colleagues in other disciplines to discuss problems of mutual concern.

"There was," he continued, "no force or influence exerted on the part of the University administration in support of the faculty, particularly junior faculty, engaging in general education. The normal trend of things, working through the departmental structure, encouraged the divisive process." A revitalized general education program, according to Dr. de Bary, would not only help lure distinguished scholars out of their comparative isolation, but by having junior staff working with senior faculty on texts and instruction, would furnish "an opportunity to publish which served both their pedagogic needs and professional advancement."

How will the de Bary program affect the College in the immediate fu-

Excerpts from "University Directions II"

"... In the midst of these strong and inescapable trends toward specialization and vocationalism in the work of the University, it is essential that the humane values and concerns underlying every branch of learning be rearticulated. The humanities can no longer be thought of as limited to studies of high cultural traditions and their literary expression. They go beyond the latter in affirming that the human aspect of things should remain a central concern on virtually every level of educational and cultural endeavor, from college to graduate and professional school."

"... What we propose then is a program of general and continuing education with its base in the college experience but its core extending upward into advanced fields of study, so that the trunk and branches of the university tree feed and sustain each other's growth."

"... If there are any educational constants to be observed, they are to be found in the need for both specialized training in certain disciplines and liberal education in the humanities to start from the first years of college and continue throughout university education."

"... Neglect of general education in favor of high-powered specialization was already beginning to take its toll, as students shrank back from success-oriented careers, and could only 'find' themselves or grope for their bearings through endless, aimless wanderings away from the university. Students were draft-resisters well before the war — refusing to step forward into the professional rat-race or compete for academic honors. For them, academia had already lost any semblance of integrity, precisely because its integrative forces were seen to lose ground everywhere in the curriculum, in the teaching process and in budgetary decisions."

"... General education seems to many inherently unstable, and the discussion of human values or goals is always somewhat vague and inconclusive. Notwithstanding these difficulties, however, we must try to cope with them or be condemned to a worse fate. Students conclude that a university which so avoids questions of values and priorities is indifferent to human needs, insensitive to suffering, incapable of facing up to its moral and social responsibilities. The university appears non-committal and 'value-free', when, for undergraduates looking to it for leadership, it should appear 'value-full.'"

"... What this means is that general education and disciplinary training must be thought of as complementary and parallel pursuits, not competing or divergent ones. The former view of general education as a broadening experience in the early years of college, followed by intensive specialization, must give way to a conception of general education as continuing in later years, and of specialized training as starting earlier, alongside of general education, for those ready to make that commitment. What we cannot yield to is the widespread pressure from both foundations and government to speed up the whole process and hasten the acquisition of degrees in a fewer number of years, very probably at the expense of any liberal education. There is room for — and indeed much to be gained by — advancing the practical employment of one's skills in professional work and teaching. But we cannot surrender liberal education to the demands for speed-up in the production of technicians. Our approach to the problem should be not to speed up the assembly line but to get education off the treadmill of routine professionalism and onto the double-track of disciplined competence and humane learning."



Vice President deBary

ture? "It should enhance our possibilities and options," asserted Associate Dean Michael Rosenthal, "and should make easier what the College would like in fact to happen — the breaking down of rigid departmental divisions. The reality for the College student will be the option to take more interesting courses."

Dean Peter Pouncey, noting that there is "no thought of tampering with requirements," and that the College Committee on Instruction "retains its mandate to approve changes in the curriculum," added, "the people who misread the de Bary proposal see it as vocational training through the back door. What is wrong with this assessment," he continued, "is the notion that somehow we will produce a doctor or a lawyer after four years of undergraduate work. We will do nothing of the sort. He may not even gain time on his medical or law degree. It does open up the possibility that in a biology department which has offered nothing but molecular biology you may now have a course in human biology offered by the medical school. This would be an enrichment of the curriculum for the College students whether they want to be doctors or not."

In his discussion with CCT, Dr. de Bary considered the question of specialization in the College.

"I do not think of this in terms of actually moving vocational education down into the College, but of recognizing the need of College students to achieve the basic disciplinary prerequisites for specialized work. There is often a problem reconciling this with the need for general education."

What Dr. de Bary would like to see is the student getting an early start on the acquisition of basic skills which would serve him well in advancing to professional studies, much like the pre-med who begins his basic science sequence in his freshman year and spreads out the satisfaction of his C.C. and Humanities requirements. An example of this would be a student planning eventually to specialize in Chinese area studies — he should be able to commence his language work early and move on to a mastery of basic analytic disciplines such as economics, history, and sociology without being compelled by the majoring system to concentrate on uniquely Chinese subject matter.

"The problem now," Dr. de Bary went on, "is that the majoring programs, which appeared relatively late in the evolution of the College, have become more and more demanding and have made it more difficult for the student to get a general education."

"With increasing emphasis upon vocational and professional training

there would be a further tendency to squeeze out general education. Mine is an effort to create a counter-pressure and recover some of the lost ground."

The tone of Dr. de Bary's proposals is necessarily general. Open-mindedness, trial-and-error, and detached consideration of tomorrow's policies will be the first stage in any recasting of Columbia's shape and form.

"I don't see a sudden or drastic change," he told CCT. "I'm not talking about a large-scale restructuring now. I'm trying first to accomplish something within existing structures and then gradually to develop new structures to fit new needs."

"The events of 1968 tended to deprive the College of the kind of stability needed to concentrate attention on problems of the kind Daniel Bell was talking about. His *Reforming of General Education* was one of the casualties of 1968." In his 1966 study, Prof. Bell also called for multi-disciplinary courses and a continuing study of general education in the College.

The Executive Vice President was most explicit on the need for consensus.

"These days Columbia isn't going to get anywhere simply by showing how great we are at disagreeing with each other. We're not going to impress anybody, we're not going to attract faculty and students, we're not going to find money, on the basis of disagreement. So we've got to see where we can mold some consensus as to the aims and the goals that we are pursuing."

PUBLISH OR PERISH

Assistant Professor of Art History Eugene Santomasso was the cover story of the Winter 1972 issue of CCT as "One of the Best of a New Breed of College Teachers." Prof. Santomasso has announced he is leaving Columbia because there is "little hope" he will be granted tenure by his department in the next two years.

As examples of existing or projected courses adaptable to the program, Dr. de Bary cited the following, among others:

Anthropology V3026x Sociocultural dimensions of poverty.

A cross-cultural analysis and comparison of the effects of poverty on rural and urban populations. An investigation of the types of sociocultural arrangement produced by poverty and its social and political implications.

Biology-Geology W3092y Urban Ecology.

Physical and biological problems created by urban man. Consequences of population growth and urbanization, the rising demand for power, and the increased exposure of man to synthetic chemical compounds, considered in terms of resource utilization, health effects, and climactic modification. Overcrowding, urban transportation, and noise pollution.

Law-Philosophy W9067 Philosophy of Law.

An intensive study of vital problems of the philosophy of law, such as the right of privacy, civil disobedience, judicial law-making, scientific developments, and legal responsibility.

Public Health-History W4660y Topics in the social history of medicine and health care.

Ideas, attitudes, practices, and institutions in the treatment of disease and the maintenance of health from the ancient world to the present.

INITIAL SUCCESS

To the uninitiated eye, the list of student organizations at Columbia College can seem as tangled with acronyms as the alphabetical thickets of the New Deal. Lettered nicknames like UDC, PDD, LASO, and BOM of FBH bedevil incoming freshmen and out-of-touch alumni alike. One such organization is the CYP, or Community Youth Program, whose initials have come to signify an energetic new project of student service to the community.

Boasting some fifty to sixty College and Barnard members, the CYP offers three overlapping programs to hundreds of neighborhood children, mostly third and fourth graders at P.S. 179 on Amsterdam Avenue and 102nd Street. The Community Youth Program began in 1971 as a Saturday sports and recreation group under the aegis of the Community Service Council (CSC). The CYP subsequently expanded to include weekday tutoring at the school and a Big Brother and Big Sister program designed to provide adult guidance and companionship to children, most of whose parents are deceased, imprisoned, or incapacitated. At the same time that the CYP expanded, it broke off from the CSC. The CSC, in case you're lost already, grew out of a split in the now defunct Citizenship Council following the turbulent spring of 1968.

The CYP has been administered by the quartet of David Dijohn '74, Kenneth Lee '73, Brad Higgins '74, and Steven Sims '73. Sims, who captained last autumn's lightweight football varsity, is well-equipped for the job of teacher-counselor. Raised in Omaha, he says he attended "the three worst grammar schools in town, and then the worst junior high school in Nebraska." After a promising though up-and-down high school career, he was recruited for Columbia by "a rabbi and a social worker," under the proviso that he prep for another year. This done, Sims arrived in New York and soon recognized the problems and handicaps of the surrounding neighborhood's children as those he had



Steve Sims: "We certainly get as much out of the program as the kids do."

ANDREW AXES

faced himself. He also found community service work a perfect complement to his major studies in sociology. At Columbia, he has done well academically and will enter the Graduate School of Social Work this fall.

Sims emphasizes the importance of community work to black students at Columbia, and has personally recruited at least thirty into the CYP. "For them to ignore the needs of the black community would be almost criminal. In fact," he continues, "it's an insult that so many students in general do a four-year hitch at Columbia without making some positive contribution to the very community they live in." Sims stresses the reciprocal nature of the learning process. "We don't go down there with a paternalistic attitude—it wouldn't work. We certainly get as much out of the program as the kids do."

One of the CYP's most enthusiastic supporters is Bess Reynolds, principal of P.S. 179. "Everybody is ecstatic about them," she says. "It's one of our most successful programs. Our classroom teachers report marvelous results with the tutoring program." As a professional educator, Mrs. Reynolds believes the program is extremely beneficial to the Columbia volunteers. "They're finding out about learning disabilities and the real worth of individual instruction. It's a great opportunity to know children, inner-city kids,

and discover what makes them tick and what it takes to make them learn."

The Community Youth Program is receiving support and careful scrutiny from Big Brothers Inc. of New York. Due to the unprecedented level of student participation in a program similar to their nationally-known efforts, Big Brothers Inc. is considering the CYP as a pilot program, and is training Columbia volunteers in Big Brother-style counseling. If the Columbia experiment continues to be successful, parallel programs will be organized at other metropolitan campuses.

It is largely the initiative and perseverance of Brad Higgins, president of the junior class, which has enabled Big Brother to do so well at Columbia. Big Brother Higgins is currently trying to persuade Pamphratia, the fraternity organization which he also heads, to contribute to the CYP's near-empty coffers.

Prior budgetary hurdles have been cleared by improvisation. A CYP summer program, independent of Columbia, was funded last year by corporate donations and Higgins hopes that similar fund-raising will bear fruit in time for this summer. But the activities of the Community Youth Program are above all subsidized by the determination of its members to carry on their work with the children of the Columbia community.

THE ALUMNI ASSEMBLE

Long hair, short hair, three-piece suit or turtleneck sweater, they came. From Miami and Phoenix and Ontario and Brooklyn, 240 members of the newly organized Assembly of the Columbia College Alumni Association descended upon Alma Mater in March for the Assembly's first plenary session, dedicated to the proposition that ideas too, can be a legitimate form of contribution to the College.

In keeping with the recent reorganization of the Alumni Association in which all alumni became members and the Association merged with two formerly distinct groups—the Columbia College Fund and the Columbia College Council—the Assembly was created in order to give alumni a vehicle for expressing their feelings about educational policy and planning in the College. The 2400 Assembly members include all former directors of the Association and the College Fund, all former members of the College Council, recipients of alumni awards, Trustees who are College alumni, College members of the University Senate, class presidents, class fund chairmen, area and regional chairmen, John Jay Scholars, Century Club members, class sponsors, active recruiters, and others who, over the years, have displayed a continuing interest in the College. Alumni Association Vice President Bernard Sunshine '46 was instrumental in organizing the Assembly.

In the morning session ten distinguished speakers addressed themselves to three broad topics of College concern: "The Quality of Life," "Educational Goals," and "The Student Body." These categories served as the basis for the afternoon workshop sessions, which were held to discuss the issues raised in the morning. The final afternoon meeting consisted of reports summarizing the conclusions of each workshop.

The lead-off speaker on "The Quality of Life" was Professor Emeritus of Architecture Percival Goodman. Outlining what he felt were the distinguishing features of private and public higher education, and calling physical environment "a container of social en-

vironment," Prof. Goodman stated that the College should see itself as a center of "innovation," and recommended that a new campus be planned in the suburbs of New York, within commuting distance of Morningside Heights. Condemning a suggestion that Columbia join the State University system, he declared "If Columbia cannot support 3000 students, let it support 2000, 1000, or 500—but let them be the quality students of the country."

William Sharpe '73, chairman of the Undergraduate Academic Affairs Committee, criticized living quarters, food, and security in the residence halls. He said that the "overwhelming sense of the quality of student life is not good," and added "a good food plan might improve the life of the average Columbian—it might even increase the life of the average Columbian."

Bronx Borough President Robert Abrams '60 termed the idea of moving the College out of New York "absolutely unthinkable." He declared "Columbia is very much a New York City institution and must remain so." In his remarks, which focused on community relations, Mr. Abrams called on Columbia to play a more "active role" in the community, and urged the University to limit its outward expansion, to "adopt" a high school in Harlem with tutoring and curricular aid, and to offer University facilities to the neighborhood for special courses such as consumer protection.

University Professor Jacques Barzun '27 headed the list of speakers on "Educational Goals." His remarks can be found on page 25 of this issue. University Vice President and Provost Wm. Theodore de Bary '41 also addressed the Assembly, outlining his proposals for academic reform, which are explained on page 4.

Lawyer and author Edward N. Costikyan '47 said that a university should attempt to expose the student to many fields of inquiry in the hope that he would become "first infected and then inflamed" with a passion for learning. One goal of education, he stated, must be "to help students find a role they will be happy playing in a real world of real life and real problems," that is, "the production of peo-

ple capable of doing the world's work." Mr. Costikyan suggested that it should be a major goal of education, now especially, "to help meet the world's insatiable demand for people who can do." He urged Columbia "to adhere to those educational standards and objectives which the College set for itself many, many years ago, and which have nurtured it and us through these many years."

In an address replete with anecdotes and aphorisms, Jack Arbolino '42, Program Services Officer for the College Entrance Examination Board, cautioned against "self-satisfaction" at Columbia and suggested that the time had come for some reexamination. Citing what he called "the prejudiced attitude of some alumni toward the School of General Studies," he said "diverse forms of preparation as well as diverse purposes should be recognized and rewarded." Mr. Arbolino recommended less emphasis on "rote, regulation, and residence requirements," and advised that the College "substantially increase the granting of credit by examination," to let "each student learn at his own rate."

To introduce "the Student Body," Director of College Admissions Michael Lapoco '57 described how Colum-



Professor Percival Goodman

bia students are chosen. "Your admissions office fulfills its obligation to its faculty," he said, "by recruiting tough, academically-directed kids who are able to work well in our program." He added that "such a student body tends to be financially poor — we have the highest percentage of students on financial aid in the Ivy League." Calling for more alumni help in the area of recruiting, Mr. Lacopo said "this work provides a form of participation in the continuing life of the College that is far more personal than signing a check — and we desperately need both forms of giving."

Norman Podhoretz '50, author and editor of *Commentary* magazine, spoke of the "crisis of faith" in the values and purposes of liberal education. Proclaiming the importance of "the examined life," he said we must prevent the "degenerative mutation" of colleges, which he saw as evolving from "sanctuaries" to "inquisitional centers of a narrow and dogmatic" radicalism.

Professor of History James P. Shenton '49, beloved teacher of two decades of undergraduates, criticized the senior faculty for neglecting College instruction, and described the student body as "cantankerous, difficult — and interesting." "They are as interesting as you were, as much of a challenge as you were," he told the alumni. "There is a difference," Prof. Shenton added. "They are twenty-five to fifty years older than you were."

When the morning session adjourned, the Assembly moved over to Ferris Booth Hall for a box luncheon and a few words from President McGill, who described a frenzied day in the life of a university president, and from Dean Pouncey, who called Columbia "one of the two finest undergraduate institutions in the United States," along with the University of Chicago. The College is, the Dean declared, "within the Ivy League and beyond the Ivy League, unparalleled for its intellectual rigor and accomplishment."

The workshop reports concentrated on the College's location, admissions, the quality and worth of general education courses, and dormitory life.

Strong opposition to any move

from New York or physical separation from the rest of the University was indicated, but an objective and continuing study of the possibility of relocation was called for. Greater alumni commitment to recruiting was urged, along with a proposal that alumni offer the use of their homes to accommodate applicants visiting the campus. One workshop asked a surprised Assembly whether in a time of "institutional fragility," a student's loyalty to Columbia could be "surreptitiously" considered before admission.

Prof. de Bary's proposals evoked much attention. Several groups approved a reemphasis on general education and a continuing study of its contents, and called for increased faculty attention to undergraduate teaching. Many of the workshops agreed with Bill Sharpe that the alumni ought to help improve the residence halls situation.

Alumni Association President Victor Futter '39 assessed the importance of the first Assembly. "It will have a tremendous impact and influence on the direction of alumni activities," he said. "The alumni are now talking about core issues and are willing to help in those issues." Mr. Futter feels that if alumni are asked to face the challenges of the College "their interest will revive." The Alumni Association plans to make the Assembly an annual event at least, and hopes to establish future Assemblies outside the New York area.

IS NOTHING SACROSANCT?

The new Editor-in-Chief of the *Columbia Daily Spectator* is named Gail Robinson. Now Gail is an unusual name for a Columbia College student, but not for a Barnard student, which is what Gail Robinson is. Since 1877, until Gail Robinson appeared on the horizon, *Spectator* Editors-in-Chief had all been males. Is nothing sacrosanct any more?

For those Spec Managing Board members of the past, before your blood curdles, read on. Gail takes lots of courses at Columbia and even lives in Furnald Hall. She prefers not to



Gail Robinson

identify herself as a Barnard student but as a Columbia University student. She hobnobs with Dean Pouncey, rubs elbows with Bill McGill and has proven her toughness in the same way that countless Spec editors of the past have done: at her Managing Board interview.

In bygone years the outgoing editors would interview (or rather mercilessly grill) their prospective successors. Recently it has been the incoming editors, fighting furiously among themselves, who have determined who shall be what in the newspaper's hierarchy. Gail had to sweat out a five-hour session which began at eleven one wintry night while her six colleagues determined if she or Dan Dolgin would inherit the throne. At two in the morning both candidates were summoned to answer questions of such vital import as "if you had to meet with a corporate president to get money for *Spectator*, would you insult him?"

Hopefully not. Both Gail and Dolgin, who became Business Manager, have to be concerned with money. *Spectator* almost died late last year, but concern in the University community and a \$25,000 loan from Columbia to pay off a computerized typesetting machine rescued the paper. Still to be resolved is a \$16,000

phone bill that was paid for by Columbia. "Otherwise our phones would probably have been disconnected," Gail said.

Another problem is recruiting staff. Spectator is not a good extra-curricular activity for those who like to go to sleep early; in fact it is not good for those who like to sleep at all. Gail expects to work 70 hours a week "but it may be more than that," she added with a smile, and will be in the office until two a.m. most nights. "There are lots of editors who have done well academically," she said. "The one thing that's bad is that you really can't enjoy your work."

Getting more women would be an excellent way to solve staff problems. Since Eleanor Prescott became an editor in 1967 there have been seven women members of Managing Board but females are still relatively scarce in the Spec office. One reason has been a certain amount of male chauvinist piggishness on the part of some of the male chauvinist pigs on the staff. This will now change. "This year it will be different," Gail Robinson commented, "not only because of me but because of a different attitude on the part of the men on the staff."

A LEGEND RETIRES

Dwight C. Miner first came to Columbia as a seventeen-year old freshman in September 1922. Now he is retiring, following an unbroken fifty-year stay at Columbia as an undergraduate, graduate student, faculty member, and legend. Some sixty-eight year-olds are younger than others. Professor Miner, despite being at the mandatory age for retirement, exhibits the vigor of a man half his age.

What Dwight Miner is is a teacher. He was honored some years ago on the cover of *Time* as one of America's great college teachers and he is still as good in the classroom as he ever was. He speaks animatedly, raising and lowering his voice as the situation demands, bouncing around the front of the room, gesturing mightily with his arms. The excitement evident in his voice is passed on to his students who feel themselves completely involved with the material.

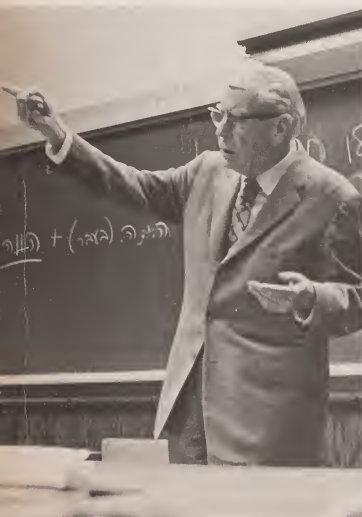
In class Prof. Miner maintains a certain degree of formality. His stu-

dents are addressed as "Mr." and so are the subjects of the lesson. In one Contemporary Civilization class he referred to certain individuals as Mr. Hegel, Mr. Descartes, Mr. Marx, and even Mr. Napoleon. Despite this formality, he does his best to make his students feel at home in class. One student prefaced an answer to a question about Hegel by saying "what little I know about Hegel..." Prof. Miner told him, "we all know just a little about Hegel."

Dwight Miner is most closely identified with his role as the historian of Columbia. Thousands of students first met him at his rollicking "History of Columbia College" lectures during Freshman Week, and to this day, at the drop of a hat, he'll tell his listeners why the elevator shaft in Hamilton Hall is so narrow (he devoted an entire CC class this year to a history of Hamilton Hall), or why the Columbia Commencement was traditionally held so early (President Nicholas Murray Butler had to hurry off to Europe to meet with foreign statesmen.)

When the History department receives letters from students asking for information about Columbia or its alumni, these requests are traditionally

The Miner style.



sent on to Prof. Miner. An example of one he received recently:

"I am doing a report on Alexander Hamilton who went to your college. I would appreciate it very much if you would send me any information on him. Thank you."

It is noteworthy that in his last year on the faculty, just as he has done many times in the past, Prof. Miner is teaching CC. Although it is considered to be the cornerstone of the Columbia College general education program, senior faculty members tend to regard the teaching of CC with the same affection they have for students who fall asleep in their classes. As a result the course is primarily taught by junior staff, some of whom are graduate students and not full-time members of the faculty. It is because of this imbalance that Prof. Miner continues to teach CC. "There has to be some kind of senior representation in a class of this sort," he declared. "It is a very important course if properly taught."

Students appreciate this attitude. Many of his freshmen were advised by upperclass friends to get on registration lines early to choose his section. "They said if I wasn't one of the first hundred on line there was no chance

to get him," said Greg Rice, a freshman who is fortunate enough to be in Prof. Miner's class.

Despite the contributions he has made to the teaching of CC, Prof. Miner was happiest this year teaching his seminar on American society in the 1920's and 1930's. "My heart is in my senior seminar," he declared. His heart is also with undergraduates. As Moore Collegiate Professor he holds a chair which emphasizes his devotion to Columbia College.

It is only natural that Prof. Miner is approaching retirement with mixed emotions. "If you like teaching," he said, "if your being is very closely bound up with teaching, you wonder how it is going to be when the best part of your life is gone." As a compensation, however, he will have a freedom he could not have had when he was tied down to a teaching schedule.

"My wife and I thought about going to the Soviet Union in August, but I said to her it wasn't a good idea because we'd have to be back too soon. 'No we don't,' she told me," Prof. Miner related with a bittersweet smile.

Naturally he has certain projects in mind, including the possible com-

pletion of a monumental history of Columbia University that was started for the University's bicentennial celebration in 1954. He is also going to involve himself in studies in United States intellectual history.

The sense of freedom is appreciated by Prof. Miner, but he cautions that "you have to have a structure, you have to redirect your energies so you can preserve your vitality and redirect your accomplishments. You just can't exist on memories of the old days."

Memories of the old days will be plentiful, but retirement does not mean that Dwight C. Miner will sever his ties with the University that has been his life. "My ties with Columbia," he told CCT, "will last as long as I'm alive."

(Prof. Miner will reminisce about his fifty years at Columbia in the next issue of CCT.)



ALAN SCOTT DODGE

Coeducation at Columbia:

Columbia College and Barnard Have Drawn Closer Together...

...But Not Close Enough for Columbia

PHOTOS BY SEPP SEITZ

Columbia College, according to its catalogue, is "the undergraduate liberal arts college for men in the University." Barnard College defines itself as "The Undergraduate College of Liberal Arts for Women of Columbia University." Two distinct colleges, two distinct student bodies. In an era, however, in which rising costs discourage unnecessary duplication, and in which students of both sexes have indicated a desire to learn together, it is only natural that Columbia College and Barnard College have drawn closer, extending to their students the benefits of coeducation that have been familiar on other campuses for years. But they have not become coeducational colleges; Columbia is still Columbia and Barnard is still Barnard. Thanks to the Trustees of both institutions they are going to remain that way.

In February both sets of Trustees adopted the report of the Joint Committee of Trustees of Barnard College and Columbia University which called for "increased integration without assimilation" between the two institutions. Cooperation will increase in areas of curriculum planning, faculty hiring and promotion, and fiscal and administrative arrangements. Barnard will retain its identity as a separate college with its own curriculum, faculty and facilities, but will share the resources of the entire University. As Barnard President Martha Peterson declared after the adoption of the report, "Barnard and Columbia have created a system that preserves the intimacy of a small liberal arts college for women where undergraduate education is the top priority. At the same time, we are able to offer students the vast resources of a large, prestigious University and a location in the world's most vital city."

For the three-year duration of the agreement Columbia College will remain a men's school, like it or not. "Barnard has got what it wants: independence and financial terms it can live with," said Peter Pouncey, Dean of Columbia College. If Columbia is to maintain its excellence, according to Pouncey, it must become a coed school. His predecessor, Carl Hovde, thought the same way. Hovde wrote to the University administration in April, 1971, "I must insist . . . that Barnard does not have the right, any more than Columbia College does, both to remain separate and to prevent the other institution from taking a course of action which it, in turn, sees as most advantageous to its own serious purposes." Hovde added with emphasis that "Columbia College does not wish to remain a men's college, and is firmly resolved to change." (The italics are Hovde's.) Both Hovde and Pouncey believe that if Barnard does not wish to merge with the College, then Columbia must admit women on its own. They are not expected to receive any encouragement in this attitude from William J. McGill.

"I would not be disposed and I'm sure the Trustees would not be disposed to a unilateral effort of one part of the University that would have a detrimental effect on another part," declared the President. "If it is really clear that in order to survive Columbia College must admit women, it must be considered in light of its effect on Barnard College."

Columbia cannot expect to receive any cooperation from Barnard in its attempts to become coed. There is a strong feeling among students as well as faculty and administration that Barnard must be preserved as a women's college. Although students appreciate opportunities for closer contact with Columbia, most believe that outright merger would result in Barnard being swallowed up as Pembroke was by Brown.

Barnard has a tradition that goes back to its founding in 1889. Frederick A. P. Barnard, Columbia's tenth president, had unsuccessfully fought for admission of women to Columbia, but the best the Trustees would do was to agree in 1883 to grant a degree to women who passed Columbia's exam-

inations even though they were not permitted to attend classes. Only one woman fulfilled these requirements. The action of the Trustees however, was an impetus for the founding of Barnard.

Most Barnard students prefer attending a small school with a faculty dedicated to undergraduate teaching. Moreover, in an age of increasing awareness of women's rights, the role Barnard plays in women's education is significant. Barnard is not yet a hotbed of women's lib, but according to one student feminist, there is a "growing feminist consciousness" at the school. Even students who do not identify strongly with the women's movement stress Barnard's services, including its new Women's Center, and the school's tradition of turning out women who become professionals and not just housewives.

Barnard also provides its students with much greater opportunities to be taught by women. At Columbia fourteen percent of the faculty (not including the School of Nursing) and only five percent of the tenured staff are women, but at Barnard half the faculty and more than half of the tenured professors are women. "There is an insensitivity by some faculty at Columbia to women and their problems," said a Barnard student who takes many of her classes at Columbia. Moreover,

Columbia's difficulties with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare over the hiring of women did not endear it to the Barnard community.

"It's very hard for me to look at Columbia University and Columbia College except for the last year and say 'what have they done for women?'" said Barnard Assistant Professor of English Catherine R. Stimpson at a talk she gave recently on coeducation in Hartley Hall. "The only movement I have ever seen Columbia make is because of government pressure."

"We're going steady but we're not married," said one student about the Columbia-Barnard relationship. "It's the ideal situation now, taking advantage of what Columbia has to offer but still having Barnard," added Ilene Karpf, the Vice President of Barnard's student government.

Despite the attitude of Barnard students toward merger, one thing that is very clear is that Columbia and Barnard are moving closer together and are no longer the cloisters they were in the not-too-distant past; economics and changing mores have taken care of that.

The most obvious example of this movement is in the residence halls. 175 Barnard students now reside in the Columbia dormitories and an equal number of Columbia students are living at Barnard. In addition 25 women engineers are living at Columbia.

It is sometimes hard to believe that it was only ten years ago that women were first permitted to visit Columbia students in their rooms on alternate Sunday afternoons, and that doors had to be kept open the width of a book (matchbooks were sometimes used) when young ladies were present. President Grayson Kirk declared that the women-in-the-dorms plan was based on the "assumption of mature responsibility" by students and he declared that he would consider suspending visiting privileges if students engaged in "riots." (In those fondly remembered days riots had nothing to do with the seizure of buildings and the closing down of the University. The demure Kirk was referring to panty raids.) Floor counselors were given policemen's roles to



Frederick A.P. Barnard:
Pioneer in women's education

COLUMBIANA



DAVID HEIM

"Welcome to Contemporary Civilization, gentlemen."

patrol the dorms, and violations of the regulations were treated as serious offenses.

Now alternate floors in Furnald, Hartley and Livingston Halls are half female and eight of the floor counselors and Columbia's Assistant Dean for Residence are women. At Barnard, men share the first five floors of Brooks and Hewitt Halls with women and occupy sixteen suites of five men apiece in Plimpton Hall. All of the coed accommodations at Columbia and Barnard are singles except for Plimpton, where five single rooms surround a common living room, kitchen and bath.

As might be expected in any matter in which Columbia and Barnard must cooperate, coed housing came only after a struggle. Several years of discussions between the two schools resulted in an experiment in the 1971-2 school year in which 52 Barnard students lived in Livingston Hall and an equal number of men moved to Barnard's apartment building at 616 W. 116th St.

A 1971 poll of 700 Barnard and 1000 Columbia students revealed that 89 percent at Barnard and 96 percent at Columbia favored coed housing, and that 83 percent at Barnard and 95 percent at Columbia would live in

such housing.

The results of the poll encouraged the Columbia Undergraduate Dormitory Council and most of the Barnard Housing Committee to press for an expansion of the program for the 1972-3 school year. Both groups had the support of Columbia's Dean of Students Henry S. Coleman but they ran into a roadblock at Barnard. According to Elliot Soffes '74, the Chairman of UDC, "the feeling was that coed housing was moving along much too slowly. There was a period of frustration that the UDC went through having to sit back and leave it up to Barnard."

President Peterson told the Barnard Housing Committee in March 1972 that she could not support extension of coed housing until she had the names of Barnard students who actually wanted to live at Columbia, and called for another poll of student opinion. She then found herself criticized in *Spectator* by Barnard Housing Committee members and was greeted by strong complaints from both Columbia and Barnard students. The poll she asked for produced the names of 183 Barnard women who wanted to reside at Columbia. In April, 1972 President Peterson agreed to coed dorms.

Students living in coed dormitories are by no means residing in dens of iniquity where bacchanalian orgies are in progress day and night. Residence halls on both sides of the street are tame places where the overwhelming majority of relationships that have sprung up have been friendships rather than romantic involvements. Students continually use the term "brother-sister" to characterize these friendships and stress the casual nature they possess. Boy-girl relationships traditionally have not been easy to come by at Columbia, but coed living has enabled members of the opposite sex to meet one another in an informal, non-dating situation. "Just being able to talk to girls is an improvement," one student said. Formerly dorm life was "so artificial, so sheltered, so unreal," declared James Minter '73. "Now it's more human, more relaxed."

While it is inevitable that some sexual relationships will develop in coed residence halls, they pose problems because the people involved live in such close proximity. According to Ellen Krasik '75B, a Hartley resident, "many of the romantic relationships that grow up are incestuous, because they were brother-sister relationships originally. On this floor two people

were friendly and then began dating seriously—it can be a really uncomfortable situation. I had a romantic involvement with a guy, and now we've broken up but I still have to see him. But you have to learn to deal with it in a mature way or crack up."

It is this proximity that prevents many students from dating or becoming sexually involved with people on their floors.

Coed living has necessitated some adjustments. Hangups over use of central showers and toilets have disappeared with time, helped by the presence of new shower curtains. Men living at Barnard restrain the horseplay that would be a normal part of their behavior at Columbia. "We're in their dorm," a Columbia student explained. They must also take part in the Barnard meal plan and put up with a strict atmosphere that requires students to be fined for taping things to their walls.

Carman Hall's hundreds of freshmen can only gaze wistfully at their older brethren and wish that Barnard freshmen would be included in the program so that Carman could be made coed too. Help is on the way—next year more freshmen will be assigned to the coed dorms. Even in these dormitories, however, there are students who lack friendships with the other sex. "There are a lot of lonely

people, people who don't see women, people who don't date. Coed dorms are not a free-for-all. It might be better if they were that way," declared Columbia's Assistant Dean for Residence, Roberta Spagnola.

Nevertheless the program has created the kind of situation, as one Columbia student living at Barnard said, "where the guy living across the hall is a girl."

In classes, cross-registration between Barnard and Columbia students has been steadily on the rise. In 1967-8 there were 3160 Barnard registrations in Columbia University courses (a student may have more than one registration), 989 of which were in College courses. In 1971-2 this number had risen to 4270 total registrations, 1456 in College classes. A high was reached in 1970-71 when there were 2224 Barnard registrations in College courses.

There were 2247 College registrations in Barnard courses in 1971-2—out of a total of 3014 registrations from the entire University at Barnard—indicating that although Barnard courses were very popular with College students, considerably more Barnard students were availing themselves of Columbia University than was true the other way around. Financial problems arising from this imbalance was a motivating cause of the recently concluded joint Trustee agreement.

Since September 1972 most obstacles in the way of cross-registration between the College and Barnard have been thrown aside by action of the Trustees and the University Senate. College and Barnard students may now elect each other's courses without having to obtain the signatures that were formerly necessary to cross Broadway. For Barnard students in particular, this has opened up the door to Columbia College because in the past they had to go through a time-consuming petitioning process before being granted permission to take a class at Columbia. It was often necessary for them to prove a scheduling conflict in their programs before being granted this permission and Barnard students often went to the trouble of creating conflicts just so they could get the necessary signatures.

The new procedure does not solve every problem. In many instances courses from one school cannot be used to satisfy the major or degree requirements of the other. Nothing given at Barnard can take the place of Contemporary Civilization or Humanities at Columbia, and these courses cannot fulfill the distribution requirement for the Barnard degree. Nevertheless, seven Barnard students apiece took CC and Humanities last fall, opening up courses that had previously been closed to Barnard students in an attempt to keep their registrations small.

Another impetus to coed classrooms is the surge of courses cross-listed by more than one division of the University. Cross-listing is not a new development at Columbia, but budget stresses have forced the College, Barnard and the School of General Studies to consolidate more and more of their courses and therefore avoid duplication. As Columbia registrar Charles P. Hurd stated, "why should you offer an esoteric course and have only five students when you can offer it with another division and have ten students?"

Many departments are completely cross-listed with the exception perhaps of an introductory course and a seminar. The Sociology department offers only two Columbia College



Barnard student circa 1907:
Separate but unequal



Barnard President Martha Peterson:
Separate but equal

courses this year, a beginning course and a seminar for majors; the rest are cross-listed. Anthropology has only one Columbia College course, again a seminar. Economics is almost completely cross-listed, and History and Political Science offer few College courses with the exception of their seminars. Departments such as Greek and Latin, Italian, Music, Mathematics, and Religion that have been cross-listed for years are certainly not reversing the trend, and other departments, including Philosophy and French, have their offerings split between College and cross-listed classes.

the Band. Some Barnard students have risen to be leaders of their activities, although the chief officer must be a College or Engineering student. Spectator, which is not a King's Crown Activity, now has a woman Editor-in-Chief, Gail Robinson, and Maureen McGuirl retired in February as Managing Editor.

Consider then that it wasn't until 1960 that the Board of Managers of Ferris Booth Hall, against the wishes of some Columbia students, voted to allow women into the building unescorted. Beginning in the mid-sixties women were permitted to join the

Columbia has deleted the word "male" from its eligibility requirements for intercollegiate competition, but since Barnard is not a member of the Columbia Corporation, its students are ineligible for Lion sports. If and when the College becomes coed, women will almost certainly be permitted to participate on some of Columbia's teams. "I think it's a fact of life that women's eligibility is here," said Director of Athletics Kenneth Germann. Women will most likely participate in non-contact sports such as track, tennis, swimming and golf.

According to Dr. Anthony Philip, Director of the College Counseling Service, increasing coeducation at Columbia is all to the good. "Coeducation is no magic solution," said Dr. Philip, but "it is a reflection of reality, what is going on in the real world." There are students who sit next to women in class and cannot summon the courage to talk to them, but in a coeducational atmosphere, especially in coed classes, "you get a real feedback that you don't get without coeducation. There is a chance for real personal experiences with the opposite sex that will give you a chance to make mistakes and have experiences instead of just playing mind games." Coeducation, according to Dr. Philip, enables students forming an identity to "define themselves in terms of how they relate to the opposite sex." Coeducation is important, he declared, "if the goal is to develop people for the social roles of society."

It is clear that significant gains have been made to create an atmosphere of coeducation at Columbia. It is clearer, however, that the essential problem remains: Columbia and Barnard are two colleges, with their own administrations, finances, educational philosophies, and goals. Barnard is a separate corporation with its own Trustees, plant, endowment, and its own body of alumnae. At the same time it is affiliated with Columbia and its students receive a Columbia University diploma signed also by the President of Barnard who is a Dean of the University. Its faculty members receive appointments from the President of Barnard, but receive an official letter from the President of Columbia as well. (Continued on page 19)



Columbia suite in Barnard dorm: brother and sister

Since the College is the only all-male division of the University, what has happened is that cross-listing has created many coed classes. What has also happened is that the quality of the student body in many courses cannot be controlled because General Studies admissions standards are not as rigorous as those of the College and Barnard.

Extracurricular activities on both sides of the street have heavy coeducational participation. Last fall, of the 650 participants in the King's Crown Activities of Ferris Booth Hall, 150 were Barnard students, some of whom joined more than one activity. There were 25 women in Players, 24 each on the *Columbian* and the Board of Managers, and 20 each on WKCR and in

Spectator staff and the right to be an editor was extended to them soon after, but in the early sixties they weren't even permitted to enter the Spec office.

Since the opening of the McIntosh Center, the Barnard equivalent of FBH, many men have drifted away from Columbia activities and have sought to involve themselves with Barnard clubs. Some thirty percent of the membership of these clubs consists of Columbia students, and men hold four of ten committee chairmanships on the "Mac AC," the McIntosh Activities Council. In addition, Columbia and Barnard have run joint freshman orientations for the past two years.

In athletics, the Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference which includes

The new Furnal hall



How The Other Half Lives — The Ivies

Here is a look at coeducation as it exists or does not exist elsewhere in the Ivies and at the Seven Sisters schools.

BROWN-PEMBROKE — Pembroke College was completely merged into Brown in 1971 and no longer exists as a separate institution. This did not cause any major changes in the lives of students because classes at Brown have been coed since the end of World War II. Brown University always ran Pembroke which never had its own endowment, although it did have its own campus. The desire to save money and student unrest at Pembroke finally led to the merger. Male students outnumber women by 2 to 1 in a student body of 4800, but there is no set quota and these percentages can change. Some women students believe that the services offered to them, such as job placement, have deteriorated since the disappearance of Pembroke.

CORNELL — The first woman student entered Cornell in 1870, but in the College of Arts and Sciences men still outnumber women by over 500 students in a student body of 3500. The Arts school is expanding its total enrollment by nearly 700 over the next four years in order to create evenly divided classes.

DARTMOUTH — A new era began in Hanover last September when 177 freshmen women and 74 upperclass transfers became Dartmouth coeds. Counting exchange students from a twelve-college group, there are now about 350 women on campus. Dartmouth President John G. Kemeny and much of the faculty and student body came to the conclusion that a first-rate education was impossible in an all-male environment. Less than a year after the coeducation decision was made, the first batch of women came to Dartmouth. At the same time, male applications for admission rose from 4450 in 1971 to 4700 in 1972; 940 women also applied in 1972. To avoid major construction programs and to enable the school to keep its male freshman class 800 strong, the College went on a four-quarter system in which students must elect at least one summer term to be at school and must have one vacation term off campus in the fall, winter or spring. Next fall's entering class will have 250 women and by 1976 Dartmouth hopes to have a male-female ratio of 4 to 1.

HARVARD-RADCLIFFE — A "non-merger marriage" is now in effect in Cambridge but it is a business arrangement. Students have long had coed classes, but the 4 to 1 male imbalance is about to be corrected. Over the next four years enrollment of undergraduate women will be increased by 150 a year with an annual decrease of 75 men to create a ratio of 2.5 to 1. Radcliffe

does not have its own faculty and its students receive Harvard degrees, but the College will continue to exist as a chartered institution.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA — There is a College of Arts and Sciences for Men (called "The College") and a College of Liberal Arts for Women which have separate administrations, but classes are completely coed; men outnumber women 2700 to 2100. The College has a much larger budget than the women's school, principally because the latter does not have a faculty of its own. There is some resentment on the Penn campus of the lack of power and funds of the women's school, but its staff claims that the services it offers its students are better than those offered by the College.

PRINCETON — Commencement was different this spring with the graduation of the first batch of Princeton undergraduate women. President Robert F. Goheen wrote in 1971 that "it had become increasingly clear that undergraduate education at Princeton would be enhanced by the admission of women and would be impaired by their continued exclusion. Had the University buried its head against the winds of change, it could in time have become archaic." 170 women were admitted in 1969, but by 1971, 755 were admitted to make a 4 to 1 ratio. By 1974 the ratio will be 2.5 to 1 in a 4300 member undergraduate body, with male students remaining constant at 3100. Male applications went up from 5500 in 1968 to 6300 in 1970 with a drop to 6100 in 1972; female applications went from 500 in 1969 to 2350 in 1972. To house the enlarged student body over 300 new living spaces are necessary. Laurance Rockefeller is footing the bill for the first of these accommodations.

YALE — Yale also graduated its first class of women this year, although some female transfer students received degrees in 1971 and 1972. Men now outnumber women 4 to 1 but the ratio is 3 to 1 in the freshman class and the goal for next fall is a 2 to 1 breakdown, or 870 men to 430 women. This will require a reduction of the number of men in the freshman class from the usual one thousand. The Yale Corporation has ruled, however, that students should be admitted only on the basis of merit, not sex, so the admissions committee will not have to adhere slavishly to guidelines. Male applicants to Yale jumped from 6800 in 1968 when Yale was not coed to 7650 in 1970, but leveled off in 1972 to 6250; female applicants have been in 2500-3000 range annually. The enlarged student body is housed in facilities that were already in existence before the women arrived.

The question facing both institutions in recent years has been how to take advantage of Barnard's ties with Columbia while at the same time recognizing its essential separateness. It hasn't been easy.

When Martha Peterson accepted the presidency of Barnard in 1967 she discovered a strong sentiment at both Barnard and Columbia for coeducation to be achieved through merger of the two schools, a sentiment which no longer exists at Barnard. It was an era in which separate colleges for the two sexes was considered to be anachronistic. Her own beliefs, however, were "toward continued separation with the kind of cooperation that would lead to the removal of unnecessary roadblocks in exchange of faculty, students, services, and a reasonably determined formula for exchange of money." Ms. Peterson declared after the completion of the Trustees' agreement, "little did I dream then that it would take six years of lively and aggressive discussion, debate and committee meetings—first at the campus and then at the Trustee level—to develop a report that described a mutually acceptable mode of living together."

The problems of bringing together two separate institutions were several. The heart of the College curriculum is a general education program revolving around Contemporary Civilization and two years of Humanities. Barnard has an elective system in which students have a wide choice of distribution requirements, each student choosing six semester courses outside her major department from six different categories. Barnard's use of a four-course per term system, as opposed to the more traditional practice used by Columbia of requiring students to take a certain number of points in order to graduate, added to the difficulties.

Financial problems resulted mainly from the imbalance of Barnard course registrations at Columbia, in effect causing the University to subsidize Barnard with several hundred thousand dollars annually because faculty paid by Columbia was teaching Barnard students.

Differing tenure procedures also had to be considered. At Columbia tenure decisions are made by an *ad hoc* committee which is formed to judge the qualifications of one specific candidate. The committee consists of

five faculty members, none from the department involved, but all having a special competence relevant to the field of the candidate. It should be noted that faculty members who teach in Columbia College are not proposed for tenure by the College but by the department to which they belong, which includes also the Graduate School and the School of General Studies.

At Barnard all tenure decisions are made by the President's Advisory Committee on Appointments, Tenure, and Promotions, which is a standing committee, not *ad hoc*. It consists of five full professors selected from various departments by the entire faculty for three-year terms, with the Dean of the Faculty serving *ex officio*. The committee's decisions are invariably accepted by Barnard's President.

A strong feeling at Barnard has been that Columbia tenure procedures emphasize graduate education and scholarly publications while Barnard procedures emphasize undergraduate education and teaching ability. Columbia faculty members believe, however, that publishing enhances their teaching by demonstrating intellectual curiosity, the desire to break new

The Sisters

BRYN MAWR — Bryn Mawr will continue as a women's college but several hundred students each term take courses at all-male Haverford and Haverford students do the same at Bryn Mawr. Students may also live on the other school's campus.

MOUNT HOLYOKE — Mount Holyoke also remains a women's college but about 35 male students a year attend and reside at the College as part of the twelve-college exchange. There is also an exchange between the five colleges in the Connecticut Valley, including Amherst and the University of Massachusetts, which permits cross-registration between schools.

SMITH — After an extensive study of coeducation, Smith decided to remain the largest college for women in the country. Between 40 and 50 men attend Smith annually on the twelve-college exchange, and Smith is also a member of the five-college cooperating group.

VASSAR — Following its decision not to affiliate with Yale, Vassar went out and got men on its own, beginning with the Class of 1974. The goal is to achieve sexual parity in the near future, but now men make up one-third of a student body of 2150. The number of

women's applications has been increasing since the coed decision was made, but last year the number of men's applications declined from the preceding year.

WELLESLEY — Barbara W. Newell, the President of Wellesley, declared in March: "Coeducation has failed . . . The current trend toward coeducation has increased, rather than lessened, male domination of American higher education, I fear. In spite of affirmative action guidelines, most educational institutions have but token women faculty members along with their token black faculty. It is naive to believe that any movement for educational equity for women can come out of such colleges and universities. This leadership will have to be sustained by colleges like Wellesley which not only resist the trend toward coeducation but affirm the need for equal education for women." Wellesley, however, has limited cross-registration with MIT and participates in the twelve-college exchange.

In addition, Williams, the Connecticut College for Women (it shortened its name), Sarah Lawrence and Bennington have gone coed, and Amherst has rejected coeducation. An interesting case is Rutgers College which is now coed although Rutgers University still includes the all-women Douglass College.

ground, and the desire to communicate to students the newest developments in their field. When he received the Mark Van Doren Award for distinguished teaching and scholarship, Associate Professor of Chemistry George W. Flynn said that "the active researcher-teacher serves as an expert guide who can interpret the impact of past work on present or future research."

The problems have been complicated by a feeling of distrust between some Columbia departments and their counterparts at Barnard, which made cooperation all but impossible and which caused some to discourage their students from taking courses in the rival department. Such a department is English. "A lack of cooperation implies that there is implacable hostility but that is not the case," said Professor Richard A. Norman, Chairman of the Barnard English Department, who prefers to describe the sentiments as "aloofness." Some faculty at Columbia believe that Barnard fears being swallowed up by the Columbia English department if too many Barnard students take courses at Columbia.

Despite the problems involved, a move towards cooperation between the College and Barnard began late in 1968 when Dean Hovde suggested that exploratory talks be held to establish a joint committee to discuss mutual problems. A similar idea was expressed by the Joint College Commission of faculty and students which had been formed earlier that year by Acting Dean Coleman in the aftermath of the troubles of 1968.

A committee was established in April 1969 primarily to discuss coed housing. The following fall it began to investigate the relationship between Columbia and Barnard departments.

In March 1970 the Columbia-Barnard Joint Committee on Cooperation, made up of Dean Hovde, President Peterson, Barnard's Dean Henry A. Boorse, and two faculty members and two students from each school, recommended that students from both colleges could complete the academic requirements at either Columbia or Barnard, suggested the pooling of academic resources, and called for retaining the separate corporate identities of each school. This meant that

a Columbia student could fulfill the Barnard distribution requirements if he so chose, rather than the Columbia general education requirements. As an alternative proposal the Committee recommended that Columbia and Barnard admit both men and women and pool academic resources. In both alternatives it rejected merger of the two schools but called for cooperation in academic affairs, housing and student counseling.

Dean Hovde predicted that the College Committee on Instruction would not approve the proposals; he was correct. The difficulty was an unwillingness to permit students to receive the Columbia degree without taking the College's general education courses.

That May the Joint Committee on Cooperation, the Joint Committees of Instruction of the College and Barnard, and the Educational Policy Committee of the College agreed on proposals for further discussion. They suggested that a Columbia or Barnard student could choose to fulfill the degree and departmental requirements of either college and receive the degree of the school whose requirements were fulfilled, and called for complete cross-listing and the publication of a combined Columbia College-Barnard College Bulletin.

In November, Hovde announced his controversial plan to merge Columbia College with the degree granting program of the School of General Studies, Columbia's adult education division, and to have the College rather than the School of Engineering admit all pre-engineering students. He did not discuss Barnard because it is not a member of the Columbia Corporation.

The result, Hovde wrote, would "create within the Columbia Corporation a single faculty and supporting structure for our undergraduate work. It would grant the Bachelor's Degree to young and old, men and women alike, the only criterion for admission being intellectual distinction." Hovde's plan aroused intense criticism from the schools affected and opposition from President McGill.

In the meantime McGill, who had recently assumed office, told *Spectator* that he wanted "a gradual merging of the faculties" of Columbia and

Barnard. He had learned that attempts at cooperation between the two schools had made little headway and was concerned that the *de facto* Columbia subsidy of Barnard was now approximately half-a-million dollars a year.

In December 1970 McGill spoke frankly with the Barnard Trustees and told them that the situation was one that Columbia could not accept. The result of his conversations with the Trustees was the formation of the Joint Trustee Committee.

In November 1971 the University Senate endorsed a report of the Senate Committee on the Relationship Between Columbia and Barnard College which called for increased coeducation to take place through "joint utilization of faculty, facilities, and course offerings in the two colleges," but required Columbia College to admit only men and Barnard to admit only women. It provided for complete cross-listing but declared that the faculty of each school would determine if a course in the other institution could be used to satisfy its degree requirements. This, in fact, is the situation that exists now between the College and Barnard.

In early 1972 the Committee on Educational Evaluation of the College Alumni Association called for "amalgamation" with Barnard as the best way to achieve coeducation. The alumni supported the idea of a single undergraduate Faculty of Arts and Sciences incorporating the College, Barnard, General Studies and Engineering, and declared that General Studies should not compete with the College and Barnard but should offer only the first two years of undergraduate education to degree-seeking students, who could then transfer to the College or Barnard if qualified.

After issuing a preliminary report in the Spring of 1972, the Trustees of Columbia and Barnard adopted the report of the Joint Trustee Committee which was finally ready early in 1973. The Trustees declared the following:

Curriculum: Complete cross-registration will exist between the College and Barnard but degree requirements for each institution will be determined by its faculty. Joint subcommittees should be established to eliminate

conflicts in requirements and to coordinate course offerings to the greatest extent possible.

Faculty: Both institutions will cooperate in planning for new appointments and will inform each other of full-time teaching openings. Barnard nominations for tenure will be reviewed by a University *ad hoc* committee consisting of three members of the Columbia faculty and two of the Barnard faculty. This *ad hoc* committee must give its approval if the Barnard faculty member is to receive tenure.



The new Hartley hall

Fiscal and Administrative Arrangements: The institution whose students are taking courses as "visitors" will assume financial responsibility "for whatever share of the course registration the students comprise." If five of the twenty students in a Columbia course are from Barnard, Barnard is responsible for 25 percent of the salary and staff benefits chargeable to that course.

Barnard will also make payments for libraries, support costs, and special services (such as health services).

Student Life: Planning of housing facilities should be coordinated.

The agreement was signed by President McGill, Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, Harold F. McGuire and Samuel R. Walker for Columbia, and by President Peterson, Katharine L. Auchincloss, Wallace S. Jones and Catherine B. Woodbridge for Barnard.

Barnard students will feel the results of the agreement next fall when \$195 of their \$350 tuition increase will be used to offset Barnard's payments to Columbia which will now be approxi-

mately \$375,000 a year more than they were in the past. Barnard faculty members will also feel the effects of the agreement when the *ad hoc* committee must approve them for tenure. This has caused some fears at Barnard, but President Peterson and Dean of the Faculty LeRoy C. Breunig are not worried. "One of the best parts of Barnard being part of the *ad hoc* committee is that it can add an emphasis on undergraduate teaching" to Columbia tenure procedures, President Peterson commented. "Barnard has a small college faculty that passes

greater cooperation between the two English departments.

But cooperation may not be sufficient for Columbia College. Columbia's \$5000-a-year costs cause it to lose fine students to less expensive state colleges; the image of New York attracts some students but repels many others; despite the major advances that have occurred, the chart on page 18 shows that Columbia is the least coeducational of all the Ivy schools. The result has been a drop in applications for admission to the College of seven percent from last year and twelve percent from two years ago. Columbia is not the only Ivy institution to experience such a decrease (Harvard was down ten percent this year), but the figures are still disconcerting.

If Columbia were to become fully coeducational the decline in applicants would be reversed. "We'd soar, with infinitely better quality," said Pouncey. But since it is clear that Barnard is unwilling to merge, Columbia will have to admit women on its own.

If this is to be done, an immediate consideration would be class size. According to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's Affirmative Action guidelines, the Columbia student body would have to achieve a 60 percent-40 percent ratio in either direction within seven years. To do this with the present class size of 700 would mean that the number of men to be admitted would be so small that Columbia would have to curtail its program of intercollegiate athletics, especially football. But if the class were to be increased, for example to 700-500, where would the extra money come from, and where would the extra students live?

The Barnard and University administrations do not believe that the problems can be resolved. "No one can afford to increase class size now," said Ms. Peterson. "There would be immeasurable practical difficulties," added Breunig. McGill worries about HEW intervention. "You start to admit women," he said, "and the federal government takes over and tells you what you must do to reach an equality of opportunity among the sexes. We're living in another world in which

muster as a University faculty," Dean Breunig added. "It has always been said that the members of the Barnard faculty will have equal status in the University. The new agreement will make certain that this is true."

Throughout the report the spirit of cooperation between the two institutions and the various departments is stressed. "I hope we can develop an administrative framework in which cooperation is not only necessary but of vital interest to the departments concerned," Dr. McGill told CCT. "Now I would like to turn the problem back to the faculties of both institutions in good will to make the agreement work."

Attempts at better cooperation will be made. Sub-committees of the College and Barnard Committees on Instruction will meet regularly beginning next fall. President Peterson and Dean Breunig plan to meet with Dean Pouncey about the 1970 plan to permit College and Barnard students to fulfill each other's requirements. Barnard's Professor Norman even visualizes



WKCR-FM: *The student voice of Columbia University*

we do not entirely control our own destinies. I urge everyone to keep this in mind."

Dean Pouncey's solution is to resurrect Carl Hovde's plan of merging the coed General Studies degree granting program with the College.

"GS is having trouble with enrollment," he explained. "It is the first time in the University's history that a tuition increase brought in less income than the old tuition rate did. So what about having one B.A. granted by the University with GS working on continuing education?"

Now, Pouncey explains, cross-listing has brought College and GS students into close proximity—too close perhaps, for the good of the College.

"Ten of twenty-eight departments are completely cross-listed, with the College having no say in GS admissions. We are an elitist institution; they are struggling for survival, admitting everyone they damn well can."

The solution is merger.

"I would like to see an expansion of the undergraduate body, with high quality, regardless of age and sex, creating a class of up to 1200, with GS offering special programs not leading

to a degree," Pouncey said. "I would say that such arrangements would be more economical. The College and GS degree candidates per year are way under 1200. You're getting income and saving on administrative costs." New York State pays a college \$400 for each bachelor's degree it grants.

Pouncey believes that Columbia will be able to conform without difficulty to affirmative action regulations. "There would be an increase in male applications and we could comfortably attract the women. I think the permissible margin of swing is a useful thing to have because in any given year one might have an extraordinary preponderance of talent in one sex or another."

The major remaining problem would be housing. The often hostile attitude of the Columbia community must be considered before any new construction can be undertaken. Columbia owns the houses on West 118th Street which are now used for student housing. Pouncey proposes creating a "sense of community" by building student and faculty housing on that block. If funds were to be obtained from the New York State

Dormitory Authority, however, the agency would have the right to establish higher rents than Columbia would be willing to charge.

If difficulties and opposition could be overcome, and the proposal enacted, "we would finally have a rational structure for undergraduate education on this campus," Pouncey declared. He revealed his plan publicly for the first time in his Dean's Day address in April, adding that since Hovde made his original proposal, "the political climate has changed considerably."¹⁸

The role of General Studies is, in fact, under study by policy makers in Low Library. McGill believes that the school will emphasize careers and the education of minority groups. GS is now attempting to build around its liberal arts curriculum by using joint programs and options with the professional divisions of the University.

GS Dean Aaron W. Warner criticized the Pouncey proposal, declaring

¹⁸In his Dean's Day address, Pouncey also called for use of the University's endowment to increase student aid, raise faculty salaries, increase the number of tenured faculty positions, and support the University's strengths, "while there are still strengths to support."



The emphasis of coeducation is education.



in *Spectator* that it was a "warmed-over version" of the Hovde plan. Associate Dean of GS Ward H. Dennis, however, did not flatly reject merger discussions. "If someone could come together with a good proposal, then I'm in favor of it on the condition that all the strengths of GS are maintained," he told CCT. These strengths, according to Dennis, include GS's acceptance of some non-high school graduates, its skill in teaching students of all ages, its one thousand post-graduate students who are taking courses beyond the B.A., and its evening offerings.

If a merger between the College and GS ever did occur, Barnard would find itself in direct competition with the new, coed Columbia College. If that happened, said President Peterson, "it would be a real problem we'd all have to face together." She declared, however, that Barnard is not considering the admission of men. "I don't think we're particularly interested in admitting men," she said. "I think we see ourselves as a women's college."

In three years the Joint Trustee agreement will expire and decisions will have to be made on the admission of women to Columbia College. Whether the agreement will be extended or abrogated will depend on the success of efforts to achieve cooperation and the conditions that will exist at that time. Harold F. McGuire '27, one of the Columbia Trustees who served on the joint committee that produced the agreement, strongly favors the attempts to achieve coeducation through cooperation. "I would think," he commented, "that it was felt that we were going to get all the advantages of being a coed institution without getting the headaches, by means of the much greater intimacy between Barnard and Columbia achieved by the agreement." He is unwilling, however, to predict what the situation will be in three years. "To say anything can't occur three years from now is a pretty brash thing," he said.

Stressing that he was speaking

only for himself, Mr. McGuire added, "I don't know what Pouncey's problems would be three years hence and I would be a brash guy to say there would be no need to revise the issue of Columbia College admitting women, but now it would be a dreadful mistake, financially and from the competition that would arise between Columbia and Barnard."

Merger too, may be a consideration in three years.

"There is no decision that in the future there shouldn't be a merger between Columbia and Barnard. Now it's a mistake, an impossibility," the Trustee said. "In three years Barnard, knowing Columbia's faculty and administration better, might think a merger would be worthwhile." He stressed again, however, that "if this agreement is implemented it should provide a very good solution to our problems."

In any deliberations on making Columbia College a coed school, the Trustees would certainly consider a statement of President McGill that has the strong backing of the Barnard community:

"Barnard College cannot exist without Columbia and Columbia would be severely damaged by any breach in its relationship with Barnard."

They would also have to consider a statement made by Dean Pouncey in his Dean's Day address that has the strong backing of the Columbia community:

"I have no intention of undoing at a stroke the long work of the Senate and Trustee Committees on coeducation. The financial arrangements and the cross-listing arrangements between the two schools will continue to exist. But I do not see, and more important, the faculty and students of Columbia College as a whole do not see, anything in this new agreement which advances the quality of the College academically or even socially.

"We are in a half-lit zone of partial cooperation and partial togetherness and there are too many obsessions with independence and too much divergence of philosophy to allow us to move into the clear. The question to ask about this is not is it arrogant, but is it true?"



Peter Pouncey at Dean's Day:
Full coeducation, not partial cooperation

JOHN YEE — COLUMBIA DAILY SPECTATOR

The Recasting of Liberal Education

by Jacques Barzun

(The following address was delivered by University Professor Jacques Barzun '27 to the first Assembly of the Columbia College Alumni Association in March, and is reprinted here because of the widespread interest it provoked.)

What Dean Pouncey asked me to do is to say a few things by way of introduction to one of the subjects of this meeting, namely the goals of education at Columbia College in the future. The only introduction, it seems to me, is to give a sketch of the state of higher education as I see it today . . . five years after the disasters of 1965-68. I must say that even before those, in 1963, I had exposed myself to a great deal of abuse when, in celebrating the passage of Hofstra College into Hofstra University, I said that the liberal arts tradition was dead or dying, and I received letters from a number of elderly gentlemen who told me that they were very much alive and that they carried the liberal arts spirit. The rebuttals involve a misunderstanding, and what I want to try to do is to explain, once again, what I mean about this question of the liberal attitude.

You are all graduates of the College and you know what I mean by C.C., and the Humanities, and a Colloquium. These characteristic courses of the College and the assumption behind them all stemmed from the liberal ideal of the 1920's, when the first of these courses was elaborated. For many other reasons Columbia University would tend to espouse the liberal outlook—I do not mean political liberalism, necessarily, but the liberal stance—what Lionel Trilling has called the liberal imagination—the supremacy of reason, the endless utility of discussion—and even the utility of endless discussion—emancipation on all fronts, originality, nonconformity, thinking for yourself—the panoply of any good, progressive school, projected into the college years. It is also the basis of the admirable University life that was rudely shattered in '65 in California, and in '68 in the East.

Now, when the revolt came, the students and younger instructors revolted against what they felt as complacency and shibboleths. During those bad days one student among a group that were in my office for discussions—fairly good natured, but not altogether so—one such student said, apropos of a remark of mine, "Reason is an establishment ploy". And, to his surprise, I think I knew what he meant. Because as so often happens, the students had got hold of something, but they gave the wrong reasons for the right conclusions about what they perceived. Something was missing, they felt, something that was to be had and they were not being given. Often it was the teacher that was missing. He was busy with research. And they associated research with the busywork of reason—leading nowhere. What was missing also was a sense of contact with reality. It may have been

partly their fault, but there it was. I would conclude that except for the very stupid of that time, they did not really mean by "relevance" a desire to have every course deal with the contents of the morning newspaper. They did mean a desire to learn how to connect theory with praxis—not practice, praxis—which might be defined as the rules of practice, intermediary between theory and action. In other words, their liberal imagination had not been much stimulated along these lines.

In another similar meeting in my office, I was being hard pressed by several very able, articulate students who were talking about destroying everything first and then recasting it along much better lines in a very few days. For one thing, they were going to re-do the University statutes, which they had not yet read, between that day and the Tuesday after next, expecting universal agreements to their constitutional changes. At that point it



occurred to me to switch suddenly to another realm of practicality. I said, "In about thirty or forty minutes, you're all going to troop over to Broadway to eat a hamburger. Have you any notion—any really concrete imagination—of how that hamburger got there from the cow somewhere out West? And not only how did it get there, how many hands, people, pieces of paper were necessary to produce this edible frisbee, but what the motives were that induced all those people along the line to bring it to you?" They were honest enough to admit by their faces that they had never thought about it, and they were bright enough to see that there was in the question something fundamental to all arrangements. You have to enlist motives toward a common purpose. How is this done? How

very different from the ideas of individual independence — thinking for yourself and reasoning out every problem.

It was this gap they felt the presence of in their entire education. The intelligent, who had built some bridges for themselves between thought and reality, felt, nevertheless, that the assumption underlying the liberal arts curriculum did not fit most of the situations that they perceived outside the course. They did not see reason at work in the world. They saw discussion heightening discord, delaying action until too late. They saw that everyone thinking for himself remained helpless and increasingly angry from frustration. They also saw and said that the most touted product of reason — science — was just as helpless as social science to alleviate suffering and even correct its own mistakes. The Humanities, it is true, might speak directly to the inner man, but they, too, failed to bring peace and harmony, as they were supposed to do. And so they concluded the whole program was a farce, a deliberate delusion to keep them from poking their noses into the real, tragic, desperate condition of this world.

What they couldn't know, not having gone out into life professionally, is that the form and bearing of their liberal indoctrination was part of the situation they deplored. The bare preaching of freedom and originality had unfitted whole generations for working at a common task. It was all high principles verbalized, without administration coming after. Administration was considered low and petty — “mere detail” — as if without it anything of value ever gets done. We have only to look today at government programs for establishing the good society, at business bureaucracy, at the management of hospitals and universities, to see that we have lost the art of *doing*, achieving, getting beyond the interim report in nearly everything that we attempt. Paper and hot air are the chief outcome of all the brains and money and time spent. It is no wonder that the students, by instinct more than by thought, called for action — became activists — began to hanker for conspiracy — to seize a building, wreck furniture, toss deans out of windows — that looked to them like accomplishment at last. The accomplishment they didn't see elsewhere in the world and that they had been denied even in imagination. Of course their alternative was just as bad as the thing that it tried to correct, and slowly they found it out. It is absurd to throw out reason before action and a dean before breakfast. And to put discussion out of the window and replace it by frothing at the mouth is even less satisfactory in the end.

So — what is needed? First, the form of the liberal assumption must be recast to include the recognition of what I have called “praxis”, the rules of action. The importance of administration as something demanding the highest genius, and not something for underpaid clerks, must be enforced by precept and example — in all contexts. The discipline of thought must always include the question: “Knowing this, how would it change something that you would do?”

Other disciplines must return. You may not, for example, criticize an idea until you know what it is, nor a plan until the facts that it is supposed to meet are fully

grasped. Similarly, in discussion and discussion courses, students must meet each others' points — not shoot off in other directions. Most discussion courses are bull sessions. In the doctoral seminar that I have taught for a great many years I spend the first five or six weeks compelling the most brilliant, competent, well-read students that we have in such courses to talk to each other on the subject of the discussion. It is a practical feat they have no use for. They're thinking for themselves — they're thinking in a vacuum — or talking to impress me.

In conclusion, a word or two about the possible contents of a recast liberal arts program. I believe very strongly in the new Humanities proposal that has come from Vice President de Bary. The fusion of professional with liberal arts is designed to show the students what they have lost the power of imagining — that is, how college education is geared to man's life in the world. It will succeed, though, only if there is coordination between the collaborating teachers beforehand — those who bring the professions and the liberal arts together. For the faculty, too, has much to learn about meeting the other fellow's mind. In science, we need more selection and organizing of facts. The unloading of all that is known without discipline cannot impart discipline. It baffles memory and encourages the narrow specialism that everybody keeps on deploring. Third, in the social sci-

“... to seize a building, wreck furniture, toss deans out of windows — that looked to them like accomplishment at last.”

ences, we need the reverse — smaller scope — less jargon — more three-dimensional examination of the actual, in representative cases clearly localized. Finally, in the arts — by which I mean studio work in the fine arts, we must first recognize the great practical difficulties of teaching them in a college; that is, teaching them in a non-professional way without compromising professional standards. If we can do that, the advantages to be gained from this arduous effort are two and very important: many students come to us having already learned to derive emotional satisfaction from the practice and contemplation of art. The courses they will take, then, will nourish their appetite while disciplining it. Secondly, the serious practice of an art can lead the mind toward a truer vision of reality — both inward reality and outward. Art enlightens as to what is and it prevents what now too often happens to the devotees of art — they despise the world by comparing its defects with the perfection of art. Set them to work at art and they will find where the imperfections come from.

In short, a College that knows its own business through and through, and has learned something from the outrage done to its old conceptions in the sixties, will neither give up what it has always had as a goal, namely knowledge and rationality — nor will it fly to gimmicky devices for installing bits of the marketplace on the campus and calling it experience or real life. Rather, it will adapt and administer its wisdom and its knowledge in the revised forms that the present temper calls for and clearly indicates.

Roar Lion Roar

End of a Long Drought

In 1906 the Columbia swimming team won a championship. Only 67 years later in 1973 the Columbia swimmers won another. To be perfectly correct they won two titles this past season, which under normal circumstances should satisfy the swimmers for the next 134 years. Circumstances in Columbia swimming are no longer normal, however, if "normal" means losing. A whirlwind of a coach named Don Galluzzi has appeared on the scene and in his second season has not only led the team to its titles, the only championships won by a Columbia team this year, but has coached the Lions to their first winning season since 1944.

The championships weren't exactly in Eastern League competition against the Yales, Princetons, Harvards and Dartmouths. Wins came against C.C.N.Y., Adelphi, Queens, Brooklyn,

Lehman, New York Maritime, Stony Brook, and N.Y.U. With its 8-4 record, 4-0 in the league, Columbia won the championship of Division II of the Metropolitan Conference and then won again in the Met Division II championship tournament.

Next year Columbia will go up in class to Division I against St. John's, Monmouth and Fordham but a return to the Eastern League is still in the future. "It's crazy to get beaten 96-12 by the Yale scrubs," Galluzzi said, so he brought Columbia down to a level it could handle and will gradually return the team to stronger competition. In its final two years against big time opposition the Lions were 0-27, but were 4-9 in Galluzzi's first season against less powerful schools.

Solid recruiting will accomplish Galluzzi's objectives, and he has already proven he knows how to find

the kind of swimmer Columbia needs. He's a tireless worker, a warm individual, a master teacher and is completely devoted to Columbia swimming success. His first two teams have been dominated by freshmen, who are now permitted by the NCAA to compete on the varsity level, and freshmen will continue to dominate his teams until the current frosh are upperclassmen. Another fine freshman crop is expected to check in next fall.

Galluzzi's recruiting will be helped in future years by the new gym. (Yes, that's right, the new gym. See the picture on this page for proof.) He expects to be using the gym by January of 1975 and within two years of that date Columbia should be swimming one-third of its schedule against Eastern League teams, with a full return to the league coming within five years.

Because of the new pool Columbia was deprived of its old one. The antique in University Gym sprung a leak which threatened to inundate the adjacent gym construction site. To avoid this disaster the pool was closed for four months and part of it was filled in. This stopped the leak, but also made the pool too small for competition. The Lions now swim their home meets at the Riverdale Country Day School.

A 1965 Rutgers graduate and a former high school All-American, Galluzzi became a head coach at the unheard of age of 28 when he came to Columbia from Newark Academy in Livingston, New Jersey where he taught history and economics for three years and coached eleven high school All-Americans. Simultaneously, he coached at the YMCA in Flushing, Queens where his boys and girls teams won state championships in each of his three seasons. Coaching in Queens and New Jersey at the same time is not the best way to lead a relaxed life, but Galluzzi maintains "I wouldn't have had it any other way." He now needs all the energy he expended commuting to rebuild Columbia swimming. Reversing the legacy of 67 years is no easy matter.

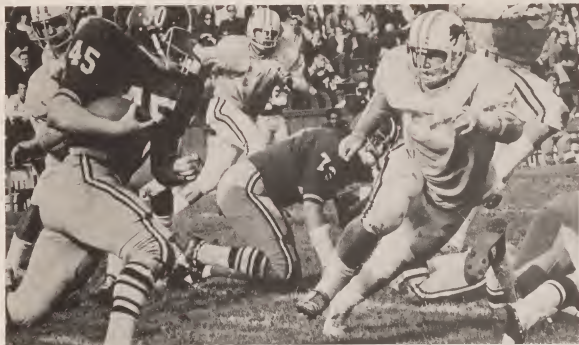
Seeing Is Believing



This is the new Columbia gym, or at least what will eventually be the new Columbia gym. As a public service to those who long ago abandoned hope that the building would ever be constructed, CCT publishes this picture of the construction site. If all goes well (now that would really be something, wouldn't it?) the gym will be ready early in 1975.

After Four Years...

by Paul Kaliades



Paul Kaliades (61) about to crunch a Harvard runner, wonders why the Harvard man is wearing two numbers.

(Paul Kaliades, who has just graduated from Columbia, is one of the finest linebackers to have played football in the Ivy League. Kaliades, who was also the Lions' placekicker, is now heading north to try out with the Montreal Alouettes of the Canadian Football League. CCT asked him to write his impressions of his football career at Columbia.)

Four years ago I was being recruited to play football by most of the major football powers in the East, and by a few in the West and Midwest including Nebraska, where my good friend and high school teammate Rich Glover decided to go to school. For me it was a matter of sitting down and deciding what I actually wanted to do, and finding a place that would be right for me.

I had been thinking about the Ivy League most of the time I was in high school in Jersey City, and I was a fairly decent student with a good record. Fortunately for me, I think my choice of a college was a good one. I wanted an excellent education, and I wanted to play football where I would have a good shot at making the team and where the quality of play would be competitive. Gary Witten, who was the Columbia defensive line coach at that time, came to my school and I was very interested because a school like Columbia is what I had been looking for all along.

It was enjoyable being recruited along with Glover by some of the football factories, but I came out of high school as a 205-pound defensive end and I really didn't think their kind of football was right for me because of my size. I also knew that I had put a lot of time and effort into studying in high school and I couldn't see devoting so much time to football that the academic end of my college career would be left out.

Looking back I can say that I'm very happy with my football career at Columbia. The Ivy League is very competitive and there are players on every team in the league who could be playing anywhere in the country. It's just a matter of numbers here—we don't have the depth that the factories have—but the 22 people that most Ivy schools put out on the field make up a good, representative college football team.

It's very unique playing football in New York City. One of my reasons for coming to Columbia was that if I played well and the team was a good one I'd get my decent share of publicity. I had no intention of becoming a pro football player when I came here, but I thought that the publicity would help if I ever wanted to go to work on Wall Street or go into business or the law. You can't beat the New York press.

I certainly got my share of publicity, beyond my wildest expectations. Before this season I was on the Playboy Pre-Season All-American team and I received some other first team and honorable mention selections. It was all very nice, but then the season started. People expected a lot from the team, and individually I think I had a good year, but football is a team game and we had a really disappointing season because we didn't do the things we were supposed to do.

We played really well defensively—we gave up the fewest points in the league and for a time were third in the nation in pass defense—but we weren't winning.

People kept asking me what was wrong, and I just kept saying "I don't know." When you tie a game 0-0 (Princeton) and lose 6-3 (Rutgers) it's very hard to give people answers.

We won a lot of our games as juniors by a point or two—and whether it was luck or talent is something that people can argue about. I really think it was a combination of the two. We finished 6-3, but when we were winning the close games a lot of the things we were doing wrong were being overlooked simply because we were winning, and it was so unusual to be winning here.

People, alumni, administration really got carried away by our success but I was wary because the offense wasn't doing the things it should have been doing. We weren't controlling the ball, but you have to have the horses to do it, and as it turned out this fall we just couldn't get it all together.

The Princeton game was decisive. At the end of the game we had a first down on the two-yard line, but there was a pass interception and then I missed a field goal in the final moments. I think that game really shook up some of the members of the team after our pre-season buildup. Our confidence was rattled, but we still realized that we had a good enough team to win.

In the Harvard game Don Jackson (the quarterback) got hurt and we wound up losing the game by two points, and then week after week, something else seemed to go wrong. The best word I can use to describe the season is "disappointment."

Obituaries

Julius Alsberg, '98, engineer. One of Columbia's oldest alumni, Mr. Alsberg had a long record of service to the U.S. government as a mechanical and chemical engineer, and from 1946-48 was in charge of obtaining technical intelligence in occupied Europe. August 14, 1972.

Ely Jacques Kahn, '03, architect. After earning a Bachelor of Architecture at Columbia, Mr. Kahn continued his studies at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, where in 1911 he became the first American recipient of the Labarre Prize for design. A prolific architect, his accomplishments include the Bergdorf Goodman and Squibb Buildings on Fifth Avenue, several New York housing projects, and contributions to the 1932 Chicago Fair and the New York World's Fair of 1939-40. A one-time president of the Municipal Art Society and Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, Mr. Kahn was a frequent lecturer at universities and museums. September 5, 1972.

Walter D. Fletcher, '18, trustee, lawyer, philanthro-

pist. Recognized within the legal profession as an authority on trusts and estates, Mr. Fletcher served as a trustee of Columbia University from 1949 to 1964, and thereafter as trustee emeritus. He was also a trustee of Barnard College and of the State University of New York. A senior partner in what is now the law firm of Davis Polk & Wardwell, he was first chairman in 1959 and later counsel of the American Red Cross in Greater New York. Mr. Fletcher served on the boards of many companies, including the Union Pacific Railroad and Newsweek magazine. A thoroughbred racing enthusiast, he was a vice president and director of the Queens Jockey Club, and a trustee of the New York Racing Association. September 20, 1972.

Harrison Carroll, '22, journalist. Considered by many the dean of Hollywood columnists, Mr. Carroll began his career as a cub reporter with the *Los Angeles Times* upon graduation in 1922, and started his 41-year tenure with the *Los Angeles Herald-Examiner* five years later. In 1962, the Hollywood Women's Press Club named Mr. Carroll as

their Man of the Year, citing his fairness and dignified approach. August 2, 1972.

Arthur Victor Tobolsky, '40, chemist, educator. A leading authority on polymers and rubber, Dr. Tobolsky received the American Chemical Society's high-honor award in polymer chemistry in 1972. In addition to being Professor of Chemistry at Princeton, his activities included industrial research, the publication of several books and hundreds of papers, and membership on the editorial boards of the *American Scientist*, the *Journal of Polymer Chemistry*, and the *Journal of Applied Physics*. September 7, 1972.

Raphael Ellender, '26, author, artist, teacher. A prize-winning painter and portraitist, Mr. Ellender's work has been displayed in innumerable galleries and museums throughout the country. He wrote *Basic Drawing*, a text on still life, landscape, the figure and perspective, and was an instructor at New York University, New York Community College, and the Art Students League. August 24, 1972.

1906 Raymond L. Wulven

1907 Joseph P. Blechman

1909 Oscar V. C. Werner

November 9, 1972

Alvin L. V. Wiehle

January 15, 1972

1910 John D. Scheuer

December 24, 1972

1911 James H. MacKintosh

Winfred H. Ziegler

July 6, 1972

1913 Frank Latenza

Clarence Person

January 11, 1970

1914 Frederick B. Hirsch

July 3, 1972

George D. Hofe

September 2, 1972

James A. O'Neill

Frank D. Shaw

July 25, 1972

Henry Simon

June 11, 1972

Philip S. Spence

September 11, 1972

1915 John C. Lee

February 28, 1973

James A. Murphy

August 18, 1972

1916 Harold H. Helms

John H. Mariano

August 11, 1972

Gardner Williams

June 28, 1972

1917 Bartholomew R. DeGraff

December 6, 1970

Louis X. Garunkel

Alexander A. Stuart

(Anselm Alex Scardaccione)

September 8, 1972

1918 Horace L. Hotchkiss

August 25, 1972

1919 George H. Fay

October 27, 1972

Eugene V. Graves

January 20, 1972

1920 (Isidor) Theodore Kahan

September 23, 1972

Gurdon H. Williams

Norman R. Willson

1971

1921 Arthur T. Beach

October 6, 1972

Byron T. Hauser

Myron L. Scott

August 4, 1972

1922 Maurice Plesser

June 29, 1972

Austin J. Skeith

1923 Harold A. Heyman

October 4, 1972

Joseph Millgram

Earl B. Salmon

September 20, 1972

1924 Morell T. Crawford

Abraham Gralnick

August 28, 1972

John A. Hubert

December 15, 1971

Peter T. Targgaard

April 30, 1971

Alvin J. B. Tillman

September 16, 1972

1925 Herbert C. Kerkow

August 28, 1972

1926 Aaron Goldbaum

August 31, 1972

Wallen J. Haenlein

August 13, 1972

Henry S. Huber

August 13, 1972

1927 William D. Bourn

Robert L. Hatcher

July 26, 1972

1928 Ralph W. Ferry

November 17, 1972

1929 Frederic Bortzmeyer

September, 1972

Ralph H. Dreyer

Gilbert J. Steck

March 1972

1930 George G. Raddin, Jr.

December 5, 1972

Julius Roth

February 1970

James W. Sasso

January 23, 1970

Arthur O. D. Talmadge

1931 Melvin M. Keene

December 27, 1971

Oscar J. Nubian

Arthur R. Sabin

April 25, 1972

1932 John J. O'Dea

January 2, 1973

Richard O. A. Petersen

August 31, 1972

Jonathan D. Springer, Jr.

July 30, 1972

1933 Sebastian F. Casalaina

December 13, 1972

Daniel J. Leahy

William H. McConaghy

July 11, 1972

1934 Judson C. Brown

June 20, 1972

1938 George F. Biggart, Jr.

January 22, 1973

Angelo Jerry Miele

September 23, 1972

1940 Jonathan B. Turner

December 26, 1971

1941 August S. De Augustinis

April 16, 1972

1943 Richard B. Singer

September 1972

1958 Joseph G. Fandino

June 27, 1972

1961 Albert Yu

1971

CLASS NOTES

09

Burnet C. Tuthill was awarded an Honorary Doctor of Music degree by Southwestern College in Memphis, where he had served as Director of Music from 1935 to 1959.

10

Over the years, one of CCT's most faithful correspondents has been **Norman H. Angell** of Baltimore. He continues his activity in College affairs, (witness his participation in this year's inaugural Alumni Assembly), and remains an indispensable source of alumni information to this magazine.

Former Congressman **Emanuel Celler** has been named the winner of the Alexander Hamilton Medal presented by the Association of the Alumni of Columbia College. Rep. Celler also received a special citation from the American Bar Association, in recognition of his role in the adoption of four amendments to the United States Constitution during his 22 years as chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

14

A memo from **Richard Hale**: "Warm greetings and congratulations to all you other octogenarian Clean living and pure thoughts couldn't have been our longevity secret!"

22

Walter Wood Adams, staff associate at the Columbia University Bureau of Applied Social Research, co-authored a report for the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws urging the federal government to assume greater responsibility for restoring economic health to the houses of severely and permanently disabled workers hurt in job-related accidents.

26

Millon B. Seasonwein has again been elected a director of The United States Trademark Association.

The Class of '26, represented by **Dwight Miner**, **Ken Bailey**, **Kal Wiberg**, and **Sam Goldman** hosted nine College men they have sponsored with financial aid, at a Men's Faculty Club luncheon on March 29. The Class maintains personal ties with the students it sponsors. The students were **Steve Oney '73**, **Arie Bucheister '73**, **Philip Fantasia '74**, **Steve Francesco '74**, **John Nealy '76**, **William Jackson '74**, **Thomas Kippis '75**, **Thomas Volek '75**, and **Steven Williams '74**.

32

C. J. Jalil is Consultant for Latin America to the Prudential-Grace Lines Inc., of New York. He attended the 28th General Assembly of the United Nations as General Representative of Ecuador to the Administrative and Budgetary Committee, with the rank of Ambassador.

33

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare recently appointed **Dr. Paul Friedman** to the Physician's Advisory Panel of the President's Commission on Medical Malpractice. Dr. Friedman has also been appointed to the Council on Cardiovascular Radiology of the American Heart Association.

34

Novelist **Herman Wouk** helped dedicate the new Beit Ephraim student residence house. The six-story residence, at 535 West 112th Street, houses 30 Jewish students of Columbia and includes such communal facilities as a synagogue, lounge, study room and a kosher kitchen.

35

Herbert C. Ahrend, president of Ahrend Associates, Inc. has been named Vice President in charge of membership of the Marketing Communications Executive International, New York chapter.

In a ceremony at the Library of Congress, **Arthur Rothstein**, noted photojournalist, author, and reporter, presented his entire collection of photographic work done over the last 40 years—over 50,000 prints, negatives, and color transparencies. Mr. Rothstein is now Associate Editor of *Parade* magazine.

36

Joseph C. Brown writes: "I am teaching high school in upstate New York. It is a gas. I'm still fat, but still have my hair! Wow!"

Roger E. Chase, Jr. was named Director, Consumer and Trade Affairs, for Trans World Airlines.

William V. P. Sitterley has retired as assistant controller, in Bethlehem Steel Corporation's accounting department.

Charles W. Wagley has moved from Columbia to the University of Florida, where he is Graduate Research Professor of Anthropology and Latin American Studies.

39

Robert J. Senkier has been appointed Project Director of a new Faculty Exchange Program between the Warsaw School of Planning and Statistics in Poland and Seton Hall University, where Dr. Senkier is Dean of the Graduate School of Business.

Prof. Howard Shanet, conductor and music scholar, is now Chairman of the Columbia Music Department, where he has taught since 1953.

Other distinguished musicians who have held the chairmanship include American composers **Edward MacDowell** and **Douglas Moore**.

40

William D. Carey was elected Vice President of Arthur D. Little, Inc.

41

Harold E. May is Director, Industrial Specialties Division, for the DuPont Co.

43

The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) appointed **Walter Wager** Director of Public Relations.

44

W. S. Entwistle has been promoted to manager of downpervising research at Occidental Life of California's home office in Los Angeles.

Henry K. Griesman is President of Dick & Goldschmidt, Inc., importers of fashion fabrics.

Dr. Edward J. Lorenz, Medical Director of the Burke Rehabilitation Center in White Plains, N. Y. and Secretary-General of the International Congress on Gerontology, delivered a paper to the congress on new techniques in rehabilitation. The

body, which included members of organizations from more than 50 countries, met in Kiev, Russia.

46

Charles J. Fasbo has been named manager of the sales organization of General Electric's Housewares Business Division, Bridgeport, Conn.

47

Daniel Hoffman, poet and Professor of English at the University of Pennsylvania, was elected to The Board of Chancellors of the Academy of American Poets. His recent book on Edgar Allen Poe was nominated for a National Book Award.

Robert D. Lundy has been appointed Director of Communications Services of TRW, Inc., a Cleveland-based company specializing in products and services for worldwide electronics, aerospace, and industrial markets.

48

Former Assistant District Attorney of New York County **Sheldon S. Levy** is now a Civil Court Judge.

49

Having resigned as Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Department, **Eugene T. Rossides** has resumed membership in the Washington law firm of Royall, Koegel & Wells.

Philip Schneider was named Executive Vice President of RCA Global Communications, Inc. He is responsible for the systemwide leased channels, computer switching, and engineering activities of RCA Globcom.

51

Columbia bestowed an honorary Doctor of Science degree on Nobel physics laureate **Leon N. Cooper** at a Low Library convocation in March. Prof. Cooper received the Nobel Prize in 1972 for his work on the BSC theory, which explains the flow of electricity.

52

John H. Ripberger has been elected Vice President for Marketing of the Hammond Organ Company in Chicago.

53

Edgar F. Koenig has been appointed Manager of Core Materials Engineering at the Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory in Schenectady, N.Y.

Dr. Franklin Nelson has opened his office for the practice of psychotherapy in Huntington, N.Y.

54

Dr. Richard A. Daniel has been appointed Vice President—technical and planning, of the Celanese Chemical Company in New York City.

55

Dr. Richard B. Bloomenstein has been accepted as a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

56

Arnold Adelberg is now Professor of Mathematics at Grinnell College in Iowa.

James R. Mills was named Manager of marketing and distribution systems in the administrative services division of the Eastman Kodak Company.

Dr. Bertrand Ruderman has been appointed Assistant Professor of Medicine at Harvard Medical School.

William V. Silver was appointed Vice-President of Thomson-Leedy Co. in New York City, designers and manufacturers of displays and merchandising programs.

SUMMER JOBS

An Alumni Association committee headed by **Donald Schenk '69** is seeking to obtain much needed summer jobs anywhere in the country for College students. Anyone knowing of positions to offer should contact the Alumni Office, 116 Hamilton Hall.

James L. Bast has been appointed controller for Bunker Ramo Corporation's Information Services Division, based in Trumbull, Connecticut.

Dr. Jerome Blumenthal is serving as Director of Consultation and Education at the IngleSide Health Center in California. He is in charge of developing programs of consultation to community agencies such as the schools, the probation department, and the police. Dr. Blumenthal also directs a mental health education program for the general public.

Bernard Dannenberg has his own well-known art gallery in New York City.

The work of **Bernie Einbond**, who teaches English at Lehman College in New York City, was included in an anthology of contemporary poetry entitled *Live Poetry*, published last year.

Udis Grava has been elected president of the 40,000-member World Federation of Free Latvians.

Bob Hanning, Associate Professor of English at the College, has received a Guggenheim Fellowship.

Laurence E. Harris has been named Vice President-marketing of Leasco Response Inc., a national full-service computer time-sharing company headquartered in Washington, D.C.

Ron Kessel has become a partner in the Boston law firm of Herrick, Smith, Donald, Farley and Ketchum.

Irv Michlin has returned to New York from Los Angeles to assume marketing responsibilities for Transkrit Corp., manufacturers of specialized business forms.

Rudy Milkey purchased the Thoma Home Improvement Co., located in Bayside, New York.

Bernie Nussbaum successfully represented Elizabeth Holtzman in the court challenge of her victory over Congressman Emanuel Celler '10 in last year's primary.

Barrie Owen, former Columbia College Fund Class Chairman, has been elected to the College Fund Board of Directors.

Prof. David Rothman's book, *The Discovery of the Asylum*, won the 1972 National Book Award in History.

Ralph Stephens is acting as managing director of Botswana Development Corporation, Ltd. in Gaborone, Botswana. The firm is a government enterprise devoted to the creation and promotion of viable businesses, including a national airline and the tourist trade, in that African nation.

Carl Stern, NBC-TV reporter, recently narrated a documentary entitled "Thou Shalt Not Kill," an interview with two convicted murderers set against the background of the Supreme Court's decision on the death penalty.

Penny Vann is a member of the Board of Directors of Mary Harding-Baylor College in Belton, Texas (formerly the women's branch of Baylor University). Mr. Vann is a Professor of Engineering at Rice University in Houston.

Dr. Jack Wagner was initiated into the American College of Surgeons.

59

The former Assistant Dean of Columbia College, **Ervin A. Glikes**, is now President and Publisher of Basic Books, Inc.

Architect **George J. Mann** is a faculty member at Texas A&M University's College of Architecture & Environmental Design, and is on the Board of Directors of Resource Planning & Development (RPD). Prof. Mann recently returned from a Texas A&M technical assistance program in Ceylon, sponsored by Project HOPE, to design and build a 1400-bed University Teaching Hospital for the University of Ceylon.

THRIFT SHOP

The Thrift Shop operates as part of the Columbia College Fund. Proceeds are used for financial aid to students, student activities, residence halls activities and the dean's discretionary fund. Saleable items of almost every description are needed. Write or call the shop c/o Everybody's Thrift Shop, 330 E. 59th St. (212) 249-8193, or 115 Hamilton Hall (212) 280-5536. Gifts are tax deductible.

Ivor S. Wispart was appointed Vice President of the Computran Systems Corporation in Hackensack, New Jersey, where his responsibilities include technical management and business development.

60

Dr. Michael L. Gelfand has opened an office for the practice of general and vascular surgery in Schenectady, N.Y. Dr. Gelfand completed a two-year tour of duty with the U.S. Navy, serving aboard the carrier U.S.S. Saratoga and as staff surgeon at the Naval Hospital in Newport, Rhode Island.

61

Dr. Arnold J. Goldberg, senior engineering associate at the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Industries' glass research laboratories, has been appointed a special assistant in the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Dr. Allen P. Kaplan was appointed chief of the Allergic Diseases Section in the Laboratory of Clinical Investigation of HEW's National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) in Bethesda, Md.

Robert F. Ladau is now a partner in the New York architectural firm of Metcalf and Associates.

Dr. Robert L. Trelstad is now Assistant Professor of Pathology at Harvard Medical School.

62

George D. Frangos is Assistant Professor of History at Vassar.

63

Philip S. Adelman is president of Adelman's Stationery in Union City, New Jersey.

Having moved to Washington in 1970 as associate counsel in the law firm of Stroock, Stroock, and Lavan, **George A. Dalley** has subsequently served as assistant counsel to the House Judiciary Committee, and is now administrative assistant to Congressman Charles Rangel (D-N.Y.).

Gus W. Grammas was appointed Assistant Professor of Business in the Graduate School of Business, Columbia University.

Onwuchekwa Jemie double this year as an Associate in the Columbia English Dept. and visiting lecturer at Swarthmore College specializing in Afro-American literature.

Michael Mukasey is now Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, Criminal Division.

Thomas E. O'Connor, Jr. received an M.B.A. from the Ames Tuck School of Business Administration at Dartmouth.

Dr. Robert Podell is a specialist in obstetrics and gynecology at St. Albans N.Y. Naval Hospital.

Philip M. Satow has been appointed Group Product Manager for Psychotherapeutics by Pfizer Laboratories in New York.

64

Michael Gunter was awarded a Ph.D. in Political Science by Kent State University in Ohio.

Robert A. Hyman is a resident in Psychiatry at Yale-New Haven Hospital.

Michael P. Lerner was appointed Assistant Professor of Philosophy at Trinity College in Hartford, Conn.

Dan Nussbaum is chairman of the Mathematics Department at Saginaw Valley College.

Jonathan M. Weiss has been appointed an instructor of French at Colby College in Maine.

65

Dr. Gordon S. Cook was appointed to the history faculty at LaGrange College in Georgia.

Ethan Geto served as communications director of the McGovern-Shriver presidential campaign in New York State.

David A. O'Steen received an M.B.A. from the Ames Tuck School of Business Administration at Dartmouth.

66

Daniel Guy Carponcy received the Doctor of Education degree from Teacher's College of Columbia University.

Lee J. Dunn, Jr. is currently Assistant Professor of Medical Jurisprudence at the University of Kansas Medical Center.

Michael Feingold, editor of *The Winter Repertory* play series, is a drama critic at the *Village Voice*, and has had criticism published in the *New York Times*.

In the forefront of the renaissance in New York night life is **Eliot Hubbard**, who has opened a new supper club in Greenwich Village called *Reno Sweeney*. His business partner can be found in the *Class* of '67 listings below.

Anthony F. Starace is Assistant Professor of Physics at the University of Nebraska.

67

Levis Friedman used to do his C. C. homework with Eliot Hubbard '66 in a Greenwich Village cafe. Their partnership now includes co-management of a spanking new club on West 13th Street in Manhattan, whose name can be found in the *Class* of '66 notes above.

An article by **David Lihn** entitled "Legal & Practical Problems for Japanese Businessmen Doing Business in the United States" was published in Japanese in *International Business Lawyer*.

Dr. Jerrold Lozner was named outstanding intern of the year at General Hospital, University of Cincinnati Medical Center and then began his residency there in general surgery.

69

Richard M. Levine received the Master of Arts degree from The Jewish Theological Seminary.

Andrei S. Markovits is currently working on a Ph.D. in Political Science at Columbia.

70

Peter K. Hoffman received an M.B.A. from the Ames Tuck School of Business Administration at Dartmouth.

Thomas L. Franke has been appointed an instructor of English at Frostburg State College in Maryland.

Jonathan A. Schnitzer received the Master of Arts degree from The Jewish Theological Seminary.

Naval LTJG **Philip Zegarelli** is back from Antarctica and is now stationed at the United States Mission to the United Nations.

71

One of the latest additions to the staff of the College Admissions Office is **Gene Buckingham**, who plans to continue graduate work in psycholinguistics and eventually to teach.

Charles D. Glueck is presently a teacher of Transcendental Meditation and is doing research at the Institute of Living in Hartford, Conn.

Fred Stern is teaching sixth grade at the Buckingham School in Cambridge, Mass.

72

Ben Lieber is working on the staff of the College Admissions Office.

Anthony P. Marquez writes: "Harvard Law School's Lincoln's Inn (of which I am a member) has decided to purchase only one letter with the black eagle of the House of Welf. Edward Finch Cox was the president of Lincoln's Inn last year."

ORIENTAL HOLIDAY

The Alumni Federation of Columbia University is sponsoring a 14-day Oriental Adventure Holiday to Tokyo and Hong Kong for its members. Departure date is August 26, 1973 from New York. The cost of \$998-including chartered round-trip air transportation, deluxe hotels, two meals daily, tips, transfers, and extra-is less than the regular round-trip tourist air fare alone. Hosts will travel with the group, but there will be absolutely no regimentation on the trip. Travel will be via World Airways 707 jet. For information contact: Marion Mosecat, 304 Low Library.

Columbia
College
Today



Columbia College Today

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"WHAT?" HE
SHOUTED.
"BLATANT RACISM
+ INTOLERANCE?
SCIENCE OVER
HUMANITY?
CHARCOAL GREY?
BOTH NATIONAL
SELF-RIGHTEOUSNESS
AND NATIONAL PARANOIA?
IN LOCO PARENTIS?
ARE YOU CRAZY?"

page 8

Homecoming '73

COLUMBIA vs. YALE AT BAKER FIELD
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1973



Another memorable Homecoming Day for alumni, their families and friends will begin at 10:00 a.m. when the Alumni Federation's Annual Fall Reunion will take place on the Andy Coakley Baseball Field at Baker Field. Picnics with classmates, carnival games for children and adults, and the opportunity to renew old friendships will precede the 1:30 game between the young and perhaps surprising Lions and a strong Bulldog team. A cocktail party at the Chrystie Field House with President McGill, Dean Pouncey and Coach Navarro as invited guests will follow the game. A ticket order form for the reunion and game is enclosed in the centerfold.

The Columbia College Thrift Shop will have a booth at the entrance to the reunion area. Bring clothing, records, household articles, and bric-a-brac. Proceeds go to the Columbia College Fund.

Other activities of Homecoming Weekend include a Pamphratria-sponsored concert of the a capella soul group "The Persuasions" in the McMillin Theater on Friday night at 8:00. All seats are \$3.50 in advance, \$4.00 at the door. Tickets may be ordered by mail from 206 Ferris Booth Hall.

The Weekend concludes Saturday evening with the Blue Key Ball at 8:00 in the Rotunda of Low Memorial Library. Tickets are \$5.00 per couple and include a bottle of champagne. Dress is semi-formal. Tickets are available by mail from 206 Ferris Booth Hall.

Within the Family

One of the most significant aspects of the story "All Quiet on the South Campus: Columbia in 1973," is its description of the "altered perception" by students "of the University's role in American society." The author quotes one authority as saying that "the students of 1973 tend to see the University itself as a victim of social forces, rather than being the culprit." The man most responsible for that change in the attitudes of students is Richard M. Nixon.

Anyone who believes that the calmness of campuses is a reflection of Nixon's skill in the handling of the Presidency is wide of the mark in his thinking. It is perfectly true that the end of the war in Vietnam and the end to the draft, both achieved by Nixon, eliminated two of the major causes of campus demonstrations and disruptions; it is just as true that Columbia students do not give Nixon credit for these achievements. The war ended in Vietnam (although massive bombings continued in Cambodia) in 1973, long after he revealed his "secret plan to end the war" in his 1968 presidential campaign. Columbia students, among others, have recognized the secret plan for what it was all along: a fraud. When peace was finally "at hand," only true die-hard supporters of the Nixon administration believed that it was the "peace with honor" that the President insisted on, and for which he spilled so much blood. Massive truce violations by both sides began almost immediately upon declaration of the cease fire, and the Viet Cong is just as serious now about achieving its political ambitions as it was during the Tet

Offensive. Despite the achievement of this peace, it took the backbone of a Congress long noted for the supine quality of its relations with the President, to legislate a halt to the bombings over Cambodia.

Nor did the end of the draft by Nixon bring about a spirit of admiration for the President in the minds of Columbia students. Many believed that it was immoral to be drafted into the Vietnam war in the first place, that the draft was responsible for uncounted thousands of deaths and ruined lives, and that its abolition was long overdue.

Rather than having a favorable attitude toward Nixon, Columbia students taken as a whole regard him as an outright enemy of universities. His budget cuts and vetoes in the realm of education are well-known. His labeling of protesting students as "bums" was a prelude to the shootings at Kent State—shootings which brought forth a callous presidential reaction. His Justice Department, headed then by the same John Mitchell who is now under federal indictment, made no serious attempt to bring to justice those who were responsible for the deaths of the students.

Watergate only affirmed what the Columbia community knew all along about the Nixon administration, about its moral and political corruption, and its lawlessness while preaching "law and order." By the time you read this, Nixon may no longer be President because of Watergate, or he may be on the brink of resignation or impeachment. It is no wonder, then, that students are cynical about government, as one professor describes them to be, and view this government as a threat to the University.

The campus has been blissfully quiet in 1973, and academic interests are again supreme. To credit Richard Nixon for this calmness, however, is a mistake of enormous proportions.

S.S.

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Around The Quads

PRINCETON'S LOSS...

In the summer of 1948 a young Columbia graduate named Henry S. Coleman began work as Assistant to the Dean of the College. Now 25 years later, and thirty years after coming to Columbia as a student, Harry Coleman '46 is one of the best known college administrators in the nation. The crew-cut he wore for years is gone, but not his deep involvement in the life of the College—a College that changed considerably because of his work in building it into a national institution.

Coleman is now Dean of Students, a title held only by himself and Nicholas M. McKnight in the long history of Columbia. In his present position he deals directly with students and their problems, and is gratified by

the opportunities he has to work with them. Gone is the publicity he received when he was held hostage in his Hamilton Hall office for 26 hours in 1968, and when he was the victim of a shooting in 1972. "I've been well-publicized," he told CCT. "There are very few deans who found themselves on the front pages of the *New York Times* twice."

Since joining the College administration as Assistant to the Dean, he has served as Assistant Dean, Director of College Admissions, Acting Dean of the College, and Dean of Freshmen before assuming his present position. Back in his early days he even served as freshman and varsity lightweight crew coach. All of this is not bad for someone who intended to go to Princeton.

It was World War II that changed Coleman's plans. He joined the Navy V-12 program and against his will was

sent to Columbia where the engineering program he had selected was being offered. Although he was disappointed initially, he eventually threw himself into College activities including crew, *Spectator*, and the Varsity Show, and developed a strong affection for his new school. "I was a convert," Coleman recalls.

Once part of the administration, one of his strongest contributions to the College was the work he did in expanding admissions recruiting to the prep schools and throughout the United States. He has traveled thousands of miles throughout most of the country to bring the message of Columbia to a new audience, and was instrumental in 1954 in setting up a program of alumni recruiting. All this was done because of his deep conviction that Columbia had to be more than a local college for students from the New York metropolitan area. The

success of his work is reflected in the healthy mixture of accents and twangs heard in College classrooms.

In 1954, roughly 75 percent of the student body hailed from within either a 50-mile radius of New York City or the rest of New York State. In this fall's entering class, about 50 percent of the students are from the New York area, with the other half giving Columbia the truly national representation Harry Coleman envisioned years ago. This was not accomplished overnight, nor without a lot of help.

"We realized back then that our greatest asset would be the alumni," recalls Coleman. "With the exception of a few key places like Cincinnati, we weren't doing much of anything in regional recruiting. It took about ten years to develop strong leadership in any given area." Involving the alumni in admissions recruiting is a continuing challenge for the College. "We've always felt that involving the alumni on this level makes them feel more positive toward the College," said Coleman. Alumni recruiting means more than just sending out materials and contacting a high school guidance counselor. "It can be a complicated thing," he continued. "For instance, you can spend a lot of time building up a strong regional effort, only to see your main representative move out of the area." Like a coach he added, "you need depth."

"Another problem arises when an alumnus overestimates his candidates and gets discouraged when they're rejected," he explained. "We've worked on this by further educating our recruiters about the kind of candidates we find attractive, and by sending out advance reports on the kids' chances for admission." To the chagrin of candidates, Columbia's early warning system is strictly confidential.

As the College sought to enlarge its geographical distribution, Coleman, criss-crossing America along with talent-hunting Columbia staffers such as John Gould '48, Bob Brookhart '59, Tom Colahan '51, and Erwin Glikes '59, came up against a panoply of mistaken impressions about Columbia College. A Texas high school principal knew that Dwight Eisenhower had been President of Columbia and that Lou Little was the football coach, but beyond that...

"They thought of us as a huge university of 25,000 people, a commuter's school, with classes whose sizes were normally in the hundreds," says Coleman. "You had to sell them that it was a small residential college where a student would get individual attention, and that we had a real home-grown campus life. People looked up in disbelief when I spoke of freshman Contemporary Civilization and Humanities classes taught by tenured professors, with eighteen students in a section."

Another previously untapped

source of quality applications that Harry Coleman sought to explore was the private schools. "When I first brought up our weakness there in 1949," Coleman remembers, "I was told that we don't draw well from prep schools. My answer was, 'We never will, until we start going there.'" Harry Coleman started going there in 1949 and continued until 1969, concentrating on the major independent schools of New England, and hitting many others in his travels around the United States.

Curiously enough, some nearby



Harry Coleman as Director of Admissions, on Fall 1961 CCT cover.

prep schools turned out to be as ridiculed with misconceptions about Columbia as were the most far-flung outposts of secondary education. "It was just like going out to the hinterlands, our contact with them had been so minimal. When we began recruiting there, the headmasters were not encouraging their best students to apply to Columbia, but we finally started drawing some very able students from these schools."

Coleman disagrees with any suggestion that the trend toward wider geographical distribution has meant a weakening of admissions standards by the College. "I don't think we lowered our standards by encouraging geographic diversity," he declared. "I think what we're getting is a group of men who will come into contact with roommates and friends with completely different backgrounds, and that makes things interesting."

As Director of Admissions, Coleman utilized a method of evaluating applicants that encouraged diversity at the College without weakening standards. "The intense concern about College Boards is somewhat of a northeastern phenomenon and northeastern kids tend to be more specifically prepared for the boards. So we would get applicants from other areas who would show outstanding scholas-

tic records coupled with lower board scores. Many of these kids have done very well at Columbia."

Accompanying the de-emphasis on board scores was a closer inspection of the candidate as a whole person who could contribute to life at Columbia. "We weren't just looking for kids who could do the work," Coleman stated. "We were looking for interesting kids who could do the work."

1968, of course, brought the events that catapulted Columbia and Henry Coleman into national attention. Holding Coleman hostage was a reaction to his position as Acting Dean and was not a personal attack, but it was an ironic choice. Only a few months earlier, in November of 1967, he had delivered a major address at the prestigious Alexander Hamilton Award dinner in which he said "The University is the student's society and the cry of 'student power' is primarily his solution to the desire to play a more active role in the matters that concern him. This demand will require two actions on our part. First we must all relearn the priceless art of listening, and secondly we must provide proper machinery so that the desires and interests of students may enter into our decision making. If we wish them to play a more active role in our demo-

cratic society than we, ourselves, have done, we had better show them the means at the college level."

His experiences in 1968 made Coleman give a great deal of thought to his future at Columbia. "Did I wish to continue as an educational administrator?" he asked himself. "Was I equipped to deal with students as they are today?" "Could I be effective?" He made the decision to return, but in the new position of Dean of Freshmen, in which he would have far more contact with students than he had as Director of Admissions or Acting Dean. "1968 taught me that if I was to stay in educational administration it would be to work with students, not faculty."

The shooting also did not cause him to leave Columbia. "It could have happened anywhere," he declared. "Some people say to be a dean you need hazardous duty pay. I don't buy that." His wife and three children never pressured Coleman to leave Columbia because they wanted him to do the kind of work that would make him happy. That was work at Columbia.

One of the results of 1968 was the alienation of a body of alumni who showed their displeasure for what happened by ending their financial support of the College. Coleman, who wrote law school recommendations for some of the people who held him hostage, disagrees with this attitude. "I think it's given an excuse for many people not to contribute to the College. This isn't the only place where it happened. There were lots of mistakes made all over the place and I can't put the blame only on the students."

In his twenty-fifth year of service, Coleman, who is 47, declares himself positively aghast at the thought of twenty-five more. "I don't think anyone should spend fifty years anywhere, unless he is a faculty member. And besides," he added, "then I'd be 72. I want to retire well before I'm 65." He has already discouraged feelers about several prep school headmasterships to remain at Columbia, but the possibility always exists that someday he will go elsewhere, perhaps to a foundation. Someday may be a long way off. "I anticipate staying right here," declared Harry Coleman firmly.



BRUCE ZIMMER

THE WELLINGTON FUND

Promotion for administrators at Columbia generally means going from one of the University divisions to a University-wide position in Low Library. Former Director of College Admissions John Wellington '57 has just done the reverse, giving up his most recent post as Director of University Alumni Relations to return to the College as its new Director of Alumni Affairs and Development. The decision to return to Hamilton Hall was not easy, but was made because his primary loyalty is to the College.

In his new position John Wellington must raise the funds to provide scholarships for the majority of the College's students who cannot afford to meet the entire \$5450 yearly costs of Columbia out of their own resources. The Columbia College Fund will be Wellington's fund to administer, and his primary task is to improve the College's fund raising mechanism.

The report of the 1972-73 Twenty-First Fund can be found in the center of this magazine. The statistics it reveals are both pleasant and upsetting. The Fund produced an all-time high sum of money for the College, \$1,520,060, but a disappointing number of alumni contributed: seventeen percent. What Wellington must do is increase the flow of gift money to the College in order to keep up with steadily rising costs, and a sure way to do this is to increase the number of alumni who contribute.

"The giving record of Columbia College alumni is not a strong one, and this goes back some time," declared Wellington. "The College Fund has not been producing the way it can, and it is essential that the College have a strong fund raising operation."

He sees the task of College alumni not only as contributors but as "emissaries" in their own communities, especially in recruiting. On the other hand, he feels that the College and University have certain obligations of their own to their alumni, to provide them with services and to keep them well-informed. Services include Columbia's successful alumni travel program, which has organized trips to

SEEING IS BELIEVING (cont'd)



Where Gobi-like sandstorms once greeted the eye, morning dew now glistens. Where fierce dogs once went berserk, gentle birds now chirp. The woebegone Columbia dust bowl, South Field East, has been restored to life after several years of the most indecent exposure. Additionally, College Walk has received a face-lifting—hundreds of green bushes and thirty-six Japanese cherry trees. It was a \$30,000 gift from George T. Delacorte '13, who had already made substantial contributions to the beautification of Columbia, that brought more greenery into the scenery. Remaining skeptics may refer to the back cover to see the results of this earth-shattering development.

Copenhagen and the Orient with more to come, and regional Columbia groups throughout the nation have heard significant speakers flown in from campus. Wellington worked on these projects in Low Library and plans similar kinds of approaches to College alumni.

It is only natural that one who has returned to the College from the University should be concerned with the relationship between the two. "If we can strengthen the College," he said, "it will strengthen the University. It's in the best interests of the University to support a strong undergraduate college."

This statement could just be a platitude, but President McGill and Executive Vice President for Administration Paul D. Carter both encouraged him to take the College position and promised their support. "They are terribly interested in seeing the College Fund move forward," he said, "because they want an academically and financially sound College."

Wellington's belief is that the relationship between the College and its alumni must be mutual and continuing. The response of the alumni to his programs will be of major importance to the future of Columbia College.

ALL QUIET ON THE SOUTH CAMPUS: COLUMBIA IN 1973

by Jamie Katz

PHOTOS BY BRUCE ZIMMER

For the past two years and more there has been much talk in the popular press and in the alumni magazines about the return of calm and rationality to American university life since the Vietnam and riot-ridden days of the late Johnson and early Nixon years. At Columbia the contrast between those days and the almost soporific political atmosphere on campus in the spring of 1973 is particularly striking. Some commentators would have us believe that the students have returned to the fifties—to beer, Eisenhower, and apathy. In the past year there has in fact been an upsurge of such traditional student activities as the tug-of-war on South Field and a marathon beer-drinking contest. 1973 also saw, for the first time in recent memory, a substantial turnout at the senior party and at the baccalaureate service and awards ceremony. A closer look at student attitudes at Columbia, however, based on a wide-ranging series of interviews, reveals that they have changed in more subtle and perhaps more critical ways.

There can be no question that the traditional concern with academic achievement is again paramount. Always present, the grubbing syndrome seems to have intensified as rebelliousness has waned. "I definitely sense that there has been a shift of priorities among my students," said Professor of Spanish Karl-Ludwig Selig. "Their concern for social and political problems has been tempered by a sense of the primacy of their schoolwork. And I'm pleased that they emphasize, not only the seriousness of this work, but its quality. In the Colloquium I teach, the students choose the texts we study. Two or three years ago they primarily chose political works, and now their concern is with the study of serious literary structures." Irving Schenker '75, the Jazz Director of campus radio station WKCR, commented that students are taking their work more seriously now, in part "because there aren't so many people telling you that what you are learning is 'irrelevant.'"

As the campus gaze has turned inward, it has also become apparent that student attitudes cycle for reasons

that originate not in the University, but in American society. Along with the evaporation of the war issue, the woes of the American economy have acted as a depressant on student activism. The statistics showing undergraduates flocking into pre-law and pre-med programs reflect, among other things, a heightened concern for economic security. The obligations of these rigorously competitive programs allow little time for distraction, let alone a boycott of classes for the sake of protest. It is worth noting that the major example of student unrest in 1973 was related to financial cutbacks, at Antioch College.

A survey of campus attitudes conducted two years ago by Daniel Yankelovich, Inc. yielded data indicating that the wide departure from traditional values seen on campuses was tied to a "psychology of affluence" and largely confined to a group which was relatively unconcerned about its future economic security. The instability of the economy has been cutting deeply into some of the disdain for success. Talking to Columbia's undergraduates in 1973, it is hard to find anybody who thinks he's got the future in the bag.

Another of the numerous and complex reasons for the collapse of campus protest is an altered perception of Columbia's role in American society. "The students of 1973 are more ready to see the University itself as a victim of social forces, rather than being the culprit," said Dr. Anthony Philip, who as Director of the Columbia College Counseling Service has had his finger on the pulse of student attitudes for several years. Fred Ehrman '75, an English and Religion major who is active in community teaching projects, remarked, "The word I would use to describe people's political feelings now is 'resignation', but along with that I think there is more of a willingness to find what is worthwhile in the University."

In a similar vein, Columbia College Dean Peter Pouncey said, "The University is more precarious than we thought. Instead of the bastion of the 'establishment' which it may have seemed in many intellectual circles,



Prof. Karl-Ludwig Selig:
Literary structures, not political texts

we now have a private institution struggling for survival. We should realize that there is no chance of absolute survival fiscally unless we are increasingly subsidized by Federal and State agencies. And that is a somber reflection, because whatever one's emotions toward the University, it represents one of the most powerful intellectual forces in America today, and to find it dispensable is anti-intellectual in the crassest sense."

Had all of President Nixon's budget cuts in health, education, and welfare been approved this year, one effect would have been the crippling of financial aid in most American universities. In an interview in *Spectator*, University President William J. McGill linked the shift in Federal educational policy to a "genuine ideological reaction against campus trouble," based on the feeling that "universities are training people at odds with society." Professor of Biology Eric Holtzman '59 said that "there has been an attempt generally to terrify the academic community through blunt economic pressure. It has had a chilling effect on political radicalism."

One former student activist commented that "the refusal of President Nixon to heed the advice of university presidents [including Columbia's Cordier] during the Cambodia-Kent State-Jackson State crisis of 1970 made me re-examine whether or not Columbia was the place to demonstrate. It became harder and harder to see any connection between South Vietnam and the South Campus." Such administration moves as the discontinuation of secret research under the aegis of Columbia, divestiture of Columbia's investments in the top twenty defense contractors (and in companies with interests in South Africa), and the journey of Columbia deans to Washington on a lobbying mission against further American involvement in Indochina helped rebut the argument of University complicity in the war effort.

Apart from the absence of the war issue as a unifying force, there has been a rise of sectarianism within the dissenting group. Gay people engage themselves in gay causes. Women join women's groups. And there is now little political cooperation between whites and blacks.

It is generally understood that whatever temporary force the Columbia movement had was attributable to the coalition, however tenuous, between white radicals and black militants. Rick Cranston '74, the current head of the Student Organization for Black Unity (which succeeded the Student's Afro-American Society), explained that "black students grew to mistrust the motives of white radicals," and that the activities of his group had "evolved



Prof. Eric Holtzman:
A Chilling Effect

from self-centered campus agitation to more work in the community." According to David Allman '73, a white radical leader whose political activities at Columbia emphasized tenant organization and political education, "The next step can only come when blacks and whites form a unitary movement."

The existence of a separate youth culture used to serve as a rallying point for diverse forms of discontent, but many aspects of the counter-culture have found their way into the mainstream of American life: George Wallace's and H. R. Haldeman's kids are as shaggy as the average Columbia student. David Allman asserted that as a political force, "the counter-culture showed itself to be bankrupt—by its impotence, its dead-end drug culture,

I TOLD A FRIEND
THAT I WOULD
BRING THE 50's
BACK TO COLUMBIA
AS A FRESHMAN
CLASS OFFICER.



"WHAT!?" HE
SHOUTED.
"BLATANT RACISM
+INTOLERANCE?
SCIENCE OVER
HUMANITY?
CHARCOAL GREY?
BOTH NATIONAL
SELF-RIGHTEOUSNESS
AND NATIONAL PARANOIA?
IN LOCO PARENTIS?
ARE YOU CRAZY?"

BUT I DON'T
REMEMBER ANY
OF THAT STUFF...



I JUST
REMEMBER
BEING FIVE
YEARS OLD.



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JIM SHAW — Columbia Daily Spectator

its rich rock groups, its hippie, welfare-chiseling image. None of the emotionalism of the romantic, middle class radicals could build a movement. There was too much naivete in the face of the reality of power which could be mobilized by the government and the institutions."

Disillusionment and cynicism about public affairs were cited by many students and teachers as another reason for the muting of dissent. "The unbelievable has become believable," stated Professor of History James P. Shenton '49. "The fascination of Watergate is that the worst nightmare of the students of '68 never caught the full sordidness of what actually has happened in Washington. Cynicism is much greater than it was." Historian David Rothman '58 added, "These are grim times. Students have seen that at the highest level of government, men are not governed by rule of law. The students don't believe anything—break-ins are manufactured by the F.B.I., a psychiatrist's office is ransacked by White House agents—it's an Alice-in-Wonderland atmosphere."

"Extremism in politics, as in drugs, no longer holds the appeal it used to," declared psychologist Philip. "Students found that these variations on Russian roulette could be fatal. That they seem to have given up or are indifferent to social or political problems is not because they don't care, but because of a feeling of social impotence."

To hark back to the fifties and call students apathetic would be inaccurate, and may reveal a bit of wishful thinking. Spectator reported last year that one-third of McGovern's Manhattan volunteers were Columbia people. "Yes, the students are more academically oriented now, as they were in the fifties and early sixties," asserted Prof. Shenton. "But they are far less likely to turn their feelings of rage inward. Activism is not an alien role. The issue here in the late sixties was the conversion of the student body from passivity in the face of larger social problems to being an active component that could work for change. But the students found that you really can't change the world from the campus, a privileged preserve where reality comes to you through a filtered lens."



Prof. James P. Shenton:
The unbelievable has become believable

Mr. Columbia Looks Back

by Dwight C. Miner



Moore Collegiate Professor of History Dwight C. Miner retired in June after fifty years as a student and teacher at Columbia. In the following story Prof. Miner reviews his Columbia experience, and the dramatic developments that shaped his life and Columbia's.

My earliest memories of Columbia go back to boyhood days. These fell in the era when Nicholas Murray Butler was pouring his prodigious energies into building his "Acropolis of America". His dream envisioned intellectual excellence in a spacious and harmonious setting—not of marble, in this case, but of brick and stone. To a young fellow, construction seemed to be practically incessant. Its accompanying sounds and sights became part of one's daily experience. First, the muffled boom of dynamite blasts in the rocky outcroppings, then the

precarious scaffolding swarming with workmen, and finally—another stately addition to the growing complex. Periclean Greeks, if their spirits could still view the scene, might well have gazed with wonder, if not exactly awe, at this bold challenge to a glory that had once been exclusively their own.

Whatever the Greeks may have felt about the bright new glory of Fayetteweather Hall, I took it all in stride, as I did the disappearance of the shanties, the vegetable gardens, and the horse pastures of the surrounding region, now steadily giving way to apartment buildings and the rows of brownstone houses crowding in around the periphery of the young campus. In addition to new home-sites, a noble variety of neighboring institutions, dedicated to the intellectual, spiritual, and bodily welfare of the human race, contributed their distinction to the area. The resident of the Heights quickly realized that he stood, indeed, on high ground—and that this high ground was the preserve of a congenial and stimulating company of people. Morningside Heights had a special meaning for him.

It was in this village that I spent my childhood—first on Morningside Drive and later on Claremont Avenue. Irwin Edman used to tell how as a boy of eight or nine he would coast on his Irish Mail handcar down the slope of Morningside Drive to 110th Street. As Irwin was too old to be my playmate, I don't remember his exploits; years were to pass before I learned how wonderful a companion I had missed in the days of the Irish Mail. I had plenty of contemporaries, however, and each weekday morning we marched off together to Horace Mann.

After school, the seasons partly determined our amusements. We skated, played ball, marbles, or mumbletyeg, and occasionally wandered over to South Field to watch a track meet or a baseball game. In the winter, we took our sleds to Riverside Park or made igloos in the mountains of snow piled up by the snow-ploughs. All this changed for me when the inflation following World War I drove rents skywards and obliged my salaried family to seek more reasonable housing in the upper reaches of Yonkers.

So it happened that, having lived



Twins Dorothy and Dwight Miner, age 5, in 1910.

on Morningside for many years, I arrived at Columbia College at last as a commuter. My first morning was a bit confusing. I emerged from the subway one September day in 1922, headed for my nine o'clock French class. I didn't make it, nor did I make my ten o'clock mathematics. The scene on 116th Street was tumultuous. A squad of freshmen, sitting on the ground one behind the other, crew-fashion, would break into a brisk rowing sprint at the command of a sophomore and try to outdistance a half-dozen competing crews to right and left. The tail-enders were likely to land in one of the fountains. Other perplexed '26ers, faces smeared with paint and charcoal, were skinning their noses pushing peanuts along the Library steps. From time to time, the masses would rise in revolt, and a wild *melée* would follow. This perhaps might be called Freshman Orientation: at least no one could feel ignored.

At 11 o'clock, I staggered into Rex Tugwell's class on the fifth floor of Hamilton, my clothing in disrepair and my mouth full of sand, but with a certain wild exultation in my inwards. Tugwell, neat and precise, looked at us silently for a moment, a slow, quizzical smile playing about his lips. "The subject of this course," he said gently, "is the development of Contemporary Civilization."

To some persons it seemed that Columbia College, with its seventeen hundred students, was overshadowed and even stifled by the vital University

that had grown up around it. In terms of physical facilities, certainly, there was some basis for this point of view. On the other hand, the College was intellectually an exciting place for a young man to spend his undergraduate years. Few institutions in the mid-1920's could present as dynamic and as challenging a faculty.

The freshmen of 1922-23 arrived on the scene too late to sit at the feet of Charles A. Beard or James Harvey Robinson. If these lights were gone, others beckoned. Brander Matthews, in the twilight of his long career, was still recounting his conversations with Mark Twain and William Dean Howells; the noble Roman, George C. D. Odell, was keeping fresh the memories of the New York stage; John Erskine was holding his eager hundreds spell-bound with his cadenced lectures on Elizabethan literature; Frederick J. E. Woodbridge was opening up the world of Plato and Spinoza to privileged upperclassmen; others, too, could be ranked among the veteran greats—Harold Jacoby in Astronomy; James McGregor in Zoology; Charles Berkey in Geology.

Then there were the younger men—Carlton J. H. Hayes, outstanding scholar and superb lecturer in Modern European History; Harrison Ross Steeves of the icy blue eyes and the precise diction, analyzing the English novel; Irwin Edman, whose *Philosophy 3-4* became one of the "must" courses for undergraduates; Henry K. Dick, who lived in Furnald Hall among his Degas and Utrillos, taught biography, published nothing, and guided many a talented youngster to a mastery of the art of writing; Harry J. Carman, lively teacher, interpreter of the American rural tradition, public servant, friend and counselor of young men; the brilliant John H. Randall, Jr., who wrote *The Making of the Modern Mind* in his early twenties and succeeded Woodbridge in the History of Philosophy course; Raymond Weaver, awesome and histrionic, who introduced Melville to the scholars and Dante to the students; and Mark Van Doren, who in his quiet, seemingly casual manner, could whip up a storm of excitement among those fortunate enough to hear him.

The course I look back upon with the greatest pleasure is the interde-

partmental two-year sequence, then called General Honors, which still carries on as the Colloquium on Language, Literature, History, and Philosophy. As Juniors and Seniors, we gathered informally every Wednesday evening—a dozen of us with two professors drawn from different departments—to sit around the long table and discuss the week's reading. The assignment consisted of some work—it might be the *Iliad*, *Antigone*, *Montaigne's Essays*, or *Don Quixote*—which possesses the quality of remaining somehow contemporary to continuing generations of human beings. It was in these evenings that I first tasted the exhilaration of sharing in the discourse of serious and gifted students under the guidance of skillful—and usually contrasting—mentors.

Beyond the classroom, my interests centered on that red brick predecessor to Ferris Booth known as East Hall. This picturesque relic of Bloomingdale Asylum days has served in many roles. For a decade prior to the construction of Hamilton Hall, it housed the offices of Dean Van Amringe; presently, it is known as the Foreign Student Center. In the 20's, however, it was the principal home of King's Crown activities.

Each noon, as the Chapel bell counted out the hour, groups of students, released from lecture-rooms and laboratories, converged upon the ancient structure. Everyone who was important or who aspired to become important in the non-athletic world—

the campus literati, the wits, the big-wigs, and the politicians—showed up to conduct their business, seek out a luncheon group, or just stand around and talk. No one troubled to use the North door; the easy way was to scramble through the South windows into the *Spectator* editorial office. Flimsy partitions marked out the domain of the respective student enterprises. *Columbia* had a corner; *Varsity*, the literary magazine, had a table; the managing board of *Spectator* had a cubby-hole. Jester, scornful of the masses, brewed its brand of humor in an attic sanctuary known as the "Lion's Den". Ben Hubbard, Graduate Treasurer of King's Crown, presided over the noisy confusion with tact and skill. Today's accommodations are vastly superior in space and equipment; yet something of the easy camaraderie of former days has slipped away along with the dingy quarters and the milling crowd of habitués.

Particular moments stand out in recollection. All-American Walter Koppisch, with jaw thrust out and knees pumping high, streaking goalward through a broken field; the ovation to Percy Haughton between the halves of the Williams game in 1924; the shocking news of Haughton's death in the papers the following Monday; Lou Gehrig slamming a home-run through a window in the Journalism Building; the Dinner Week battle outside the McAlpin; Dean Hawkes using a tape-measure to check Barnard's exaggerated estimate of

damage to its fence; Dr. Butler being stopped in Journalism lobby by a freshman wanting a match—and getting it; the Varsity Show, "Half-Moon Inn", running a week at the Waldorf; the Spring song-fests in the Van Am Quad; Dean Hawkes standing by his desk inside the "open door", greeting by name each student entering with a problem; the first outdoor Commencement—1926—in the rain.

After College came a year of graduate study on a fellowship—then the well-remembered voice of Harry Carman on the phone offering me an Instructorship in History. That first year of teaching was filled with hard work and excitement. My classroom assignment was two sections of American History and one section of Contemporary Civilization. Philosophy Professor John J. Coss, always referred to as "the Colonel", presided over the C.C. course with benevolent efficiency. Working closely with him were Harry Carman, Rexford Tugwell in Economics, and A. Gordon Dewey in Government. Interdepartmental difficulties were minimized by cooperation at the top, by weekly luncheon meetings of the entire staff, and by the genuine enthusiasm for the project which characterized the group.

Perhaps the greatest morale builder of all was the week-long session at Camp Columbia, near Litchfield, Connecticut, during the Easter vacation. The days were filled with outdoor activities—softball, horseshoe pitching, hiking, sometimes canoeing;



Young stars of the Columbia faculty in Dwight Miner's undergraduate days included historian Carlton J. H. Hayes, economist Rexford Tugwell and poet Mark Van Doren.

evenings were given over to hilarious sessions of "500". Yet always there was good talk, about politics, or philosophy, or literature, or the next revision of the course (C.C., it has been said, "was born revising itself"). Here the members of the staff became acquainted not only with their colleagues' personalities, but with their minds as well. This was interdepartmental cooperation at its best. Unfortunately, the annual camps did not survive the interruptions of World War II. We badly need some adequate substitute for them today.

I recall the 20's in the College as an era of confidence of purpose. Among my immediate colleagues an infectious buoyancy seemed to hang in the air. Only later did I learn how markedly this spirit differed from the mood of many of the undergraduate faculty in the years just preceding World War I. Then, the College seemed to be fumbling for a justifying function, for some clear sense of direction. The structure of the mid-19th Century curriculum, little altered in its basic premises since Colonial days, had been superseded by a proliferation of specialized departments drawing their inspiration from the intellectual excitement and scholarly methodology then offered by the great centers of learning in France and Germany. This meant that the primary interests of many of these relatively new departments tended to center on the training of students for original research at the graduate level. The importance of this development both for the University and nationwide could not be questioned. What remained urgently open to question was the contribution an undergraduate liberal arts program could properly be expected to make to a University for which specialization was assuming an overriding importance.

This issue was debated recurrently and uneasily throughout the early years of the century. In 1903 President Butler criticized the latter part of the College course as mostly a waste of time and urged a two-year option for ambitious students. John W. Burgess, Dean of the Graduate Faculties, considered the function of the College to be that of the German *Gymnasium*, where young men were subjected to thorough text-book drill

in the fundamental factual data necessary for their more intellectually mature University studies. This view was stoutly opposed by John H. Van Amringe, Dean of the College from 1894 to 1910, who insisted that "it would be a melancholy outcome if in efforts to minimize the time required for the A. B. degree, Columbia College should be subverted or degraded into a mere vestibule to a professional school."

Curiously, the outcome was determined by circumstances indirectly stemming from the nation's participation in World War I. The post-Armistice period produced, among other manifestations of value-shifts in American society, an unprecedented rush to enroll in institutions of higher edu-

Extraneous conditions had brought the College a reprieve. This did not alter the fact, however, that in some quarters of the University community the undergraduate school was accepted with a cool toleration that scarcely concealed the imputation of inferior status. It was now clearly up to the College itself to take the initiative in gaining recognition of its equal partnership in the Columbia enterprise. It was time to seek out intellectually challenging approaches that would restore vitality to liberal arts instruction and bring it into line with the needs and capacities of postwar students.

The implementation of the new program began with the introduction



"Particular moments stand out in recollection . . . Lou Gehrig slamming a home-run through a window in the Journalism Building."

cation of every type. Colleges and schools of law and medicine, in particular, found themselves besieged beyond capacity by eager applicants. To ease the pressure, top professional schools, which had previously been accepting students with two or three years of collegiate preparation, now began to insist on a full four-year degree. Many good liberal arts colleges, faced with a comparable problem, grasped the opportunity to improve their selectivity for admission. As was the case with others, Columbia College discovered that the demand for its services had risen to a record high. For a time at least, those who had spoken out most strongly for cutting the length of the undergraduate program held their peace.

of Contemporary Civilization as a freshman requirement in 1919. It was followed in 1920 by General Honors, under the creative oversight of Professor John Erskine and Frederick J. E. Woodbridge, Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy. This was designed as a two-year elective for qualified Juniors and Seniors. Each of these courses proved itself to be a notable groundbreaking venture and each in time came to exert nationwide influence. Together, furthermore, they may be said to have laid the cornerstones for the educational policy of the College in the social sciences and humanities that was elaborated step by step throughout the 1920's and 1930's. Instruction was conducted informally in small sections with an emphasis on

student participation. At the very heart of the entire concept lay the principle of interdepartmental cooperation, much talked about today but seldom, if indeed ever, attempted on such a scale prior to this time. The teaching staffs, drawn from among the full-time faculty members of the cooperating departments, were constituted as almost wholly self-governing bodies under the broad jurisdiction of the College Committee on Instruction (itself interdepartmental in composition). In 1929 the C.C. requirement was expanded to include additional work in the second year.

My concerns were, of course, not confined to the campus. This was the decade of Harding and Teapot Dome; of Coolidge Prosperity (unevenly distributed though it proved to be); of Fitzgerald and Lewis, and H. L. Menckens; of Shaw and O'Neill at the Guild Theatre; of Village "speak-easies" and Bryan at Dayton, Tennessee; of flappers and Jazz and the KKK; of Dempsey and Babe Ruth—these and more held a fascination for me. Yet nothing gave me greater satisfaction than my work with students and colleagues in Hamilton Hall. There was a sense of purpose and of gathering momentum in the atmosphere of the College. We instructors caught the contagion and responded to the excitement generated by our elders. It was a fortunate time to begin a teaching career.

An Era Ends

With the coming of the Depression years much of the spontaneity of the 20's drained away from undergraduate life. Family resources dwindled and after-class jobs were hard to come by. To meet the prevailing exigencies the College expanded its loans and, where necessary, postponed tuition payments. The dining room in John Jay Hall reduced its meal prices and hired more student waiters. When rumors circulated that some dormitory residents lacked money for food and were too proud to admit their need, campus leaders arranged to hold a dance, which they advertised as the Dean's Drag, to raise a fund to be distributed directly from 208 Hamilton Hall to those whose necessity might be reported to the Dean by floor-mates or other friends. The Drag became an annual function, outlasting

the immediate emergency until recent years.

It was only natural that the student mood should reflect the seriousness of the times, not only at home but abroad. Hitler came to power in 1933, the Japanese were pressing their incursions into China, and Mussolini was rampaging through Abyssinia. The Nye investigations were focussing attention on the need to prevent a repetition of the nation's involvement in World War I. In 1936, during the debates on extending the Neutrality Acts, the Spanish Civil War erupted. Widely shared fears of the impending danger of a renewal of world conflict understandably found expression on the campus. Rallies were well-attended, the Oxford Oath was administered to enthusiastic crowds, and a series of anti-war conferences was held in John Jay. Emotion ran high, but with obvious comparisons in mind, it is worthy of note that no disorder occurred. At no time were the functions of the University threatened with disruption.

Throughout this dismal decade the College continued to push ahead with its program to improve and invigorate the teaching of the liberal arts. Unquestionably, its outstanding achievement came in 1937, with the inauguration of the Humanities course, thereafter required of all lower-classmen. Relying for its materials entirely upon English versions of selected original works, beginning with the *Iliad* and coming down to recent times, and employing the discussion-oriented small sections made familiar by C.C., this newcomer to the curriculum proved to be an instant success. It has retained its substantial popularity to this day.

The outbreak of World War II marked a dramatic break in much of the customary routine at Columbia. Students and faculty took off in large numbers for one or another form of war service. Classes soon shifted to a three-semester, around-the-year basis, with minimal breaks between. I have vivid memories of scenes from those days: almost daily good-byes to students and colleagues; classes heavily sprinkled with the uniforms of Navy enlisted men, some with familiar faces, who were permitted to continue their studies for a time as members of the

V-7 or V-12 programs; the battalion of Navy cadets learning to march on the tar-covered drill-ground that had so recently been our grassy South Field; the College Faculty meeting in the Trustees' Room, with Dr. Butler in the chair, vowing by resolution to retain the liberal arts program without diminution. The dorms and dining-rooms were occupied by the aspiring ensigns of the Naval Training School; so were some of the classrooms. We taught Naval History and tried to keep the C.C. tradition going—almost as a memorial to other days. Later, a few veterans began to trickle into the regular courses; often the most cheerful ones were those with the artificial arms or legs.

Dean Hawkes

For those of us who had worked with him, the death of Herbert Hawkes in October, 1943—at almost precisely the mid-point in the war—marked the close of an era. The Dean had presided over the College in the 1920's and 1930's—surely one of the most imaginative and purposive periods in its history. A man without vanity, and indeed, as he himself frankly conceded, without extraordinary gifts of conceptual inventiveness, Hawkes nonetheless had a quick eye for recognizing worth in the marketplace of ideas. Fully as important, he was a past master in the arts of timing and expediting action. He managed his faculty with a combination of tact, tart humor, and New England shrewdness that produced near-miracles of cooperation from the toughest individualists. Some of these ultimately went along with face-saving expostulations of reluctance, others with a spirit-lifting confession of original sin. Occasional incorrigibles just stayed rugged. Few would dispute that Hawkes could display flashes of insight, close to genius, when the going got rough. In the academic world, as elsewhere, creative achievement eludes rule-of-thumb formulae. The genuine thumbprint is *sui generis*. So it was with Herbert Hawkes.

The disruptions of normal academic life, so cheerfully accepted as part of the war effort, paled by comparison with the complex and confusing problems that confronted institu-

tions of higher education in the years that followed. Demobilization and the generous terms of the G.I. Bill of Rights drew hundreds of thousands of returning veterans, many with families, to campuses large and small across the land. To handle these incursions, extra classrooms and housing were provided through ingenious improvisation. Additional teaching assistance was scrounged from any source available.

While these stop-gap devices seemed to be turning the trick in timely style for the moment, administrators were grimly pouring over the experts' projections for the future. These left no room for doubt that the enrollment boom experienced by col-

pansion and financial allocation that characterized Butler's 43-year regime came to an end with his resignation in 1945. The individual faculties were dynamic and fertile in plans for new facilities, new programs, and new scholarly appointments. But strong central leadership was lacking for years, at a time of transition when it was sorely needed. Dwight Eisenhower, personally well-liked but no academician, had not had time to familiarize himself with the workings of the University before Washington recalled him to active duty as commander of SHAPE. He returned to the campus for a brief visit before his inauguration as President of the United States.

The vacancy was filled by Vice President Grayson Kirk, a scholar and experienced administrator, during whose tenure a dozen major buildings were brought to completion. Kirk attracted wide attention by announcing a capital-fund drive for \$200 million, the largest sum sought by any educational institution up to that time. Of greater actual significance was the fact that it marked the abandonment of the ill-advised postwar policy which placed the responsibility for fundraising on the individual schools. It was a timely move. The facilities offered by the recently completed or nearly completed buildings were clearly of principal benefit to the professional schools, which had easier access to bequests and non-governmental grants. The College, the School of General Studies, and most departments in the Graduate Faculties were in a less favored position. In some sectors morale had begun to suffer. The President took a further step to correct this situation by initiating a cautious movement towards greater "integration" of University decision-making in crucial areas. This was signaled by the appointment of the Dean of Columbia College, David Truman, to the combined posts of Provost and Vice President in June, 1966. Implementation of this concept was abruptly cut off by the disturbances of 1968.

For me, these were years of exciting experiments with new courses. My interest in discussion groups went back to the 1930's, when I was giving a three-point lecture course in United

States history since the Civil War. In time I discovered that some of my students would have liked to do more reading in the subject but were prevented by the necessity of carrying enough courses to maintain their point average. I thereupon sought and received permission from the Committee on Instruction to offer a parallel course, devoted to additional reading and weekly discussion, for an additional three points. The students then organized groups of four or five, each group concentrating on a special subject or area of their choosing, such as foreign affairs, agriculture, labor, or 20th Century American literature. The project went well and became a source of great pleasure to me. History 91A-



World War II at Columbia:
A heavy sprinkling of uniforms

leges and universities subsequent to World War I would be magnified by several diameters in the years ahead. Larger registrations required expanded libraries, modernized laboratories, and new programs responsive to new concerns.

With so many projects afoot and money coming in by intermittent spurts, some firm, well-balanced order of priorities would seem a wise device to apportion resources to needs on an equitable basis. Unfortunately, Columbia followed an uncertain course in this respect. This may have been in part a reaction towards decentralization, after the tight controls over ex-



President Nicholas Murray Butler:
The liberal arts must go on

92A continued without interruption until the war.

It was out of this experience that I developed my Colloquium in American History, a readings and discussion group open to graduate as well as undergraduate students from 1942 to 1950. In modified formats, with constantly changing reading materials, and with a gradually shrinking time-scope, this course remained my favorite until two years before my retirement, when my affections were stolen by my new Senior Seminar on American Society in the 1920's and 1930's. Space does not permit my expanding on the details of its varied fascination



Report of the Twenty-First Annual *Columbia College Fund · 1972-73*

Connie S. Maniatty '43
General Chairman

September, 1973

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Dear Friend of Columbia:

The books have been closed on the Twenty-First Annual Columbia College Fund and we are gratified to report that an all-time high of \$1,520,060 has been raised for the College and its students. To those who have contributed toward the success of the Fund, we extend our sincere thanks. The results of the Fund are included in this special supplement to *Columbia College Today*.

The following is a breakdown of this year's results and a comparison with last year's:

	NUMBER OF DONORS		AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED	
	1972-3	1971-2	1972-3	1971-2
Alumni	4,552 (17%)	5,138 (21%)	\$ 956,394	\$ 981,794
Parents	489	362	153,345	11,225
Friends, Corporations, Foundations,				
Miscellaneous	292	159	410,321	76,753
Totals	5,333	5,659	1,520,060	1,069,772

While the results of the Fund were the best on record, they still fell short of all the general purpose funds required by Dean Pouncey to meet financial aid requirements at a College where annual expenses average \$5450. These funds are also allocated for worthy objectives such as residence halls improvements and extra-curricular activities.

As you can see, a relatively small number of alumni contributed to the Fund, a decline in fact from last year. This is a disappointment to us, and we look forward to receiving increased support in the next Fund. Just one thousand alumni, the John Jay Associates, contributed sixty-five percent of the total raised, and we are especially grateful to them. The names of the John Jay Associates can be found inside this special report.

We would like to express our appreciation to the Board of Directors, the Class Chairmen, the committees and to Dean Pouncey and the Fund staff for the valuable services they performed for Columbia.

Sincerely,

Connie S. Maniatty *Henry L. King*

Connie S. Maniatty '43
General Chairman

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Chairman

TWENTY-FIRST FUND GIFT RECORD

Class - Year	Class Chairman	Number in Class	Number of Contributors	Percentage of Alumni Participation	Total
1896-1905		46	5	9%	\$ 3,360
1906	Roderick Stephens*	24	8	29%	1,735
1907	Walter E. Kelley*	24	3	13%	130
1908	George W. Jaques	16	1	6%	1,500
1909	Harry B. Brainerd	36	9	25%	9,978
1910	V. Victor Zipris	37	9	25%	1,050
1911	Walter M. Weis	55	10	14%	370
1912	Albert Siff	55	7	13%	2,345
1913	Sol Pincus	101	16	16%	13,070
1914	Douglass Newman	78	16	21%	2,485
1915	Paul H. Klingenstein	81	20	24%	1,125
1916	William Dewar	126	20	15%	1,670
1917	Joseph Levy, Jr.	173	92	53%	8,145
1918	Alexander C. Herman	162	47	26%	11,330
1919	Nathaniel Rose } Harry F. Wechsler }	187	33	17%	49,261
1920	Waldemar J. Neumann	236	65	26%	12,190
1921	Shepard L. Alexander } Nicholas M. McKnight }	331	54	16%	98,472
1922	Gustave M. Berne } George G. Shlya }	336	73	19%	10,910
1923	George De Sola	363	82	22%	22,585
1924	David E. Ackermann	335	53	16%	14,261
1925	Arthur Jansen	333	80	24%	36,817
1926	Kenneth H. Bailey	360	64	17%	17,340
1927	William Helfer	378	58	15%	17,946
1928	Herbert S. Keller	343	50	15%	12,035
1929	Harold A. Rousselot	319	75	24%	140,311
1930	Joseph L. Keane	407	56	14%	12,803
1931	Arthur V. Smith*	368	70	14%	7,050
1932	Louis Bender } Jeff J. Coletti }	374	55	15%	8,617
1933	Martin U. Rudy	402	62	15%	42,706
1934	William W. Golub*	340	52	15%	7,450
1935	Allen H. Toby	375	76	20%	4,940
1936	Raymond J. Horowitz	376	55	15%	16,512
1937	Walter E. Schaap	415	93	22%	8,386
1938	Anthony M. Susinno	408	136	33%	14,705
1939	Robert J. Senkier	419	91	22%	13,096
1940	Mark E. Senigo	415	72	17%	11,485
1941	Richard Greenwald	442	59	13%	6,821
1942	Victor J. Zaro } Ernest Black }	428	164	38%	7,100
1943	John M. Walsh	402	35	9%	151,954
1944	Walter H. Wager } Herbert J. Zaslove }	413	81	20%	3,345
1945	Martin Havlik	391	52	13%	5,020
1946	Fred A. Escherich	303	60	20%	5,244
1947	Frank E. Iaquina } William M. Kahn }	609	111	18%	5,325
1948	Harold Obstler } John Steeves }	639	90	14%	8,853
1949	Robert Young, Jr. } Joseph B. Russell }	534	75	14%	25,333
1950	Ricardo C. Yarwood	484	67	14%	4,502
1951	Walter Scott Fisher	519	101	19%	5,664
1952	Stanley Garrett*	543	80	15%	6,872
1953	Gedale B. Horowitz	595	91	15%	4,873
1954	Herbert H. Frommer } Dale E. Hopp }	535	115	21%	6,444
1955	Robert B. Brown	607	109	18%	7,240
1956	Victor Levin*	627	85	14%	5,216
1957	Anthony V. Barber, Jr.*	580	195	34%	5,583
1958	James A. Margolis } George L. Stern }	545	105	19%	13,204
1959	Michael J. Tannenbaum				5,465

Class - Year	Class Chairman	Number in Class	Number of Contributors	Percentage of Alumni Participation	Total
1960	Allan L. Chernoff } William Goodstein }	622	99	16%	3,526
1961	Robert E. Juceam } Julian S. Amkraut }	556	63	11%	2,975
1962	Paul H. Asofsky	584	85	15%	5,907
1963	Robert Heller	608	118	19%	3,674
1964	Lawrence E. Goldschmidt } Abbot H. Rudolph }	682	93	14%	3,000
1965	Derek A. Wittner } Robert H. Yumich }	574	82	14%	2,462
1966	Jonathan Blank } Mark L. Levine }	615	146	24%	1,732
1967	Stuart A. Schlang	673	74	11%	3,533
1968	Masahiko Taketomo*	606	55	9%	2,462
1969	Joseph A. Materna	625	89	14%	1,544
1970	Charles I. Silberman	651	61	9%	2,526
1971	Jonathan Greenberg	741	117	16%	1,788
1972	Douglas R. Weiner	589	22	4%	1,220
		26,192	4,552	17%	278
					956,394

Parents

Carl A. Wallen, Chairman				
Jack Katz, Co-Chairman	489			153,345
Friends, Corporations, and Foundations	79			372,006
Athletic Gifts	113			28,224
Science Honors Program	71			4,741
Miscellaneous	29			5,350

TOTALS

*Class President

SPECIAL GIFTS (Included in above totals)

Class	Name	
1921 Friend	William P. Schweitzer Scholarship Fund given by Mrs. William P. Schweitzer	\$ 75,000
Friend	Everybody's Thrift Shop	8,745
Friend	Ferns Booth Foundation	100,000
Parent	Rapid American Corporation given by Meshulam Riklis, Chairman	100,000
Parent	Arthur J. & Katherine Flint Shadek Scholarship Fund established in 1970 not previously recorded	33,325
		\$ 317,070

BEQUESTS (Included in above totals)

Class	Name	
1912 Friend	Estate of Viola G. Addison	\$ 2,655
1923	Estate of Howard R. Marraro	5,000
1925	Estate of Frederick N. Nye	7,500
1929	Estate of Ian Forbes Fraser	111,800
Friend	Estate of Ferdinand J. Sieghardt	212,641

\$ 339,596

THE JOHN JAY ASSOCIATES

The John Jay Associates are seriously concerned about advancing the cause of higher education, and provide financial support required to sustain and expand Columbia College's role as a vigorous and creative force in the Liberal Arts.

MEMBERSHIP CLASSIFICATIONS

Benefactor	\$10,000 or more
Sponsor	\$ 5,000 to \$9,999
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 Robert E. Farlow '29
 Arthur W. Feinbach '43
 Wilfred Feinbach '40
 Richard L. Fenton '43
 Thomas F. Ferguson '58
 E. Alvin Fidanque '26
 Jacob Finestein '18
 Theodore R. Finder '36
 Henry I. Fineberg '24
 Stanley I. Fishel '34
 James H. Fishman '62
 John E. Fitzgerald '43
 Leo A. Flexer '31
 Vernon S. Flowers '52
 William C. Folsom, Jr. '43
 Berwyn R. Force '38
 Richard C. Freeman '39
 William C. Freeman '39
 Lawrence N. Friedland '47
 Arthur S. Friedman '41
 Arthur J. Friedman '37
 Leonard Friedman '36
 Melvin I. Friedman '30
 George H. Friedman '27
 Milo H. Fritz '33
 Giles E. Froehlich '42
 Alan M. Frommer '57
 Herbert H. Frommer '54
 Harry Gabe '21
 S. Evans Ganz '27
 Henrietta B. Gardner Fr. '28
 Robert D. L. Gardner '34
 Ellis B. Gardner, Jr. '40
 James L. Garofalo '50
 Eugene Gartner '39
 Leonard I. Garth '42
 Paul W. Garbo '33
 J. R. Henry Geis '39
 George Geisel '27
 Benjamin Geordy '22
 Gillette '38
 Eli Ginsberg '31
 Charles S. Glassman '28
 Greg Glickenhain '39
 David Goebel '47
 Albert Goldman, Jr. '52
 Charles N. Goldman '53
 Lawrence E. Goldstein '64
 Maurice Goodale '42
 Henry I. Goodman '20

Maurice B. Goodman '23
 Myron P. Gordon '31
 Norman W. Gottlieb '36
 Franklin N. Gould '40
 Henry A. Gozan '31
 Chandler B. Grambs '34
 Seymour Gransbach '31
 Gerald Green '42
 Maximilian I. Greenberg '28
 George Greenspan '45
 Richard H. Greenspan '45
 Mary Greer '53
 Alva K. Gregory '32
 Peter Grimm '11
 John A. Cristina '54
 Elliott G. Gross '38
 Irwin Grossman '36
 Hugo J. Gruendel '47
 Thomas Guadagni '25
 Murray I. Gurfeln '26
 Lawrence Gussman '37
 Alfred E. Gutman '36
 James Gutmann '18
 Walter Gutmann '29
 Alfred B. Hall '37
 Arthur C. Hallan '23
 Morton H. Halperin '58
 Seymour L. Halpern '42
 Armand Hamann '38
 William P. Hammond '33
 William A. Hance '38
 Victor A. Hane '35
 Adolph Harvitz '14
 William J. Hasam '36
 Seymour J. Hecht P'69
 John L. Helm '43
 George V. Henry, Jr. '43
 Anne S. Herbert '37
 Charles A. Hersey '14
 David B. Hertz '39
 John H. Herz '36
 Archie L. Hewett '51
 Richard C. Heydecke '57
 D. John Heyman '47
 Thomas B. Hille '62
 Herbert H. Himman '29
 Gardner Hiron '18
 Charles J. Hirsch '23
 Donald R. Hirsch '41
 Charles F. Hoelzer, Jr. '42
 Daniel H. Hoelzer '48
 Ernest Holsendolph '38
 Donald A. Holub '48
 Wilbur T. Hovav '17
 George J. Housfield '61
 Booth Hubbell '27
 Harold K. Hughes '34
 Walter U. V. Hyatt '34
 Louis Isaac '26
 Frank E. Iaquinta '47
 Benjamin J. Immanuel '48
 David J. Impastato '25
 Richard W. Ince '28
 Robert D. Jacobs '26
 Robert E. Jacobs '63
 Sidney Jarcho '24
 Eric M. Jarvis '52
 Murray E. Johnson '63
 Murray L. Jones '34
 Wallace S. Jones '38
 Robert E. Juacem '61
 Abraham J. Kaminsky Fr. '18
 Richard C. Kandel '49
 Seymour S. Kane P
 Thomas G. Kantor '43
 Mark N. Kaplan '51
 William K. Kaplan '51
 Frank E. Karselen, III '47
 Monroe I. Katcher, II '29
 Kaufman Foundation, Inc. Fr. '43
 Paul E. Kaunitz '33
 John F. Kearney '29
 Harold Keller '27
 S. Marshall Kemper '19
 James L. Kempmerhose '19
 Harry W. Kennard '38
 William A. Kimbel '09
 Charles A. Kiropes '45
 Alan K. Klier '45
 Ernest F. Kish '62
 Alfred W. Kleinbaum '33
 Paul N. Kligeman '29
 Vincent C. Kling '38
 M. H. Klingenstein '15
 Percy Klingenstein '17
 Charles C. Knapp '38
 Alfred A. Knopf '12
 Hugh S. Knowles '28
 Albert S. Koenig, Jr. '36
 J. Pierre Kollath '39
 Howard K. Kornahrens '39
 Robert K. Korn '63
 Jonathan E. Krans '7
 David A. Krebs '60
 Warner P. Krey '50 & P.
 Martin Krinsky '27
 Melvin L. Krulewicz '16
 C. Donald Kuntz '44
 Donald Kusch '40
 Martin Kurtz '45

C. Francis Kuster '52
 Richard T. Lacoss '59
 Abbott L. Lambert '36
 James Lambert '31
 Robert N. Landes '52
 John K. Lattimer '35
 Solomon Lauman '22
 Francis H. Laxar '43
 Henry R. Lea '25
 Donald Pendleton '38
 Melvin N. Lechner '58
 Ira M. Lechinman Fr. '43
 Joseph Leif '44
 Philip W. Lehn '38
 J. Robert Lenahan '40
 John C. Leonard '34
 Alfred Lerner '55
 Benjamin F. Levine, Jr. '38
 Thibaut Levitt '21
 George J. Levin '17
 John M. Lewis '43
 Alexander T. Liebowitz '61
 Philip E. Lifander '29
 Alvin K. Link '38
 Richard M. Link '34
 Leon Littman '28
 Paul E. Lockwood '28
 David J. Londoner '58
 J. Emory Long '49
 Charles Looker '27
 Jerome Z. Lorber '38
 John T. Lorch '22
 James W. Loughlin '28
 William K. Love, Jr. '33
 J. L. Lovell '23
 Harry J. Lowen '21
 J. Robert Loy '40
 William J. Lubie '49
 Arthur T. Lyman, Jr. P'67
 Edward S. Lynch '26
 Leonard Lyons P'61
 H. Melvin Iyter '28, Dec.
 Herbert G. Macintosh '36
 Thomas M. Macleice '39
 Thomas F. Maher '43
 Jay-Ehrh Mahoney '39
 Robert A. Mainzer '36
 Leon Malman '34
 Alfred E. Mamok '44 & P'66
 Daniel H. Manfredo '31
 Horace S. Manges '17
 Christopher Manly Fr. '43
 Richard C. Mannheim '23
 James A. Radoy '33
 Henry C. Marksbury '47
 Leonard Maraffino '26
 George Marshall '36
 Augustine F. Massa '23
 Mark S. Matthews '28
 Sidney Mattheis '43
 Ira A. McCown, Jr. '68
 Stephen M. McCoy '34
 Donald P. McElmish '55
 Raymond T. McColdrick '24
 R. Stewart McElvinnick '24
 Douglas C. McKay, Jr. '48
 Donald H. McLean '45
 Herbert E. Mecke '45
 Alan M. Meckler '67
 Albert E. Meder, Jr. '32
 George Medigovich '23
 Forstle Meize '47
 Edward C. Menaker '38
 Henry Mezzatista '36
 Myron L. Michelman '34
 William L. Midgton '48
 Joseph E. Milgram '21
 Lester J. Milich '28
 Benjamin Miller '22
 Bertram W. Miller '36
 Sidney M. Miller '40
 Dwight C. Mine '26
 Robert V. Minervin '38
 Majid Mogstad '32
 Frederick B. Monell, Jr. '21
 Meredith Montague '47
 James P. Morrison '30
 Maurice Mond '28
 Hilton N. Mound '37
 Michael G. Mulino '21
 Harold T. Muller '24
 Robert F. Muller '39
 Carlos R. Munoz '57
 Richard S. Murphy '23
 Robert J. Muscat '52
 Carl M. Muehlenbachs '38
 Gussie Mutnick P'61
 Sidney S. Naretti '43
 Benjamin Natoff P
 Howard P. Nichols '21
 John J. Nord P'71
 William J. Nury '51
 Henry H. Norton '57
 Bernard W. Nussbaum '58
 Hadden R. Nyström '26
 Charles L. O'Connor '35
 Harold Obstler '48
 Thomas F. O'Grady '26
 Maxwell Ohlson '39
 Victor H. O'Neill '49

Howard J. Orlin '58
 Barrie R. Owen '58
 Howard D. Pack '34
 John C. Palfrey '35
 Michael A. Pappas '39
 Emanuel M. Papper '35
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 Percy R. Peck '27
 Samuel M. Peck '22
 Donald Peterson '32
 Abraham Penner '27
 M. Keith Perry '58
 Joseph E. Petersen '42
 Louis L. Pettit '30
 Ned L. Pines, Fr. '18
 Henry P. Politi '54
 Milton Pollak '22
 Mervin G. Pollak '29
 George J. Poris '48
 Loring W. Post '18
 Peter R. Pouney, Fr. '38
 Fraser P. Price, Jr. '38
 Leonard Price '28
 Warner Pyne, Jr. '50 & P.
 Sheldon Raab '58
 Arthur J. Radin '58
 Clifford H. Ramdell '39
 Donald J. Rapson '51
 Arthur H. Ratkoff '26
 Martin H. Renkel '38
 Robert F. Rinschler '43
 Edwin Robbins '53
 Franklin Robinson '39
 George B. Robinton '22
 John E. Rodstrom '36
 Kenneth A. Roe '33
 Philip A. Roen '34
 James K. Roros '43
 Arthur G. Rosen '65
 Harvey I. Rosen '62
 Julius J. Rosen '35
 Abraham Rosenberg P
 Robert E. Rosenberg '27
 Mortimer A. Rosenfeld '32
 Gerald J. Rosenthal '38
 Herbert C. Rosenthal '38
 Loren D. Ross '62
 Eugene Rossides '49
 Francis B. Roth '32
 Philip A. Roth '17
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 Harold A. Rouselle '38
 Robert W. Rowen '26
 David Robinson '66
 Robert W. Watson '26
 William T. Ruman, Jr. '44
 Joseph B. Russell '49
 S. A. Russell Fr. '49
 Albert P. Ryavec '48
 Martin S. Salzman '53
 William A. Schaffer '56
 Donald P. Schlamm '39
 Stuart A. Schlang '67
 Lawrence A. Schlossman '43
 Donald E. Schmitt '26
 David L. Schraffenberger '48
 Edgar H. Schuster '52
 Arthur H. Schwartz '23
 Harry H. Schwartz '33
 Irving L. Schwartz '39
 Melvin Schwartz '53
 William Schwartz '64
 Ralph J. Schwarz '43
 Mitchell D. Schweitzer '26
 Herbert H. Segerman '40
 Gerhard E. Seidel '39
 Boyd H. Seidenberg '58
 Abraham Selinger '38
 Robert J. Senkler '39
 Myron F. Seft '28
 George W. Sella '39
 David Shainberg '54
 Raymond S. Shapiro '48
 Thomas A. Shapiro '17
 Albert A. Sharke '43
 Boaz M. Shattan '40
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 Elvay G. Shimp '34
 George C. Shyla '22
 Russell Shorin '37
 Robert Shriver '33
 Sanford S. Shukla '58
 Charles I. Silberman '70
 Albert M. Silver '38
 Samuel J. Silverman '28
 Harry H. Singleton '24
 Robert Simons '32
 Marvin W. Sinkoff '46
 Thomas E. Sinton, Jr. '54
 Richard Skalak '43
 Norman R. Solberg '61
 Albert T. Sommers '39
 Harold M. Soma '27
 Clifford L. Spingarn '33
 Samuel Spingarn '16
 David L. Spanier Fr. '36
 Jerry I. Speyer '62

Robert Spiegel Fr. '43
 George W. Spitzer '43
 Charles D. Steffens '22
 Myron E. Steinberg '42
 William C. Steinberg '25
 John F. Steves '48
 Roy Steinshelldorf '49
 Joseph A. Stone '43
 Morris S. Stone P'71
 Gene F. Straube '49
 Joseph M. Strauss '18
 Barry F. Sullivan '55
 Don J. Summa '46
 Bernard Sunshine '46
 Leonard Susskind '43
 Leslie D. Taggart '31
 Elliot A. Talkeff '56
 Russell H. Tamm, Jr. '40
 Maurice F. Tauber '71
 Louis H. Tazin '28
 Charles F. Teichman '26
 Stanley L. Temko '40
 Russell K. Tether '23
 Falcia J. Thibout Fr.
 George C. Thompson '42
 Randolph L. Thornton '28
 Charles E. Ticklin '34
 Ralph F. Timm '43
 Winthrop A. Toan '26
 Alexander W. Tomel '30
 Bronson '30
 John B. Trevor '31
 Arthur D. Freise '50
 Charles B. Turner '49
 Jerome A. Urban '34
 Harold A. Val '26
 Maurice Van Buren '14
 Euen Van Kleef '10
 Wayne Van Orman '28
 Felix Vann '30
 Byron E. Van Raalte '18
 George T. Vogel '48
 Carl E. Volkening '18
 Ralph B. Wagner '18
 Thomas B. Walker '25
 Carl A. Wallen P'71
 Lawrence E. Wale '42
 Henry G. Walter '31
 E. Robert Wassman '43
 Albert W. Watkins '43
 Robert W. Watson '26
 Robert F. Watter '18
 Robert W. Webb '38
 Harry F. Wechsler '19
 Victor J. Weill '49
 Milton Weill '33
 Edward H. Weinberg '41
 Julius H. Weiner '39
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 Edward Weinstein '57
 Bernard A. Weisberger '43
 Kenneth D. Weiss '47
 Robert M. Weiss '47
 Robert N. West '20
 Thomas Whittaker '24
 Paul Dick Wiggins '30
 Howard Winnell '58
 James D. Wise '21
 Robert I. Wisniewski Fr. '10
 Julius P. Witmark '25
 Arthur Wittenstein '48
 Henry W. Witterner '28
 Alexander Wolf '28
 David Wolfkind '32 & P.
 William W. T. Won '53
 Thornley B. Wood, Jr. '42
 Walter S. Wood '47
 Lucius W. Wood '47
 Paul P. Woodard '48
 Victor Wood '39
 Robert W. Wright, Jr. '39
 Jefferson Wyant '42
 Stephen B. Yohalem '36
 Robert D. Yankauer '19
 Yannis Yiannou '43
 Clement C. Young '43
 Robert Young, Jr. '49
 Randolph Van Z. Zander '36
 Samuel W. Zerman '26
 V. Victor Zeman '39
 Lawrence Zoller '39
 Daniel Zucker '44
 J. J. Zacker '21
 Edward A. Zanz '58
 Martin H. Zwerling '45

IN MEMORIAM

Viola G. Addison, Fr. '12
 Abraham M. Davis '04
 Frederick N. Nyre '26
 Ferdinand J. Sieghardt, Jr.
 Andrew E. Stewart '26

for me, but I can hold forth at length to anyone willing to listen.

Whenever I could fit it into my schedule, I kept a section of C.C.A. I believe that some men of senior rank should be active in the course, if only on an in-and-out, or "threading", basis. Having some old hands around can be helpful to newcomers to the staff and it is good for general morale. Fundamentally, however, I just like to be with freshmen, at least those I usually encounter in the College. At their time of life they are ready to respond; their minds are eager for discovery; and their personalities are opening up, with freshness and an ill-concealed desire to be taken seriously. I have long made it a practice, to the extent my commitments allow, to ask each student to have lunch with me at the Faculty Club. We talk about many things—their preparatory schooling, their families, their plans for the future, their social life, their likes and dislikes about Columbia—but almost never about C.C. I start with the "silent" ones, those who appear lonely or to have special problems with reading or speaking out in class. The remarkable thing about these luncheon-visits is that thereafter my "guests" tend to become more active in discussion, prepare their assignments with greater care and drop in at my office to see how they can improve their written work. Underneath it all, I believe is their pleasure at realizing that I regard each of them as an individual person, not as a registration number, and that I accept them on their own terms.

In my early teaching years, my closest associations with senior colleagues were, quite naturally, with men in the Social Science and Philosophy departments in Hamilton Hall, the home of the College. In this connection, I shall make mention of Harry Carman a little further along. Across the street, on the top floor of Fayerweather Hall, dwelt the august personages whose collective will was law in the Department of History. Some of them participated in the teaching of undergraduates, others ignored their existence. My personal relations with these masters of my fate ranged from coldly formal to kindly, but correct. Some of them, I was aware, did not know for certain just who I was. I

would have been more troubled had there not been a few notable exceptions. One of these was John Krout, a scholar in the field of American history, easy in manner, utterly fair-minded, and unquestionably one of the very finest lecturers Columbia has ever had. Happily, he became a cordial and a lasting friend. Still another was Allan Nevins, prolific and eminent scholar, who served as my dissertation adviser. This extraordinarily busy man contributed freely of his time and critical talents to the improvement of my draft. He even sought out publishers and insisted on writing a preface when the work was ready for the press.

In a class by itself has been my



*Prof. Miner in 1954,
Columbia's bicentennial year*

relationship with Jacques Barzun, College-mate, fellow-teacher, University administrator, and brilliant interpreter of the mind and creative spirit of 19th century Europe. For the warmth and special quality of our fifty years of friendship I shall always remain grateful.

While Barzun was my contemporary, Harry J. Carman was my teacher and, for sixteen years, my senior colleague as head of the College Department of History. At noon, our group of Instructors—Charles W. Cole, Shepard Clough, Walter Langsam, Samuel

McKee, Barzun and I—would gather in some one of our offices after the morning's classes to exchange our thoughts and pleasantries. Within minutes Harry would come down from 701, greet us with that famous smile molded by the protruding underlip, and join our talk, perhaps to outline some plan aborning in his mind, perhaps to set us laughing over some story that had come his way. Harry was guide, champion, and model for us all, as he was for so many of his students.

When Hawkes died in 1943, Butler called Harry to his office to offer him the deanship. When the professor demurred, the President turned persuasive. "And, furthermore, Carman," he remarked, "you don't have to raise any money. I do all that." So Harry accepted.

In succeeding years the new Dean had reason to recall that statement oftentimes, when, under a new dispensation, the responsibility for College fund raising fell especially heavily upon his shoulders. Fortunately, the burdens of postwar planning and administration could be partly borne by the wise and experienced Associate Dean Nicholas M. McKnight.

Carman was not only a worthy successor to Van Amringe, Keppel, and Hawkes, he was a distinguished scholar and teacher, a helpful adviser to students, and an active, valued civic leader in the city and the state. With all his preoccupations, he was perhaps happiest when he could steal away to his dairy farm near Schuylerville, New York, to till his pastures or reroof his barns—and think. When the time came to retire at the statutory age limit of 65, he returned to teaching for three more years, before "retiring" again to a new career as a much-sought-after elder statesman in the wider world of education.

A succession of Deans followed Carman within the next few years. When Lawrence H. Chamberlain, Professor of Government, took over the helm in 1950, he remarked that "our whole American experience seems to say that you cannot have a great university without a great college". It was this conviction that shaped his deanship for eight years. Unsuccessful in his efforts to procure a separate budget for the College, with greater con-



trol by its faculty over teaching appointments and promotions, he was able, nonetheless, to gain increased recognition for the undergraduate school in the counsels of the University. He encouraged the development of a student Citizenship program for community service and, most significantly, he inaugurated, in consultation with the faculty, a "major system" for upperclassmen. When he decided to return to teaching in 1958, one senior professor observed that Chamberlain "didn't stamp his mold on the College; rather he was a living, guiding part of it." He was succeeded by John G. Paley, Professor of Law, who carried on in Hamilton Hall until another Professor of Government, David B. Truman, took office in 1963.

Truman's policies and personality earned him popularity among students, faculty, and alumni. It was amid a general feeling of goodwill, therefore, that he accepted the combined posts of Provost and Vice President in June, 1967. At the University Commencement after this announcement had been made, but before he took office, the Senior Class accorded him a standing ovation when he came forward to present them for their degrees.

But the mood of the campus was already beginning to show signs of stress and strain. The details of the events of April and May, 1968 are too familiar to readers of this memoir to need full rehearsal here. Out of the swirl of my own experiences there is

space for but a few impressions: the wholly improvised nature of the early events; the feelings of puzzlement and then disgust that initially swept the campus; the growing sense of impatience, as the days passed, over continued presidential inability to resolve the crisis; the vain efforts of individual faculty members to open constructive dialogues with the occupiers; the failure of the Faculty Ad Hoc Committee, debating around-the-clock in Philosophy Lounge, to develop a realistic initiative of its own; vivid memories of nights running into days as teams of my colleagues patrolled the ledge beneath the President's office windows to avert an open clash between angry students of the Majority Coalition and the highly vocal objects of their wrath above their heads; the swarms of reporters, photographers, and TV crewmen responding to rumors of the impending "bust"; the impersonal tread of the Tactical Patrol Force marching up the Library steps in the quiet early morning of April 28th; the heightened tension of having policemen on the campus; the smoothly conducted evacuation of the blacks in Hamilton Hall; the subsequent violence both in and outside the other occupied buildings; then, abruptly, the final disaster—the breakdown of police discipline and the bloodied heads of student spectators on College Walk and South Field. Intransigence within had gained its end—to induce the summoning of force from without,

in full view of the mass media. For Columbia it had been a tragic morning, which shocked and alienated many of those completely opposed to the occupation of the buildings.

There have been painful times in the past twenty-five years, but these have been mixed with innumerable incidents pleasant to recall. Let me list a very few: the fanfare of the Bicentennial in 1954, highlighted, for pageantry at least, by the Convocation in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, attended by Queen Mother Elizabeth of Great Britain; friendship with outstanding scholars and magnetic personalities, including, among those who have now passed away, Richard Hofstadter, Moses Hadas, Mark Van Doren, Frank Tannenbaum, Bartlett Brebner, O. J. Campbell, Joseph Wood Krutch, Robert MacIver, and Douglas Moore; Swiacki's sensational catch in the 1947 game that shattered Army's unbroken string of 33 victories; Gene Rossides and Lew Kusserow—the "Goal Dust" Twins; 116th Street, converted into College Walk in 1954; Eisenhower, surrounded by Humanities B students, arguing with the instructor about the comparative merits of painting and sculpture; memories of Carl Hovde in 208 Hamilton; my final meeting with my Senior Seminar.

The people and events mentioned in this narrative are drawn from abundant memories of a career now drawing to a close. Wonderful years to look back upon, and now—new experiences, new wonders, I trust, lie ahead.

'73 LIONS—YOUNGER BUT WISER

As the 1973 football season begins, thoughts of 1972 still haunt Columbia coaches and players. That was the season that began with tremendous waves of optimism including talk of a championship, and ended with a 3-5-1 record and a sixth place tie in the Ivy League. The lessons learned from that disaster, however, may help this year's team do better than anyone outside of Columbia believes possible.

Last year's team had the arm of Don Jackson, the moves of Jesse Parks, the brawn of Paul Kaliades, and the confidence acquired from the previous season's 6-3 record. Now the arm, the moves, and the brawn are gone, together with the talents of twenty-one other lettermen, and what remains is a green and untested team.

A year ago, however, the traditional powerhouses of the Ivy League were looking at Columbia as a genuine threat to their football supremacy. The team was big, strong, tough, talented, experienced. There was a brand new feeling of euphoria surrounding it, and so when Columbia fell apart the fall was devastating.

How did it happen? All the talent the team had could not compensate for a lack of morale that developed when the offense found it had trouble scoring points against quality opposition, especially Princeton. After a 44-0 romp over a Fordham team that should never have been on the schedule, there was the crushing 0-0 loss to Princeton (officially it was called a tie) that demoralized the team. For Columbia the football season consists of two parts, Princeton and everyone else. If Columbia beats Princeton, the season is an automatic success; an automatic success had occurred the previous year for the first time since 1945. Not defeating Princeton undermined the team's self-confidence and started it downhill. Then came an injury to Jackson in the 20-18 loss to Harvard, and the ego-shattering Yale game in which the Lions led 14-12 with three minutes to go and still lost 28-14. The result was a complete loss of morale compounded by an inability of players to communicate with coaches.

Coach Frank Navarro does not try to hide the communications prob-

lem. "We talked every day," he said, "but we weren't talking about the same things." Navarro and his staff consider last year to be an enormously important learning experience for them and believe that this season coaches and players will talk better with each other.

Navarro and his assistants believe that the unaccustomed pre-season publicity was a cause of the breakdown that followed, reasoning that talk of the championship placed pressure on the players and emphasized individuals rather than the team. "We lost the concept that the team was more important than individuals," declared Navarro. "We lost the concept that there are rules to follow, and if you don't follow them you get burned. Some of our individuals thought they were bigger than the rules and you just can't do this." One of the players added, "we believed our press clippings and we thought other teams would roll over and play dead for us."

There will be no real pressure on this year's team and communications should be considerably better, but a



For opposing players, meeting up with Columbia defensive back Ted Gregory can be an uplifting experience.

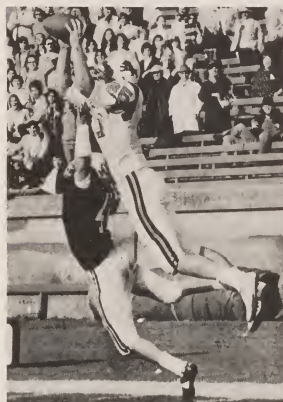
problem will remain that also contributed to last season's unfortunate results: lack of pre-season practice. The culprit is the University's new academic calendar.

When classes started in late September, as they did for years, the football team spent 18 days in the cauldron of Camp Columbia, with 14 days of double practice sessions. Last year for the first time the academic year began on September 7, which was great when Christmas came around because finals and papers were out of the way, but it was terrible for building a football team. Football is a sport that thrives on the sweat and agony of pre-season camp, and the seven

will hurt doubly because the team is so young, especially at quarterback, the offensive line, the linebackers and the defensive backfield. There is a good crop of running backs returning, however, including George Georges who gained 540 yards rushing, the most by a Columbia back since 1961. The receivers are also solid, especially tight end Mike Telep who will be thrown at more often than tight ends usually are, perhaps because he's 6-4, 225, the only sophomore who made All-Ivy last fall, and the team leader with 491 yards on 29 catches for three touchdowns. Think of him as a future pro prospect. He comes from football country too: Ohio.

freshman year. Jackson will be missed, as All-Ivy quarterbacks usually are, but the situation at the position is not at all hopeless.

The defensive backfield is young, but will be built around senior All-Ivy and second team All-East choice Ted Gregory, while the defensive line has senior Mike Evans, which is saying quite a bit. The 6-3, 220-lb. Evans, a two-time All-East and All-Ivy selection and co-captain together with Gregory, has great strength and is an outstanding pass rusher. He will have plenty of help on the line, especially from 6-4, 210-lb. senior Larry Brion at the other end, and from the 6-3, 230-lb. junior tackle, Steve Noble. Kallides, Max



Another uplifting experience—both referee and Columbia partisan react to this Mike Telep touchdown.



MANN WARMAN

days the Lions had up there, with just four days of contact, wasn't enough time to get the team ready. Back on campus with classes under way, two-a-day practice sessions and the single-minded devotion the game requires were impossible.

"It's tough to keep the same structure and discipline that you had at camp. It's got to affect the team mentally. The goal last year when we got back to campus was to emphasize the camp atmosphere, but we were fooling ourselves," said defensive coordinator Norm Gerber. The solution would be to leave for camp earlier, but NCAA regulations prohibit practice before September 1 for a team opening its season late in September, as Columbia does.

This year the short training camp

Paul Marino is supposed to be first-string quarterback but he played behind Don Jackson for two years, meaning that he is more accustomed to the feel of the bench than to the feel of running a team in a game situation. This creates opportunities for junior Jose Rios, a transfer from the University of Miami, and soph Mike Delaney, who completed 39.3 percent of his passes for the freshmen. Rios is a good passer, "a diamond in the rough," as one of his coaches called him, but even though he worked out with the team last year when he was ineligible, he must still become more familiar with the Lion system. Delaney is strong-armed but raw, and also needs time. The team suffered a tragic loss when quarterback Bill Peters was killed in an accident following his

McKenzie and Frank Dermody made an excellent linebacking combination and they are all gone, so major re-habilitation will be needed there.

In all, thirteen starting positions will have to be filled, and considering the short training camp, early season games may not be pleasant except for the opposition. But Navarro has some good sophomores (although the freshman team was 1-5), and he is convinced that if the Lions can hold down mistakes and avoid injuries they can win. "This is not a seventh or eighth place ballclub," he said. "They can accomplish so much because they're so young."

The schedule: Sept. 29, Bucknell; *Oct. 6, Princeton; *Oct. 13, at Harvard; **Oct. 20, Yale; Oct. 27, at Rutgers; *Nov. 3, at Cornell; *Nov. 10, Dartmouth; *Nov. 17, Pennsylvania; *Nov. 24, at Brown.

*Ivy League Game

#Homecoming

Do You Remember Number 5?



It seems a long time ago that Jim McMillian played basketball for Columbia. The Golden Era that he was a part of faded after 1970 because no McMillians were available to take his place once he graduated. The 77 games he played in a Lion uniform now seem inconsequential next to the 286 times he has worn the uniform of the Los Angeles Lakers. Now when McMillian makes the big play, now when he helps his team win a championship, Columbia fans can only vicariously see him wearing Columbia blue and white instead of Laker gold.

It is interesting that Columbia never won an Ivy League championship until McMillian's sophomore year. Even with players like Chet Forte, Stan Felsing and Dave Newmark the Lions were not of championship quality. It is also interesting that the Lakers never won NBA championship until McMillian's sophomore year with them. They had come close many times, but even with Elgin Baylor, Jerry West, Wilt Chamberlain and their other stars, it wasn't until McMillian came along that they became champions. West recognizes this. Before McMillian became a starter, West told the basketball coach at West Virginia, his alma mater, that the Lakers needed McMillian playing regularly to win the championship. Not long afterward West's capability as a judge of basketball talent was confirmed.

Statistics give an insight into McMillian's Columbia career, but not the complete story. It's true that he averaged 22.8 points and almost ten rebounds per game and is the leading scorer in Lion basketball history with 1758 points. But it was his court presence, his ability to handle pressure, his remarkable grace, and the beauty of his game right down to the head fakes and the jump shots from the corner that made him the team leader. He played with some fine talent, Newmark, Heyward Dotson, Roger Walaszek and Elliot Wolfe especially, but McMillian was the leader and everyone knew it.

With the Lakers the statistics are also impressive. The 6-5, 220-lb. forward averaged 8.4 points per game playing part-time as a rookie, but 18.8 and 18.9 in the two seasons since. He

was a starter in the playoffs, even as a rookie, and averaged 15.1 instead of 8.4. When the Lakers won the championship in 1972 he increased his output to 19.1 and had figures of 20.1 per game this past season when the Lakers turned the NBA championship over to the Knicks.

The difference between Columbia and the Lakers is that with Los Angeles he is on the same basketball team as Chamberlain and West who dominate the media. If McMillian leads all scorers with 32 points, the clutch basket West made will be described first in newspaper accounts. McMillian has never made the All-Star team because Chamberlain, West and Gail Goodrich were chosen first, leaving no room under former NBA rules for any other Laker. It's something he has had to accept.

"I believe I've been denied a certain amount of credit by being on this team," McMillian said. "West and Wilt have paid their dues and are getting what they deserve. All I ask is that I'm accorded the same type of recognition when I'm at that stage." His coach with the Lakers agrees. Bill Sharman calls McMillian "a definitely underrated ballplayer who should and will receive more publicity." All-Star honors may come soon. The NBA has changed its rules to allow the best 12 players in each division to be on the All-Star team, with no regard for the team they come from. If McMillian can beat out some of the fine forwards in the Western Division such as Bob Love, Sidney Wicks, and Connie Hawkins he can make the squad. To Sharman, at least, "he's one of the top forwards in the league."

As a rookie McMillian had other concerns than press recognition and All-Star games, namely getting an opportunity to play. Transition from college to pro ball is usually difficult, even for a first round draft choice, which was what McMillian was. The transition was hardest going from superstar status at Columbia to the Laker bench. He averaged twenty-one minutes a game out of forty-eight, with his playing time increasing dramatically late in the season when he was given an opportunity to start after an injury to West made Coach Joe Mullaney move Keith Erickson from forward to guard. Then as a starter in

...You Should



It's Jim McMillian, of course, who traded in his Columbia uniform for the garb of the Los Angeles Lakers.

the playoffs, he averaged more than 43 minutes a game.

Until those late season games he was on the bench and hurting mentally. "Anybody that's very competitive would be," McMillian said. "I'm the type of person that if you're going to sit me on the bench, you've got to tell me why. Mullaney just didn't say anything. He's that kind of person. It was worse than if he had told me 'Jim, you're terrible and don't belong in this league.'"

"I went to see him," McMillian explained, "and he told me I needed more experience. I said 'how am I going to get more experience if I don't play?'" It was the traditional plight of rookies, even of first round draft choices.

Mullaney's role for McMillian was for him to stay in shape and come off the bench to pick up the team when it was flat. McMillian never believed that he was emotionally suited to the role, as John Havlicek was in his early years with the Celtics, and sat in sorrow. Although Mullaney expected him to be in shape, NBA life works against a reserve being in excellent condition. Games are so frequent that practice sessions, where subs get some exer-

cise, are seldom held. To get back into shape McMillian returned to Columbia.

During the All-Star break he came to New York and worked out with the Columbia team and Coach Jack Rohan. "He was in horrible condition," Rohan recalls. During that rookie year Rohan counseled his former superstar, assured him that when he was playing he was contributing heavily, and said that it would only be a matter of time before Mullaney recognized it.

By playoff time Mullaney did recognize it—including in McMillian's efforts were 26 and 24 point performances against the Chicago Bulls. McMillian was not surprised by what he had done. "I didn't have to prove anything to myself," he declared, "although if you sit on the bench long enough you begin to doubt your ability." He does not hold Mullaney completely responsible for his benchwarming career. He was only a second-year pro coach at the time, and McMillian believes that General Manager Fred Schaus was making the decisions.

Mullaney was gone by the next season, replaced by Sharman, who had just led the Utah Stars to the cham-

pionship of the rival ABA. Sharman guided the team to its championship and to the monumental 33 game winning streak that broke by plenty the previous NBA record of 20. At the start of the season McMillian was not officially a starter, playing behind Elgin Baylor, but coming off the bench he was playing as much as the two starting forwards, leading the team in scoring, and making 65 percent of his shots. When Baylor retired after the ninth game of the season McMillian officially became a starter. In the playoffs that year he had 42 and 27 point games against Milwaukee, and hit for 23 and 20 points in the final two wins over the Knicks in the championship series.

As a three-year veteran of the NBA, McMillian is accustomed to the frantic life of the professional basketball player with its one night stands, its changes in climate, and especially for a member of a West Coast team, its frequent cross-country hops. He has no idea of the number of hours he spends on a plane during the season, but thinks it might be an interesting idea to count them. He has to drive his body through ten pre-season games, 82 regular season games, and up to 21 playoff games. Life in the NBA is as follows: "You don't know the date or the day of the week. Time has no meaning to you. You don't even know where you are when you wake up in the morning."

There is the necessity to drag oneself from the warmth of Southern California to Buffalo or Milwaukee or Chicago in the middle of the winter. Following a Tuesday game in New York the Lakers may play Wednesday in Detroit, Thursday in Buffalo, and Friday back in Los Angeles. Claustrophobia sets in because of the many hotel rooms visited during the course of the season, rooms which become prisons when the weather is too cold to go outside. There is the need to get oneself up emotionally night after night, sometimes against woeful teams. When McMillian can't get psyched up for the opposing team he will think of his personal matchup. "If we're playing Buffalo I'll think about Bob McAdoo because he was a candidate for Rookie of the Year."

The human body, NBA players have proven conclusively, is strong

enough to withstand all of this, but it's the mind that suffers. "If you haven't been injured your body can take it. It's the mental strain, knowing what you have to go through, that you've got to overcome."

The strain is worst during playoff time. In baseball the playoffs and World Series are over in less than three weeks, if they last that long, but in basketball there are three rounds, best four games out of seven, and the games are spaced out a few days apart. If a team goes to the finals, as the Lakers almost always do, the entire ordeal can take six weeks.

There is big money in the playoffs, up to \$15-20,000 per man, and big prestige. An athlete is not only concerned with his own performance, as an individual, but whether he is helping or hurting the team. "For the entire length of the playoffs you're just out of it," he said. "Your whole metabolism, your whole lifestyle changes. You can't get involved in anything else. You want to concentrate—get mentally ready—not do anything physi-

cally to detract from this. You get very nervous, it makes you upset, you can't enjoy your food and so you don't eat as well and it affects your health. You become irritable, it affects your friendships. Basically you're hard to get along with. There's all that pressure on you—the pressure of not letting other people down."

That McMillian rarely lets people down with the Lakers is a reflection of his own ability, his willingness to learn, and the training he received from Rohan. He was able to adjust easily to the Los Angeles style of play because of its similarities to what Rohan teaches: moving well without the ball, taking good shots, aggressive defense, in short, what Rohan calls "power basketball." Even after leaving Columbia McMillian came back to work with Rohan on his jumper, to make it more fluid, and he now gets his shot away much more quickly than when he first played for the Lions. On defense he is usually assigned to guard the opposition's best offensive forward, although Sharman believes that he must still

The McMillian Record

Columbia

Year	G	FGM	FGA	Pct.	FTM	FTA	Pct.	Reb.	A	Pf-D	Pts.	Avg.
1967-8	28	236	455	.519	153	199	.769	275	76	52-0	625	22.3
1968-9	24	188	371	.507	114	154	.740	226	50	46-0	490	20.4
1969-70	25	253	493	.513	137	184	.745	242	42	46-0	643	25.7
Totals	77	677	1319	.513	404	537	.752	743	168	144-0	1758	22.8

Columbia Records:

Field Goals, Season	253	1969-70
Points, Career	1758	
Field Goals, Career	677	

Lakers

Regular Season

Year	G	Min.	FGA	FGM	Pct.	FTA	FTM	Pct.	Reb.	A	Pf-D	Pts.	Avg.
1970-1	81	1747	629	289	.459	130	100	.769	330	133	122-1	678	8.4
1971-2	80	3050	1331	642	.482	277	219	.791	522	209	209-0	1503	18.8
1972-3	81	2953	1431	655	.458	264	223	.845	447	221	176-0	1533	18.9
Totals	242	7750	3391	1586	.468	671	542	.808	1299	563	507-1	3714	15.3

Playoffs

Year	G	Min.	FGA	FGM	Pct.	FTA	FTM	Pct.	Reb.	A	Pf-D	Pts.	Avg.
1970-1	12	522	181	79	.436	34	23	.676	65	22	27-0	181	15.1
1971-2	15	624	253	118	.447	70	60	.857	85	22	43-0	286	19.1
1972-3	17	630	307	143	.466	75	55	.733	82	37	41-0	341	20.1
Totals	44	1776	741	335	.452	179	138	.771	232	81	111-0	808	18.4

G = Games Min. = Minutes FGA = Field Goals Attempted FGM = Field Goals Made
 FTA = Free Throws Attempted FTM = Free Throws Made Pct. = Percentage Reb. = Rebounds
 A = Assists Pf-D = Personal Fouls, Disqualifications Pts. = Points Avg. = Average

develop more aggressiveness. "What you've added to what he had at Columbia is 300 games of experience. He's playing the same game, but he's stronger and he's running more," said Rohan. "He's become smarter and more confident with experience," agreed Sharman.

McMillian's college background has helped him in other ways in the pros. It's the aura of the Ivy League, "the impression people have of you because you went to an Ivy League school," he said. His Ivy background has not hurt him at all with the Lakers, even when he was on the bench. "It's because I was a rookie," he said simply, "not because I was an Ivy Leaguer."

Life has changed for Jim McMillian since he was an Ivy Leaguer. The

youngster from Raeford, North Carolina and the teenager from the ghetto of East New York in Brooklyn is now the wealthy young man with a six figure contract, living the good life in the city that seemed to invent that kind of existence. He is now a confirmed Angeleno and in the off-season comes to New York only on business and to visit friends. Back home there are the manifestations of his success. "I wasn't used to having as many luxuries—an apartment of my own with wall-to-wall carpeting in every room. Just having my own car was different." It was not an easy adjustment. "Your head is a little large for a while," he admitted.

McMillian has an adviser handling his financial affairs who pays him an allowance and with whom he must

argue if he wants extra spending money. He has an agent to take care of his endorsements and activities, such as the basketball camp he ran in August with Rohan. His family life is strong and his mother lives in a house that he bought for her in Greensboro, North Carolina. Even during the off-season, when the Laker schedule does not determine in which part of the United States he will be in at any one time, he is constantly on airplanes. This summer McMillian came to New York for business and social reasons, went south to visit his family, came back to New York, went immediately to Los Angeles, returned after a week to New York, and then flew to Italy to run a basketball clinic and take a vacation. "I don't like flying that much," he admitted, but he is inured to it.

Jim McMillian is a black star in a league of black stars. Still he senses that the NBA, which thrives on the skill of these stars, practices a hidden kind of discrimination in the form of a quota system. "In certain situations people won't show up to see a team play if the top seven or eight men are black," he said, and he believes that there is a limit to the number of blacks any team will keep on its roster.

In his three years with the Lakers, especially during the championship round of the playoffs the past two, Jim McMillian has posed a serious problem for many past and present Columbia students who built up a loyalty to the New York Knickerbockers. The difficulty has been rooting for the Knicks and McMillian at the same time. Knick fans can now think this way, however: "DeBusschere is retiring after one more year and Bradley is always talking about quitting. The Knicks will need experienced forwards to replace them, and McMillian is the right man to replace Bradley who is also a small forward. So let's get McMillian." Not that it would be easy to pry him away from the Lakers, but McMillian is willing to contemplate such a trade. "You don't want to be traded because subconsciously you think about being rejected, but I wouldn't mind playing in New York," he said. "The Knick crowd, my friends, they're there." And so is the campus and gym where he brought a Golden Era to Columbia basketball.



It's Princeton vs. Columbia, NBA style, as McMillian and the Knicks' Bill Bradley exchange pleasantries.

GEORGE KALINSKY — N.Y. KNICKS

CLASS NOTES

06

Class President **Roderick Stephens** of the Class of 1906 reports that the class held its 57th Annual Reunion at the Arden House in June, marking its 22nd consecutive reunion at the upstate New York "Harriman Campus." In 1951, the Class held its 45th reunion there with 38 members of the class present. Out of a total now of less than fifty survivors, many of whom live at great distances, the following were present this year: **Clarence Haight, Gelston Moore, Ev Ward, Howard Worzell, Vice President Tom Taft and Roderick Stephens**. They were accompanied by an equal number of family members.

09

In the summer of 1972, **Michael Heidelberger** lectured at the Institute of Biochemistry of the University of Lausanne and at the Basel Institute of Immunology, in Switzerland. Early this year, he took part in an international symposium in Freiburg, West Germany, honoring the 60th birthday of Prof. Otto Westphal, Director of the Max Planck Institut für Immunbiologie.

10

Class President **Virginius Victor Zipris** has been designated as Chairman of the Wills and Bequests Committee of Columbia College.

11

Joseph Norris Murray addresses the following compact message to his classmates: "Still alive."

14

After 55 years in education, **Louis Bernstein** is in Southern Florida catching up on his golf and wondering why there is no Alumni Association chapter in his area.

16

Ward R. Clark wrote us a note commending the Alumni Association and College Fund for the efficiency of some of their new procedures. He is residing in Ardsley-on-Hudson, N.Y.

Harry Posner writes: "On June 4, 1973 I reached the respectable age of eighty-six. This is my 57th year as a Columbia alumnus, but it is my 62nd year as an alumnus of Mississippi State University." From Greenwich, Conn., **Felix E. Wormser** writes: "I am Engineering!"

21

Dr. Oscar Bodansky received the James Ewing Society's 1973 Lucy Wortham James Award "for outstanding contributions in the clinical investigation of cancer."

In an article in *The Saturday Evening Post* last year, **Paul Gallico** told the story behind his Dantesque best-seller about an ocean liner which is completely overturned by a tidal wave, *The Poseidon Adventure*, which became an Academy Award-winning 20th Century-Fox motion picture. Back in 1973 Gallico was in the dining room of the Queen Mary in rough seas when the ship turned over on its side "for what could have been no more than a few seconds but seemed like years." Everything went—"cutlery, crockery, glass and waiters' trays, in one cascading crash followed by those few seconds of dead silence—broken, as she hung there, only by the shuddering of one of her giant screws."

When he decided to use the incident as the basis for a novel, Gallico's quest for verisimilitude took him to such places as the library of Lloyd's of London, which houses an extensive collection covering two hundred years of marine disasters; to Admiral John Tucker Hayward of the U.S. Navy for a discussion of sea-quakes and real-life rescue operations; and finally into the very bowels of the

Queen Elizabeth where he sweated, froze, and crawled his way through boiler rooms, refrigerating compartments, and even the propeller shafts to take hundreds of photographs—all of which would later be turned upside down.

A note from **George L. Kappes**: "At 74, still in the best of health; making yearly yachting trips to the Caribbean and Virgin Islands and raising Irish Setters in Carmel, the Garden Spot of the California Coast."

We were pleased to receive a letter from Class President and legendary former Dean of Students **Nicholas M. McKnight**, telling of the 53rd annual class dinner at the Harmon Club in May. The speaker of honor was New York State Comptroller **Arthur Levitt**, and Class Fund Chairman **Shepard Alexander** reported that '21 had made a contribution of almost \$100,000 to this year's fund, including a gift from Mrs. William P. Schweitzer in memory of her husband, who until his death had for many years been the Class' outstanding contributor to the College Fund. In attendance were Messrs. **Alexander, Milgram, Babbitt, Bernstein, Bingham, Bodansky, Carlson, Chabrow, Gabe, Hostfield, Larkin, Levitt, Lipsky, McKnight, Mulinos, Penn, Nelsen, Schwartz, Stone, Sylvester, Weintraub and Zucker**.

Ben Salinger wrote in: "I'm alive and well and enjoying my retirement! Best regards to Nick and Shep!"

22

Dr. Benjamin Zohn has received Downstate Medical Center's highest honor, the Alumni Achievement Medal for Distinguished Service to American Medicine. Dr. Zohn, a children's allergy specialist, has spent nearly half a century practicing in his Brooklyn community.

23

Dr. Irving Frohman won his second presidential citation from the Medical Society of the State of N.Y. for "distinguished and prolonged community service" in Belle Harbor, N.Y. For many years Dr. Frohman has been the Society's Chairman of disaster medical care.

24

Dr. Peter K. Cobin is now clinical physician for the New York State Narcotic Commission.

Retired now for eight years, **Randall L. Holden** spent 41 years in secondary school teaching, the last 12 as Chairman of the Modern Languages Department at Scarsdale High School.

25

Author and educator **Joseph Campbell** was elected to the National Institute of Arts and Letters, the nation's highest honor society in the arts. He was cited by the Institute as a "re-interpreter of myth" in such works as *A Hero With A Thousand Faces* and *The Mask of Gods*.

Alumni Census

As a means of improving communications with its alumni, Columbia is undertaking an alumni census. Forms will be mailed this fall and their rapid completion and return will be appreciated.

28

Elected to the National Academy of Sciences: **Raymond D. Mindlin**, the James Kip Finch Professor of Applied Science in Columbia's School of Engineering and Applied Science, internationally known for his work in the mathematical theory of elasticity and its application to complex technological problems.

30

Benjamin O. Nelson authored a book and teaching guide, *Bookkeeping Manual for Extended Care Facilities*. He is serving on the Task Force on Data Collection and Retrieval for Pennsylvania's State Advisory Council for Comprehensive Health Planning.

During the Christmas season of 1972, **Niels H. Sonne** staged an impressive sesquicentennial exhibition at the St. Mark's Library of the General Theological Seminary devoted to the composition and first reading of the poem *Visit from St. Nicholas*, by **Clement Clarke Moore '98** (that's 1798), who was a Trustee of Columbia College in the nineteenth century. Dr. Sonne also mounted an exhibition dealing with **Bishop Samuel Seabury (1729-1796)** this year.

31

As Executive Vice President of EarthSat, **S. Benedict Levin** has been busy applying recent technology of remote sensing to natural resource development in four continents. He reports, "Challenging problems have been found in the Brazilian Amazon, Equatorial Africa, the Guatemalan altiplano, the Iranian desert, the Andean slopes . . ."

34

Dr. Hylan A. Bickerman is Associate Clinical Professor of Medicine at Columbia P&S, and was appointed to an Advisory Panel to the Federal Drug Administration for over-the-counter drugs. **Willard L. Midenick** is a Surrogate Court Judge in New York County.

William C. Moore retired after teaching English at Teaneck High School for 34 years, the last 17 as chairman of his department. He now cycles 20 miles a day to keep in shape.

Carl E. Woodward capped a successful tenure as Chairman of the Planning and Fund-Raising Committees of the Waterbury (Conn.) Hospital when he chaired the dedication ceremonies of the \$15 million Pomeroy Pavilion last year.

35

Noted urologist **Dr. John K. Lattimer** has made an intensive study of the assassinations of Lincoln and John Kennedy. On November 22, 1963, Dr. Lattimer was working on an article entitled, "The Wound that Killed Lincoln." In his subsequent research he has noted an uncanny number of parallels between the two incidents and has amassed what may be the largest private collection of original material related to the twin assassinations. He presented some of his historical findings at the annual Stoneburner Lecture Series of Virginia Commonwealth University's Medical College. Dr. Lattimer, who is Chairman of the Dept. of Urology at Columbia P&S, also delivered the conference's keynote address, "Carcinoma of the Prostate; the Great Widow Maker."

36

As Professor of History at Adelphi University, **Robert Ernst** served on a historian's advisory committee to the Museum of American Immigration in the Statue of Liberty, which opened last year.

Active in the community, **Perry J. Sloane** is president of the Jewish Federation of Waterbury, Conn., and serves on the Board of Directors of both the Waterbury Symphony Orchestra and the National Jewish Welfare Board.

37

Alexander Hammond is a frequent lecturer for the Practising Law Institute on the subjects of franchise, antitrust, and class action law.

Edward B. Kover has been nominated for the office of Vice President of the New England Public Health Association.

39

Dr. Martin J. Gunter is president of the N.E. Ohio Psychiatric Association.

David Perlman was appointed to the Committee on Public Understanding of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. A former President of the National Association of Science Writers, he is Science Editor of the San Francisco Chronicle.

Robert A. Riley was named Salesman of the Year in 1972 by New York's Institute for Business Planning, Inc.

40

David LaMer Flynn is Assistant Manager of the Construction Dept. at Havens & Emerson, Ltd., environmental consulting engineers. He is also serving as Director of the Cleveland Society of Professional Engineers.

43

Bernard A. Welsberger is now a Contributing Editor of *American Heritage* and Visiting Professor of History at Vassar.

Gordon W. Wood was elected Director of Peoples National Bank of Central Jersey.

44

After ten years in East Asia and twelve years in Washington as a Foreign Service Officer, **Albert L. Seligmann** is presently assigned as Chief of the Political Section of the United States Mission in West Berlin.

45

Herb Margoshes is a Product Assurance Manager with the Raytheon Co. in their Bedford, Mass. lab.

Dr. Paul Marks, hematologist and an authority on human genetics, was elected to the National Academy of Sciences. Dr. Marks was recently named University Vice President for Health Sciences at Columbia. He had been Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Dr. Benjamin Rosenberg received the American Medical Association's 1972 Physician's Recognition Award.

Since 1966 **Jerome Rothenberg** has been Professor of Economics at M.I.T., specializing in public sector economics—public finance, urban housing and land use problems.

46

Robert Gutman is the Class of 1913 Lecturer in Architecture at Princeton. He was recently elected to a seven-year term as a Trustee of Bennington College.

47

Cultural anthropologist **Henry Burger** sharply attacked the effectiveness of operant behaviorism in teaching minorities in the U.S. and elsewhere, according to a report in *Behavior Today*. Said the U. of Missouri, Kansas City professor: "From rat to ethnic is (to paraphrase the first moon astronaut) a small step for Skinnerism but a big slip for Man-kind."

Dr. John W. Friend is an anesthesiologist at St. Luke's Hospital in New Bedford, Mass.

48

Allen Ginsberg was elected to the prestigious National Institute of Arts and Letters. Ginsberg's poetry, noted the Institute, "broke with the 'crust of custom.'"

Don't give up! **Norbert Isenberg** writes: "All my previous notes have been faithfully ignored. I've given up communicating."

49

Frederic S. Berman was appointed a Judge of the Criminal Court of the City of New York. Previously, Judge Berman had served as a New York State Senator from Manhattan, and as New York City Rent and Housing Commissioner during the first Lindsay administration.

Paul R. Meyer is now serving as the Oregon representative on the National Board of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Columbia University Club of Cleveland President **Julian M. Rolandelli** senses "a surge of interest by local alumni and undergrads from Cleveland in regional Columbia affairs."

Al Rush was appointed Vice President, Program and Talent Administration, for the NBC Television Network. His department is responsible for the negotiations and acquisition of all entertainment programming and sports rights for NBC.

50

Dr. Raymond Annino left his job as an industrial research chemist to return to teaching at Canisius College as Professor of Chemistry.

Dr. Dudley F. Rochester became Associate Professor of Medicine, specializing in internal medicine and pulmonary disease, at Harlem Hospital Center and Presbyterian Hospital.

51

Dr. Eugene H. Courtiss was elected Secretary of the American Society for Aesthetic Plastic Surgery.

52

Roone Arledge won an Emmy as Executive Producer of ABC's Olympic coverage and of the Wide World of Sports.

Wesley W. Bomm joined General Telephone's Information System Division as Vice-President and Regional Manager for brokerage and Midwest region marketing operations.

Max Frankel of *The New York Times* was awarded the 1973 Pulitzer Prize in International Reporting for his coverage of the President's China trip.

53

Gerald Feinberg, Professor of Physics at Columbia, won a Guggenheim Fellowship to pursue theoretical studies in atomic physics. He was one of fifteen Columbia faculty members to win this award.

Ronald Kwasman is now assistant head of the Intern Program at the Eastman Dental Center, Rochester, N.Y. He presented a paper to the International Association for Dental Research at their annual meeting in Washington this year.

Benjamin P. Roosa, Jr. is a New York State Assemblyman, representing the 100th Assembly District in upstate New York.

Aristide R. Zolberg, Professor of Political Science at the University of Chicago, visited four African countries, the Ivory Coast, Mali, Senegal, and Zaïre, under a State Dept. grant last year.

Alumni Luncheons

There have been numerous requests recently to resume the luncheons that were once held by the Columbia College Alumni Association. The luncheons took place monthly, with midtown and downtown New York restaurants alternating as the location. Alumni interested in attending these luncheons should contact Ruth Cheney, (212) 280-5533.

54

David J. Bardin is a consultant on environmental law to the National Research & Development Council of Israel in Jerusalem, and lectures at the law faculties of Bar-Ilan and Tel Aviv Universities.

After more than fifteen years with John Price Jones and successor companies, **Bernad Brecher** has formed his own company—Bernad Brecher and Associates, Inc., Institutional Management, Fund-Raising and Public Relations Consultants, in New York.

Wolf Haber is Deputy Assistant General Counsel at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) in Washington. One of his clients is James F. Weir, Jr.

Two members of the undefeated NCAA champion Columbia fencing team of 1954 were elected to high posts in the Amateur Fencers League of America. **Steve Sobel** was named President, and will represent the AFLA on the Board of Directors of the U.S. Olympic Committee; **Irwin Bernstein** was named secretary of the organization.

Dr. Franklin D. Wald is Director of Radiology at the John F. Kennedy Hospital in Edison, N.J.

55

Stephen L. Bernstein is Senior Vice President, Secretary, and General Counsel to Granite Management Services, Inc., a real estate development and mortgage banking company.

Anthony J. Di Santo is a practicing architect and Chairman of the Dept. of Architecture at the New York Institute of Technology.

Marvin J. Greenberg writes: "I am a full Professor of Mathematics finishing off my third book, but bored with my work. I am open to interesting job offers for which I'm unqualified."

Gerald M. Pomper spent a year at Tel Aviv University as Fulbright Visiting Professor of Political Science.

Robert J. Thonus went to the Republic of Singapore as part of a major Exxon company expansion.

Dr. Gersam Tikoff is an Associate Professor of Medicine at the University of Utah College of Medicine, and Chief of the Salt Lake City Veteran's Administration Hospital's Medical Service. In June 1972 he received a "Distinguished Teaching Award" from the University of Utah, marking the first time a Medical School faculty member received the award (\$1000 and a special plaque) since the awards were instituted in 1965.

56

Al Broadwin is Group Leader of Medical Systems Development at Cavitron Ultrasonics in Long Island City, N.Y. He has developed an ultrasonic surgical device to remove cataracts from the eye.

Dr. Elias Schwartz is Director of the Division of Hematology at the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia and is Professor of Pediatrics at the University of Pennsylvania.

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Ralph T. Brunori is an Engineering Project Manager with Western Instruments in Pennsylvania.

Steve Fybish has taught as a substitute in all 93 New York City high schools and is still alive. Yet more unnerving, he has attended four Ivy League grad schools. Fybish, whose summer travels have taken him to 39 foreign countries ranging from the Children's side of Tierra del Fuego to Kenya and Nepal, also plays first violin in the Columbia University orchestra and gets season's tickets each year to Lion basketball contests.

Robert Gnaizda is a senior partner of Public Advocates, Inc. of San Francisco, a public interest law firm. He is also Executive Director of the International Giraffe Appreciation Society, Inc., a non-profit corporation believed to be the largest membership society devoted to the giraffe.

For the past five years Don Legg has lived in Vancouver, where he lectures in Psychology at the University of British Columbia, and serves as a child psychologist at Vancouver General Hospital. He writes that he occasionally sees **Gerry Cirencone**, who also lives in Vancouver.

1958 Class Representative **Barry Dickman** contributes the following information:

Anthony Anzalone is a Vice President (legal) of Sterling Drug Co.

Myron Cohen, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Columbia and at the East Asian Institute, spent a year in Meinung Township, Taiwan, studying the history of the area during the 237 years since its settlement by the mainland Chinese.

Arnold D. Cummins continues his work as an attorney with the Federal Trade Commission.

Dick Dreiwitz and his wife Barbara have played with Woody Allen in his Dixieland group, the New Orleans Funeral and Ragtime Orchestra, at Michael's Pub in New York, with Dick on the trombone and Barbara on the tuba.

Dr. Ralph D. Feigin is Associate Professor of Pediatrics at the Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis.

Daniel Fernandez returned to Manhattan after a stay at Villa Montalvo, a cultural center in California. Although he is not optimistic about the American theater today, he continues his prize-winning work in lyric poetry and verse drama. Fernandez' play "Tupac Amaro, the Last of the Incas" was honored by the California Olympiad of the Arts; his "Civilization and Times Square" won The Lyric magazine's 1972 New England Prize.

Major James Hastings is Squadron Operations Officer with the 47th Strategic Missile Sqdn. at Grand Forks AFB in North Dakota.

At last report **Frederick D. Hess** was still with the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice working in a unit charged with revision of existing Federal criminal laws. "This may ultimately be a Class of '58 project," writes Hess. "Milt Stein was with the National Commission on Revision of Federal Criminal Laws and Morris Amitay often sat in for one of the commissioners when he worked for Rep. Kastenmaier (D-Wisc.)."

George Jochowitz is Associate Professor of Linguistics at Richmond College, and has taught an introductory Yiddish course at Yale.

Henry I. Kurtz is currently Associate Editor for the New Book of Knowledge and other educational books published by Grolier, Inc.

Mel Lechner, Third Deputy Controller of New York City, helped rescue Remco Guaranty Trust Co. from a potential \$5.5 million blunder in bidding on a record \$700 million sale of city notes. Mel's office manages \$6.2 billion in investments for the City's retirement fund.

Ralph M. Lowenbach was appointed Chairman of the Securities Law Committee of the Corporations Section of the New Jersey Bar Association.

Michael D. Marofci is practicing law in New York with the firm of Yamada and Marofci, specializing in banking and maritime law.

Pete Millones is Assistant Managing Editor for administration at the New York Times. He is responsible for the budgetary, administrative, and personnel aspects of the news department.

Arthur Siegel is a partner in Price Waterhouse & Co., and is living in Newton, Mass.

Fredric J. Silverblatt is teaching and doing research at the University of Washington, and is chief of the Infectious Disease section at the Seattle Veterans' Administration Hospital.

Albert Z. Soletsky is Assistant Professor of Languages at Fairleigh Dickinson University.

Marty Teiger is now Chairman of the Physics department at Long Island University.

Dr. David Zlotnick who is engaged in the private practice of pediatrics in Palo Alto and teaches pediatric cardiology at Stanford, has made trips to Guatemala, Mexico, and Honduras as the pediatric member of a team of plastic surgeons from Stanford operating under the banner of PROJECT CONCERN.

59

Thomas Bilbao is Vice President and senior lending officer of the Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.

Having finished a two-year NIMH Career Teacher Fellowship, **Dr. Laurence A. Cove** is now Director of Training (Psychiatry) at Children's Hospital of D.C. with appointments at the George Washington U. School of Medicine.

Henry Ebel is Associate Professor of Humanities at Richmond College (CUNY), and a Research Associate of the Suburban Action Institute in Tarrytown, N.Y.

Paul D. Lenner is Assistant Engineering Manager for A.T.&T. Systems Planning in New York.

Dr. Robert Nelson is practicing ophthalmology in the Napa Valley wine country of California.

Dr. William G. Nevel resigned from the U.S. Navy to enter the private practice of internal medicine in Marshfield, Massachusetts.

At last year's Biennial Conference of the International Bar Association, held in Monaco, **Bennet Hugh Silverman** delivered a paper entitled "The Effect of Changes of Import or Export Restrictions or Taxes upon Executive Contracts for the International Sale of Goods". Is this what they mean by "breaking the bank at Monte Carlo"?

Dr. Jerry Wacks has been serving as Director of the Concord Area Community Mental Health Center since 1969, and is living in a Victorian house in Lexington, Mass. He suggested that the numerous '59 classmates living in the Boston area get together some time.

Gerald D. Weintraub is a Project Officer (U.S. Dept. of Labor, San Francisco Regional Office), working on Government training programs in American Samoa and Hawaii.

60

Dr. Alain de La Chapelle is a staff psychiatrist at the Manhattan Veterans' Administration Hospital.

Dr. Marvin Gilbert is Assistant Professor of Orthopedics at the Mt. Sinai School of Medicine and Medical Co-Director of the National Hemophilia Foundation.

Dr. David S. Goldman is Clinical Instructor of Psychiatry at the N.Y.U. School of Medicine and an advanced candidate at Columbia's Psychoanalytic Clinic. He is also engaged in private practice in Manhattan.

Thomas Wm. Hamilton was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the Mensa Educational and Research Foundation, which supports research in psychology and the social sciences and into the determination and identification of human intelligence. Prof. Hamilton (who teaches at Wagner College on Staten Island) also delivered a paper, "The Eidouranion as a Planetarium Supplement", to the Middle Atlantic Planetarium Society.

Jerome H. Schmelzer formed his own advertising agency in Cleveland called Jerome H. Schmelzer & Associates.

Hamilton Medal Nominations

Alumni are requested to submit nominations for the 1973-4 recipient of the annual Alexander Hamilton Medal which is awarded by the Columbia College Alumni Association "to an alumnus or present or former member of the faculty of Columbia College for distinguished service in any field of human endeavor." The winner last year was former Representative Emanuel Celler '10. The medalist will be chosen by a selection committee including the President of the University, the Dean of the College and the President of the Alumni Association. Nominations, with supporting biographical material, should be sent to Rose Brooks, 116 Hamilton Hall.

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After completing his training at the University of Michigan Medical Center, **Dr. James F. Brymer** joined the faculty of Internal Medicine at the University of Kansas Medical Center as an Assistant Professor in the Division of Cardiology.

Dr. John J. Quinn was a Major in the U.S. Air Force, serving as a pediatrician at Robins AFB in Georgia, and then began a fellowship in Pediatric Cardiology at the University of California in San Francisco.

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Bernard Balick was appointed City Solicitor of Wilmington, Delaware.

John A. Graham, who studied writing with the late George Nobbe at Columbia, recently had his fourth novel published, *Babe Ruth Caught in a Snowstorm*, and is working on his fifth. He is also teaching math at the Buckingham School in Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. Arthur Lebowitz is practicing internal medicine and is Medical Director of the Bellevue Hospital Methadone Program in New York.

Jerry I. Speyer is now a Senior Vice President of Thomas Realty Construction, with major responsibilities in real estate operations for the New York corporation.

In 1969, **Michael A. Stone** bought a division from General Foods and started his own company, American Kitchen Foods. At last report, Stone had sold the company and was seeking a new venture.

63

Double promotion: **David M. Alpern**, from Associate Editor to New York Bureau Chief and then to General Editor in the National Affairs section, at *Newsweek* magazine.

Charles B. Cantor was one of fifteen Columbia faculty members to win a Guggenheim Fellowship. Prof. Cantor will undertake studies in the biophysical chemistry of proteins and nucleic acids.

C. Jeffrey Cook is a partner in the law firm of Simons & Cook in Pittsfield, Mass.

Howard Freese received his MBA from Syracuse last year and is now Marketing Manager of the Luwa Corporation in Charlotte, North Carolina.

Louis F. Iacovo is Director of Treatment and staff psychiatrist at the St. Bernardino (California) Mental Health Center, following his receiving of conscientious objector status from the U.S. Navy.

Dr. Sidney P. Kadish is Chief of the Radiation Therapy Service at Tripler Army Hospital in Honolulu.

Nathaniel Kramer was appointed Vice Chairman of Community Planning Board 7 in Flushing, N.Y.

Capt. John M. McConnell of the USAF received an M.A. in Soviet Area Studies from Notre Dame in 1970, and is now assigned as an intelligence officer on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Pacific, at Camp Smith, Hawaii.

Dr. Gary Rachelesky is a Pediatric Immunology Fellow at the UCLA Medical Center. His article, "Failure of Rubella Herd Immunity during an Epidemic," was published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

Mark S. Ramee, a career Foreign Service Officer with the U.S. Dept. of State, was assigned to work on the second phase of the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT TWO). Ramee, who is fluent in Russian, has served the State Dept. in the Sudan, in Washington, at the U.S. Army Russian Institute at Garmisch, W. Germany, and in Moscow.

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Clark Hoyt of the *Knight Newspapers'* Washington Bureau shared the 1973 Pulitzer Prize in National Reporting for his work during the 1972 Presidential campaign unearthing the truth about Sen. Thomas Eagleton's psychiatric treatment.

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Dr. William Brenner is Assistant Chief Resident in General Surgery at NYU-Bellevue Medical Center.

Barry Kamins is Deputy Chief, Criminal Court Bureau, of the King's County District Attorney's Office in Brooklyn.

Alan Rosenman is working as a staff attorney for the Legal Aid Society in Boston, Mass.

T. John Akamatsu received a Ph.D. in Clinical Psychology from the University of Missouri in 1972. He is now teaching at West Virginia University.

Alexander Auerbach, a financial writer specializing in consumer affairs for the *Los Angeles Times*, received a California Trial Lawyers Association award "for outstanding news coverage and in-depth and objective reporting on consumer affairs."

Robert W. Bucci is Assistant Manager—Credit at the Jakarta, Indonesia branch of the American Express International Banking Corp.

Which is worse? "Having survived two years as an Army draftee and three years as an M.I.T. graduate student, I have rejoined the human race," writes **Michael Gregory**, who received a Ph.D. in nuclear engineering with a dissertation on *Heterogeneous Effects in Fast Breeder Reactors*. He is now working at DuPont's Savannah River Laboratory in Aiken, South Carolina.

Steven Handel is completing a Ph.D. in plant ecology at Cornell University.

Harold Hotelling, Jr. received a J.D. from the University of North Carolina last year. He is now practicing law in Chapel Hill.

Peter B. Imrey is Visiting Assistant Professor of Biostatistics at the School of Public Health of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Jeffrey R. Leavitt is Passenger Service Manager for United Air Lines in Honolulu.

Jeffrey May was appointed head of the Math-Science Division at the Cambridge School in Weston, Mass.

Maurice M. Reder is a Portfolio Manager at Alliance Capital Management in New York.

Gary Sperling was named to the Advisory Council overseeing the New York City Housing Court. Sperling, who heads the Citizen's Union of the City of New York, a non-partisan civic organization, is also serving as Chairman of the New York State Coalition for Legislative Reform.

Peter Reeves Wallenstein received a Ph.D. in History from Johns Hopkins University. His thesis was entitled *From Slave South to New South: Taxes and Spending in Georgia from 1850 through Reconstruction*.

Nicholas R. Weiskopf is an associate with the law firm of Davis Polk & Wardwell, and lectures at the Columbia Law School.

R. Alan Carl is an economist with the Wells Fargo Bank in San Francisco.

Carlton Carl is now Chief Aide to the Speaker of the Texas State House of Representatives.

David L. Dorenfeld received an Economics Ph.D. at the University of Michigan, then was appointed Assistant Professor of Economics at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver.

Attorney **Barry D. Ernst** is representing Northwest Indian tribes with the Seattle law firm of Zions, Pirtle & Morisset.

At last report, **Dr. John E. Hawkins** graduated from Baylor College of Medicine, interned at the Texas Medical Center, spent 6 months in Viet Nam, and went to Japan.

George Leonard is Assistant Professor of English Literature at Yale.

Michael Onischenko graduated from Columbia Law School and is now with a Manhattan law firm of Kay Scholer Firman Hays & Handler.

Dean Ringel is practicing law in New York after spending a year in Cleveland clerking for Judge A. J. Celebrezze of the U.S. Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit.

Dr. Steve Stern is a psychiatric resident at the University Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

Jim Trecker is Assistant Publicity Director for the New York Jets football club.

Former Lion basketball captain **Larry Borger** is now Director of the Middle School at the Dalton School in New York.

Jeffrey Kurnit is doing graduate work in English at Fordham and teaching the trainable mentally retarded in Long Island. He also sings with the Village Light Opera group.

Evan Novenstein is working as an attorney for the Federal government.

Thomas James Russo received an M.A. from the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies.

A new rival to Takome and Mama Joy's: **Stephen Wang** has opened a restaurant across from Columbia on Broadway called "Hungry Mac's", specializing in the rapid purveyance of the American beef-burger in its many permutations and combinations.

Lawrence Aarons is News Director at WXLO-FM, New York.

David Gilbert Borenstein received an M.D. from Johns Hopkins University.

Mark Drucker is teaching Urban Affairs and Policy Analysis at the New School for Social Research in New York.

Earl D. Kidwell, Jr. received an M.D. from Johns Hopkins University.

Richard G. Menaker earned his doctorate in History at New College, Oxford, which he attended on a Rhodes Scholarship. He is now at the University of Virginia Law School.

Michael S. Oberman was awarded a National First Prize for best paper on copyright law by law students, in the 1972 Nathan Burkan Memorial Competition. He received his J.D. from Harvard Law School and has been serving as law clerk to U.S. Judge **Milton Pollack '27** of the Southern District of New York.

Mark R. Rosenzweig was awarded a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship at Columbia to undertake a study of the economic determinants of population change.

Having taught in Switzerland for a year, **Michael Aeschliman** is now doing free-lance writing, and divides his time between London and Florence.

Peter Elliot finished 88th in the Boston Marathon last year. He is working on regional planning in Chicago.

David Lehman's long poem *Baby Burning* was awarded Columbia's 1973 Bennett Cerf prize. It will be included in his forthcoming book of poems, *Some Nerve*. He is also working on translations of Henri Michaux's poetry.

Andrew Mayer is a medical student at Yale. During a leave of absence from N.Y.U. Law School, Joel Mintz went on a writing, camping, and camera journey through East Africa.

Peter N. Novalis received an M.A. in Philosophy from Johns Hopkins University.

Elchanan Salig received an M.A. in Industrial Psychology from Columbia's Teacher's College, then began work in the Corporate Personnel Dept. of Dean Witter & Co., investment bankers. This past June he received an "Advanced Professional Certificate" in Organizational Development from N.Y.U.

Stephen M. Steinlight is completing his doctorate in English at the University of Sussex, Brighton, England. Last year he taught the Victorian literature course for undergraduates there.

Steven Vedro is teaching at an alternative school in Stockbridge, Mass., and continues to work with both film and video tape.

Between semesters at Columbia Law School, **Eden Weinmann** worked with a Cesar Chavez migrant labor crew, and is now drafting a book about his experiences.

After travelling in Europe for five months and working as a surveyor for six, **Ron Rice** is now Director of Athletics and an English instructor at St. Stephen's School in Alexandria, Virginia.

As part of his graduate training in clinical psychology at the University of Connecticut, **Howard Selinger** is researching the effectiveness of using undergraduates as companions to socially withdrawn elementary school children.

Jeffrey A. Weinberg is at the National Law Center, George Washington University, and spends part-time in the Division of Legislation and Legal Counsel of the Solicitor's Office at the Department of Labor.

Michael Meadvin is now at Columbia Law School. **James Romanovsky** was with the St. Louis Cardinals baseball organization and subsequently was appointed an administrative aide to the Executive of Suffolk County, New York.

Alumni Officers

As a result of recent elections, the Officers and Directors of the Columbia College Alumni Association for 1973-4 are as follows:

Victor Futter '39

President

William W. Golub '34

Charles L. O'Connor '35

Bernard Sunshine '46

John M. Walsh '43

Vice Presidents

Robert N. Landes '52

Secretary

Richard D. Friedlander '60

Treasurer

Peter R. Pouncey

Dean of the College

John Wellington '57

**Director of
Alumni Affairs &
Development**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The officers, the Dean and

Frederick F. Abdoov '41

Stephen L. Buchman '59

William R. Carey '42

N. Barry Dickman '58

Calmon J. Ginsberg '26

Lewis Goldensheim '34

Stephen D. Hoffman '65

Ernest Holsendolph '58

William R. Host '60

Roy A. Lutter '52

Connie S. Maniatty '43

James L. Mooney '56

James G. Nugent '48

Mark E. Senigo '40

Ferdinand J. Setaro '55

Jonathan R. Cole '64

James P. Shenton '49

Faculty Directors

Charles Lindsay '75

William Willis, Jr. '74

Student Directors

REGIONAL DIRECTORS

Marshall B. Front '58

Chicago, Illinois

Tracy G. Herrick '56

Palo Alto, California

Steven B. Leichter '66

University City, Missouri

Frank Lewis '51

Phoenix, Arizona

Eugene T. Rossides '49

Washington, D.C.

Lawrence H. Rubinstein '60

Philadelphia, Pa.

Warren W. Schwed '43

Hollywood, Florida

George B. Smyth '42

Boston, Massachusetts

William F. Voelker '42

Denver, Colorado

Obituaries

Edwin C. Vogel, '04, lawyer, financier, art collector, philanthropist. A former senior officer of the C.I.T. Financial Corporation, Mr. Vogel was a well-known art collector specializing in the French impressionists and post-impressionists, English furniture, and Chinese porcelain of the K'ang-hsi period. He practiced law with his late brother Martin Vogel, and as a partner of Elkus, Vogel, Gleason & Proskauer. He was Chairman of the Board of the United Hospital Fund from 1952 to 1957, and had also been a Director of the Greater New York Fund and a Trustee of Mount Sinai Hospital and the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies. He was also Chairman of the Council of Fine Arts and Archeology of Columbia University, and organized a number of exhibitions for the benefit of fellowships in art history at Columbia. In 1969, the Board of Trustees established the Edwin C. Vogel Study Room, housing works of photography, in Schermerhorn Hall. May 21, 1973.

Harold E. B. Pardee, '06, cardiologist. An internationally renowned pioneer in electrocardiographic research, in 1920 Dr. Pardee was the first to describe the constant changes in electrocardiograms in coronary disease. His contributions to the field are acknowledged in the terms "Pardee's sign" and "Pardee's T wave." A former president of the New York Heart Association, Dr. Pardee authored the influential "Clinical Aspects of the Electrocardiogram" and many other works, and helped to provide a diagnostic nomenclature for an infant science. February 28, 1973.

Harry Marsh, '11, welfare official. A former Commissioner of Public Welfare, and Civil Service Commissioner under Mayor Fiorello La Guardia, Mr. Marsh served as personnel director of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration from 1945 to 1947. In 1947-48, he went to Japan to establish a civil service system under General Douglas MacArthur. After a year in India with the World Health Organization, he began twenty years of service with the U.S. State Department as a consultant on personnel and public administration in Iran, the Philippines, and Indonesia. June 19, 1973.

Alexander Sachs, '12, economist. A one-time chief of the National Recovery Administration, Dr. Sachs was the first to alert President Franklin D. Roosevelt to the possibilities of the atomic bomb. On Oct. 11, 1939, the Russian-born economist read a report to the President from Albert Einstein, but-dressed by comments from physicists Leo Szilard and Enrico Fermi, discussing the potential harnessing of atomic power and Nazi efforts to do likewise. Roosevelt then ordered the establishment of a committee on uranium at Columbia. Dr. Sachs was also known to have predicted the 1929 depression, the 1933 banking crisis, and the rise of Hitler. June 23, 1973.

Edwin H. Zeydel, '14, teacher, author. Renowned for his translations and interpretations of many works of German literature, Dr. Zeydel headed the University of Cincinnati's German department from 1937 to until his retirement in 1961. In 1958, he won the first National Foreign Language Achievement Award, and in 1962 won the Commander's Cross of the Order of Merit, highest award presented to a civilian by the Federal Republic of Germany. A volume of essays containing contributions from many outstanding scholars, *Romanticism and the Art of Translation*, was published in 1956 as a tribute to Dr. Zeydel. April 7, 1973.

Samuel I. Rosenman, '15, lawyer, Judge, Presidential aide. A key adviser to Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman, and the man who coined the phrase "New Deal" and assembled the White House Brain Trust, Sam Rosenman had a long and active career in public affairs. Beginning in 1922 he served five terms as a New York State Assemblyman, and began his long association with FDR during the 1928 gubernatorial campaign. As a confidant of President Roosevelt, he drafted legislation and innumerable speeches. Governor Herbert H. Lehman appointed him a Justice of the State Supreme Court where he served from 1933 to 1943, when he returned to an official role on the White House staff. After FDR's death Mr. Rosenman remained to serve as counsel to President Truman, who in 1946 reluctantly allowed him to resume a private law practice in New York. In 1961 and 1963 President Kennedy appointed him

to fact-finding labor boards, and in 1964 he was elected President of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. He was also a Director of the 1964 N.Y. World's Fair and of the Repertory Theater of Lincoln Center. In 1970, Mr. Rosenman spearheaded the U.S. legal profession's opposition to the Supreme Court nomination of G. Harold Carswell, and in the wake of Watergate, he proposed a movement to void the 1972 Presidential election. Six weeks before his death, Columbia awarded him an honorary Doctor of Laws degree at Commencement. June 24, 1973.

George Rosling, '20, judge. Formerly active in Brooklyn Democratic politics, Judge Rosling was named a City Court Justice in 1960. A year later, President John F. Kennedy appointed him to the Federal bench for the Eastern District of New York. In 1970, he dismissed a suit by a Queens hospital administrator to have the war in Vietnam declared unconstitutional. April 16, 1973.

Daniel Jerome Riesner, '25, lawyer, civic leader. Combining law with an active political career, Mr. Riesner was secretary of the New York County Republican Committee from 1941 to 1959. He also served as Chairman of the Trade and Industries Committee of the American Jewish Committee and Vice Chairman of the lawyer's division of the United Jewish Appeal. March 7, 1973.

Victor Rosen, '32, psychiatrist, editor, educator. A past president of the American Psychoanalytic Association, Dr. Rosen was clinical Professor of Psychiatry at Yale. A prolific writer, he was also editor of *Psychoanalysis and Contemporary Science* and a member of the editorial board of the *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*. Dr. Rosen was a fellow of the American Psychiatric Association, a member of the American Academy of Neurology and many other professional groups. February 5, 1973.

William J. Peters, '76 died in a construction accident on Long Island. A fine athlete, he played quarterback on last year's freshman football team. May 16, 1973.

Arthur L. Rubin
January 16, 1973
William P. Schweitzer

1922 Paul A. Bray
April 13, 1973
Abraham Kane (Kaufman)

1923 John W. Brennan
March 30, 1973
Michael R. Concialdi
March 20, 1973
Thomas M. Fraser
June 1971
Joseph J. Haggerty
Samuel T. Hecht
April 12, 1973
Stephen F. Locher, Jr.
February 17, 1973
John B. Vail
March 10, 1973

1924 Abraham L. Furman

1925 Edgar A. Palmieri
February 13, 1973

1899 John S. Harrison
November 18, 1972

1903 Harold Shields

1904 Anson F. Robinson
February 15, 1973

1906 William R. Porter
June 1973

1907 Joseph P. Blechman
April 16, 1973
Charles H. Jackson
July 4, 1971

1909 Leon W. Gibson
May 29, 1973
Walter W. Kennedy
June 30, 1973

1912 Melvin M. Hirsch
November 2, 1972
John C. Kempvane
March 31, 1973

1915 William Bierman
January 23, 1973
Ottakar Tenopir
March 17, 1973

1916 Francis C. Hall
May 14, 1973
Jacob M. Levine
August 30, 1972

Herbert W. Meyer
January 26, 1973
Rudolph R. Reeder, Jr.
August 9, 1971

1917 Henry G. Bullwinkel
September 9, 1972
Horst E. H. Leede
November 1970
Arthur K. Paddock
February 27, 1973

1918 Philip Rhinelander II
June 25, 1973

1920 John C. Sinclair
October 29, 1972

1921 Arthur B. Colwin (Cohn)
May 6, 1973
Lawrence R. Condon
May 11, 1973
Louis Hirschhorn
November 19, 1972

- 1926 Abraham J. Gittlitz
May 13, 1973
Harry H. Goebel
February 15, 1973
- 1927 Theodore R. Lee
October 25, 1972
Maurice N. Lidz
February 1, 1973
Eugene K. Lowe
Charles Mager, Jr.
March 3, 1973
Sidney Nechemias
February 14, 1972
Arthur (Abraham) Rous
March 24, 1973
- 1928 Robert J. Goldwater
March 26, 1973
- 1929 Eugene A. Buzzell, Jr.
May 1, 1973
Charles S. Jarmon
October 25, 1972
Einar B. Paust
April 10, 1973
Darius V. Phillips
April 11, 1973
William A. D. Rhind
November 5, 1972
Louis Root
November 12, 1972
- 1930 Robert G. Bull
February 22, 1973
- 1931 Peter C. Houskeeper
August 9, 1972
Raymond G. Shea
- Livingston Welch
April 17, 1973
- 1932 Robert N. Caldwell
May 31, 1973
Lester M. Friedland
June 4, 1973
- 1933 Roy Curtiss, Jr.
February 20, 1973
Ralph B. Gaeta
May 18, 1973
- 1934 Robert F. Cole
April 14, 1972
- 1935 Arthur J. Gude
December 20, 1972
- 1936 Ludwig F. Nerlinger
October 24, 1972
- 1937 Wilfred A. Greenwell, Jr.
December 19, 1972
- 1938 James P. Stewart
May 27, 1973
- 1939 Richard W. Artz
May 26, 1973
William E. Dubocq
December 15, 1972
John F. Gilligan
June 12, 1973
Francis A. Pelletier
April 2, 1972
John T. Thompson
February 21, 1973
- 1940 Burwell C. Palm
- 1941 John E. Francis
- Proctor Winter
March 10, 1973
- 1943 David F. Ladin
- 1944 N(athaniel) Deming Hoyt
March 1973
- 1947 Howard D. Marshall
August 15, 1972
- 1948 Kermit E. Carter
David W. Hasselman
Joseph F. Lindsey
January 10, 1973
Hugh A. O'Brien, Jr.
June 27, 1973
- 1949 Alexander D. Coburn
May 30, 1972
Mordecai S. Halpern
June 12, 1972
- 1950 Charles D. Dunkin, Jr.
1971
Guy Montone
January 17, 1972
- 1952 Gerald A. Audette
April 22, 1973
- 1953 John M. Rolland
October 1971
- 1956 Thomas L. Watkins
September 30, 1972
- 1959 William J. Deely
April 28, 1973
- 1970 Daniel J. DuBoff
April 1973

Letters

Advice to the Pre-Law . . .

Your Winter/Spring 1973 issue contains a long article on the difficulties of Columbia students getting admitted to medical and law schools. As a faculty member of a law school whose entering students have an average record in the B plus/A minus area and an LSAT score about 650, and as Chairman of our Admissions Committee during the late 1960s when we revised the procedures in anticipation of the current application glut, perhaps I can offer some advice.

Although each law school follows its own admissions policies, it is probably fair to say that few follow the straight grades-LSAT number ranking for admissions. On the other hand, in view of the limited number of places for law students, it has to be remembered that every hint that a lower ranking student may be admissible is equally a hint that somebody with a higher grade average and LSAT score will not have a place. With few exceptions, then, a student looking for a place ought to present an admissions officer with more information than his numbers. Few law schools are concerned with interviews, not only because there are simply too many applicants to interview, but because a half-hour or hour interview is not likely to turn up significant information about a candidate other than that he is subjectively likeable or not likeable to the interviewer; that is hardly less capricious than the one-day LSAT ordeal.

One thing almost certain to be significant is an applicant's home state; most state law schools are forced by political pressures to favor the children of tax-paying (or, at least, potentially voting) residents. Some private law schools, like

Columbia College, have preferences for geographical distribution and therefore favor the out-of-area applicants.

As to the numbers game: A serious discrepancy between the LSAT score and the grade average in which the LSAT is much higher is frequently taken as evidence that the student, however bright, is not used to study. The grade average is often taken as a more important indicator of a student's capacity for the grinding aspects of the legal profession (and especially the grind of legal education) than a high LSAT score. On the other hand, a much higher grade average than LSAT score may be evidence of either a bad day when taking the LSAT or, equally likely, a student who is forced to grind for grades and has little spark or originality. In all cases of a significant discrepancy between grades and LSAT score, our law school, and I should imagine many others, looks in detail at the courses the student has been taking to see whether his grades reflect "cheap" courses or challenging ones. Note that the distinction between cheap and worthy grades does not attempt to distinguish between mathematics, science, social studies or humanities courses, only between courses that have intellectual pretensions and others.

Our law school, and I should imagine nearly all others, draws careful distinctions between grades from Ivy League and other competitive schools. Elaborate ways of weighing grades to take account of the competitive quality of the institutions have been devised. On the other hand, nothing is more quickly disregarded than the routine excellent recommendations furnished by Deans and others who champion their best students by trying to tell admissions officers that a marginal

record coupled with a marginal LSAT score conceals depths of intellect waiting to spring forth. Not all our Ivy League students find their way to the top half of our class. This is not to say that a grade average and LSAT score are themselves conclusive as to intellectual ability; far from it. But a serious discrepancy between the "objective" scores and a recommendation must be resolved in favor of the scores unless the recommendation goes out of its way to explain the discrepancy. And few admissions officers are so convinced of the infallibility of admissions techniques that they are willing to believe that all graduates of any institution (however eminent) are blessed with a constant capacity for outstanding achievement.

Once above a threshold at which it is clear that all surviving applicants have the capacity to complete law school studies, choices between more or less equally qualified candidates are frequently based on evidence of maturity, unusual experience, and possibly a concept of the social obligation of the law school. There is no denying, and no reasons to deny, that other things being equal some minority student candidates will have preference. How far that preference extends other things not being equal is a matter of great variation from school to school. Evidence of maturity is, of course, hard to identify. One way in which we have tried to do it is to see if a spotty freshman or sophomore year has been improved in the third or fourth year of undergraduate work; has the student decided on his major field of interest, begun to get decent grades even in courses peripheral to that interest, etc. I suppose some schools consider a single bad term enough to place an applicant lower on its list than an applicant without any bad term, but we, and I am sure many others, look at the records more closely.

None of this is intended to imply that admissions techniques are capable in any but the most superficial way of distinguishing admissible applicants from those not worthy of admission. No such judgment of worth is made. The problem is essentially one of ranking among people whose personalities and capabilities are simply not subject to any rank order, and it has even been suggested, only half in jest, that the most equitable admissions system would involve taking all students whose quantifiable data place them above some arbitrary threshold of likely success in law school, and then choosing those to be admitted by lot. However if it is done, few indeed are so superficial as to think the current system is much better than a lottery; but, ironically, whatever the weakness of the current system in the main, a frank lottery system would probably be considered illegal in many jurisdictions as violating the essential fairness required in administrative decision-making.

Finally, the promised advice: A cool evaluation of his record and the competitive advantages and disadvantages he has at different law schools should enable a perceptive student to avoid the scattergun approach to applying; five applications may be necessary and appropriate. But then the fourth should be to a regional law school where the applicant will have a geographical preference, and the fifth should be the minimum one. The one law school whose ranking on the social and intellectual scale is low enough that if you don't get in there you ought to consider a different career.

Alfred P. Rubin '52
Professor of Law
University of Oregon

... Hope for the Pre-Med

This letter is meant for the pre-med and pre-law students who didn't make it. I was one of them in 1966 and I still have the thirty or more letters of rejection from med schools to prove it. After an F in organic chemistry in my sophomore year I decided to persist in my original plan to be a physician and made med school after reapplying. The rest has been fulfillment beyond my wildest dreams.

But I don't write this for the glamor of a comeback story. Instead I hope the guys on the "lower part of the curve," as I always was, won't lose hope because the decision on who makes it is not made by the admissions committee or even your own pre-med adviser. It's made in your heart.

Martin Lee, M.D. '66

Disaffected Alumnus

After reading your "Within the Family," I wish to relate my feeling to you why we are a "disaffected and apathetic body of alumni." When the College wants help from the alumni we are important, but when we recommend students to the College or graduate schools, we are usually ignored because quotas, minorities, races, underprivileged, etc. must be met. The hell with a personal letter of recommendation on a top-notch applicant who has the misfortune of being white, male, and not from a minority group. Instead let's look for the potential scholar and let the straight-A WASP go elsewhere.

W. R. La Rosa M.D. '47

Director of Admissions Michael Lacopo '57 responds that "there is no real policy on alumni or faculty sons. There is no quota, no target number. We deal with every student individually. In most cases, however, the alumni or faculty relationship is one more item in the folder, and without doubt it is a plus. All things being equal, if there are two students with more or less the same credentials, the alumni or faculty connection will give one applicant an advantage over the other, but if we feel that the

applicant is not ready for Columbia, we're not going to accept him. The focus must be on the student and what is best for him. Columbia is a very competitive college and people with spotty records don't tend to survive here. If we say no to an alumni or faculty son, it is to protect the son. Often when a father asks us to give his son a chance, he forgets that he is not the one who will then have to go through a very painful experience for no justifiable reason. However, when there is a borderline case, if an applicant is an alumni or faculty son, that additional factor in his folder offers support for acceptance into the College.

"Furthermore, while we have no quotas, we have made efforts to recruit qualified minority students, but given the numbers involved, it is in no way affects the admission of alumni sons. We could still accept a good many more qualified alumni sons than we do."

And Hebrew Too?

I was most interested in your article on Dwight Miner, particularly since he was my advisor in my freshman year at the College.

I'm not unaware of Prof. Miner's many talents, but I must confess to surprise at finding him pictured in front of a blackboard on which there appears Hebrew script. If I'm not mistaken the board contains references to the past tense of the verb "to be". Has C.C. expanded to the extent that it now includes Hebrew grammar, or has Dwight Miner added another facet to the many he already possesses?

I'd be delighted to get an answer to this.

Nathan S. Edelstein '42

אליס מנין לא נמצא עברית
כלא לא מחק אג מה שכתוב
שח הלוה מנסה לרשק/קפ

Translation: Dwight Miner doesn't speak Hebrew. He didn't erase the board from a previous class.

Is Gail Sacrosanct?

It's a unique experience for me to have to write a letter to a fellow journalist complaining about a story for which I was the news source. However, it is perhaps unduly kind for me to call your article about me in *Columbia College Today* journalistic.

Your article was blatantly sexist. As someone who considers myself a feminist—yes, there really are people who take all that seriously—I am very upset that I played a role, admittedly major as much as I would like to forget it, in the writing of an article which would produce roars of protest from me regardless of who it had been written about or where it had appeared.

As a woman, who like every other woman in the country, has faced large amounts of covert and overt sex discrimination, your "look out boys here comes one of those pushy women who has invaded one of your beloved institutions" attitude strikes me as being somewhat repugnant. A woman editor should not be such a rarity. It's long past the time when women should have invaded your sacred institutions which, coincidentally, are among the most prestigious and influential institutions in the country.

In what I imagine is an incredibly poor attempt at humor, the title asks "isn't anything sacrosanct?" Yes, a lot of things are or should be. Equality seems to me to be a bit more sacred than the rules (usually unwritten) which keep women at Columbia in lower-ranking positions than men; a lot more precious than the

ridiculous customs which, for years, kept women off Columbia College activities; and certainly more worthwhile than the petty mutual sexism which weakens both Barnard and the College. To the former editors of *Spectator* who may respond with what your article termed curdled blood, I can have only the utmost contempt. If anything in this situation is blood-curdling (an adjective which brings to mind horror movies rather than expected social change), it is the fact that for ninety years, women were not allowed to be editors just because they were women and for more than eighty years, women were not allowed on the staff. I find it insulting that in the late fifties, men running what purports to be an enlightened institution built Ferris Booth Hall and then decided to ban women from the entire third floor. I find it disturbing that up until now, there have been only seven women editors in the allegedly illustrious 97-year history of the paper. As proud as I am of *Spectator* and as glad as I am to be a part of it, the statistics tarnish the image. For years, liberal *Spectator* has practised the most blatant discrimination in its own ranks.

Contrary to the tone of your article, I have not walked unannounced into a men's locker room, but have been named by my peers to a position for which they thought I was qualified. This is the way people should be chosen for their jobs. This year's board was intelligent enough not to have their blood curdled by the idea that a woman might be in a position of authority and not to believe that the Editor-in-Chief's office is a sacrosanct male institution.

It's too bad the new management of CCT can't understand that.

Gail Robinson

Pleasantly Surprised

Never thought I would see such honest and interesting reporting in an alumni magazine.

Kudos!

Henry Quinto '39

Santomasso: "Living Legend"

The Summer 1973 issue of *Columbia College Today* is both a joy and a sorrow to me. I am overjoyed to see that a gymnasium is finally being built at Columbia. On the other hand, the news that Assistant Professor of Art History Eugene Santomasso has been squeezed out of the department makes me both sad and angry.

Two years ago, when Prof. Santomasso was a participant in the Dean's Day activities, my wife (who is an artist) and I drove in from Boston solely to hear this "living legend" give a lecture. Needless to say, he was fantastic. He is one of the most dynamic teachers I have ever encountered. In the heat of his incredible lecture, he got so carried away that he actually broke his pointer. The classroom, which was filled to overflowing, was spellbound for the entire lecture, and at its conclusion, gave him a thunderous ovation.

My wife and I, both being teachers, were truly inspired by this man. We had come to nickname our own lectures, if they were particularly well received, "Santomassos." And now you tell me that he is leaving Columbia, you are really lucky. You are lucky that I am not a rich alumnus with a lot of influence and hard cash. If I were, I would do everything in my power to end this outrageous action. I'm not the least bit worried about Prof. Santomasso. He'll find some school that really appreciates him for what he is: a fine lecturer. That lucky school!

Chester Komarin '66

After a determined outcry from students, an adjunct assistant professorship was created for Eugene Santomasso, enabling him to continue lecturing and advising students at Columbia. He will be joining the faculty of Brooklyn College.

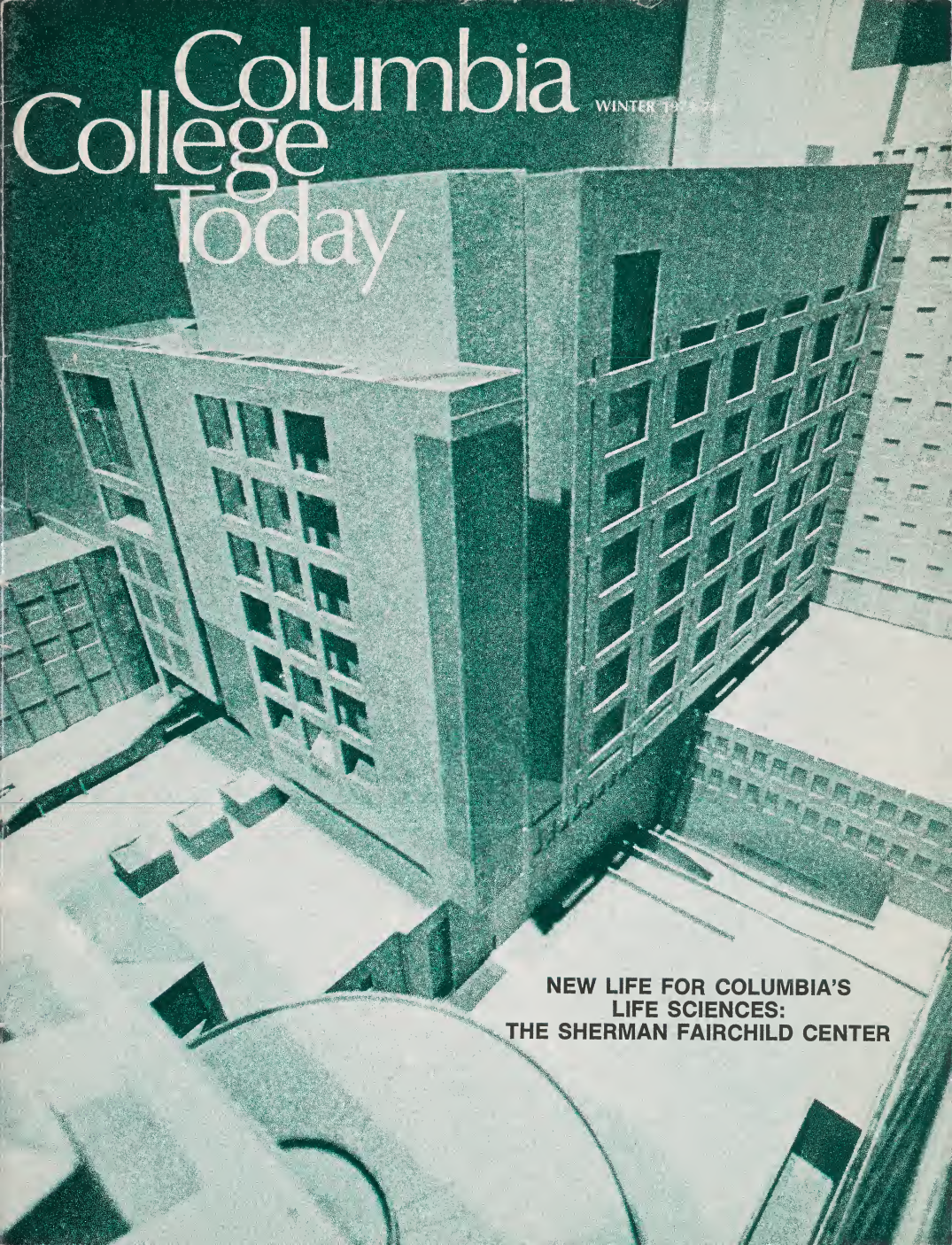
Columbia College Today

BRUCE ZIMMER



Columbia College Today

WINTER 1977

An aerial photograph of the Sherman Fairchild Center, a large, modern, multi-story building with a grid-like facade of windows. The building is situated in an urban environment, with other buildings and streets visible in the background. The image is in black and white, with a high-contrast, grainy texture.

**NEW LIFE FOR COLUMBIA'S
LIFE SCIENCES:
THE SHERMAN FAIRCHILD CENTER**

Letters

Nixon: Friends and Enemies

It was a shock to read on the first page of the Fall issue of CCT the article titled "Within the Family." The acrimonious sentiments expressed reflect the distorted viewpoint of the small subversive group which disrupted the University in 1968. It is believed, however, that a general feeling of confidence in the government of our great country prevails among the majority of the faculty and students so that the necessary work of educating and graduating good citizens will continue through the years to come.

Maurice P. van Buren '14
New York City

Bravo and congratulations on your last editorial. The truth has been catching up with Richard Nixon lately, and you have ably corrected one of his more frequently spoken lies. The President would have us believe that the campus is quiet because he has ended the war and the draft. The real truth is exactly the opposite: Richard Nixon was forced into ending the war largely because Columbia and other campuses kept protesting his policies.

There are many reasons why Columbia is calm again, but one of them is simply that the protesters have won their point. The ending of the war and the draft are only two examples of this; another is the remarkable reform of University policies on defense research, etc., as Mr. Katz so well described in his article.

Columbia students, as you aptly observed, have never had anything but contempt for Richard Nixon and his corrupt administration, and they would laugh at the suggestion that he has restored their faith in the government.

Lawrence Bruser
Graduate Faculties

Please take me off your mailing list for good.

Leon I. Radin '22
New York City

I liked your Fall editorial. You pulled insights together for us.

David E. L. Brown '58
Devon, Pennsylvania

I hereby express my resentment at the cheap potshots taken at Pres. Nixon in your Fall 1973 issue, especially by your SS man, altho not excluding the retiring Prof. When I was at Columbia (1916-1922), we learned, whether by rote or implication or both, that Commencement exercises really meant *Commencement* and that education was a lifelong affair. We came away with that feeling of humility which encompassed the thoughts that the human being is in fact human, and most certainly that we were not the know-it-all Terrestrial Deists. As an additional bit of humility, please substitute "I" for "We" herein above.

Milton Turk '20
Lindenhurst, N. Y.

Thank you so much for your editorial in the Fall 1973 issue of CCT. Your piece was refreshing, not only because of the accuracy of its statements, but more because of the courage and honesty which it showed toward alumni. There are a lot of us who support the College knowing that although she may have changed from what she was when we were there, Columbia remains a spot where young men are confronted with hard questionings of their most cherished beliefs, a fire to consume the intellectual dross of high school. It is this Columbia, a hard, searching, questioning Columbia that we knew and support. If I wanted to give to the preservation of the 1920's, I could always give to Princeton or Yale.

I know you will be getting a lot of flak over that editorial. I just want to say that there are a lot of supporters for your views and your action, too.

The Rev. Thomas C. Wand '70
Good Shepherd Episcopal Church
Huslia, Alaska

Embarrassed

I just received my copy of the Summer Edition of the magazine; of course, I read every word of it. However, I must say one thing — before I say it, let me tell you that, although I am more than 50 years out of College, I am not in the least stuffy — I've kept up with the times, my wife and I always say that whatever happens, we are always on the side of the young, etc. But I didn't like to see the word "sheeit" no matter in what context, appear in a photo in CCT. Sure, it is no longer considered an obscene word in youth circles. For that matter, I too, can argue that there are no obscene words, only obscene users of words — can you be any freer than that? But I had to explain the pictures of dormitory rooms in Fernald Hall to an Israeli youngster, and I was embarrassed while she and her mother were shocked.

A. H. Sakier '19
Tel Aviv, Israel

McMillian's Great, But . . .

Your article about Jim McMillian in the Fall Issue was a most interesting one. As others will probably do, however, I must point out that when the author of the story says that "It is interesting that Columbia never won an Ivy League championship until McMillian's sophomore year," he is overlooking a lot of good Columbia teams and basketball players. The "Ivy League Record Book" shows that Columbia was the Ivy League champion in 1904, 1905, 1911, 1912, 1914, 1926, 1930, 1931, 1936, 1947, 1948 and 1951. McMillian was certainly outstanding but I hope you will forgive an old-timer for being loyal to these teams of the past.

P.S. Dwight Miner's story was just great!

George S. Case '25
Cutchogue, N. Y.

Columbia indeed had excellent basketball teams before McMillian. The story, however, was referring only to the time since 1956 when the Ivy League was formalized and began a round-robin schedule.

Within the Family

The Columbia football program is in another period of crisis. The Lion team performed poorly this fall, so poorly that Coach Frank Navarro submitted his resignation before the season even ended. As these words are written a search is under way for a successor, but surely questions must be asked about the football program at Morningside Heights and not just about the coach who will lead that program.

Year after year of losing records, with only one or two winning seasons every now and then to end the monotony, bring up the central questions: Is it worth the effort to field a football team at Columbia? Can we compete in the Ivy League against much bigger schools such as Harvard, Princeton and Yale? Can a football coach succeed at Columbia?

The answers are certainly yes. It is always possible to give up the sport as another superior academic institution, the University of Chicago, did some years ago. But the situation there was different. Chicago was competing in the Big Ten; Columbia is competing against Ivy schools who also have a sworn dedication to academic excellence but who vigorously recruit football players and other athletes. The other schools have the advantage over Columbia of larger student bodies and so have more athletes. To field competitive teams, therefore, Columbia's coaches must be good recruiters and have as much alumni help as possible to get the quality players they need, because they obviously cannot have quantity. The recruiting situation has improved considerably, and

alumni are far more active than in the past in assisting the coaches. The players can be found.

By agreement all Ivy schools give identical financial aid packages to applicants who qualify (based on financial need, not ability to throw a football), so Columbia holds its own in Ivy competition in that important respect. Baker Field is not imposing, but Columbia's athletic facilities have shown marked improvement recently, and it is certainly possible to sell Columbia to an athlete, especially if that athlete is interested in the academic offerings of the college he attends.

To succeed, Columbia athletics must be supported by high University administrators, which is now what is actually happening. For years Low Library behaved as if athletics did not exist at Columbia, but times have changed. Vice President and Provost Wm. Theodore de Bary '41 told CCT that "we should have a team that can compete in the Ivy League and have its share of winning seasons. It's an absurdity to expect that you're always going to win, but there should be winners some time. We should be competitive in that sense. I believe we can do more than we have done in the recent past. We may not be able to improve in all sports, but we have to make a major effort in football and basketball."

No one with any understanding of the Columbia or Ivy League situation can expect Columbia to field winning teams year after year in sport after sport. But membership in a League devoted to academic concerns means that Columbia can still field decent teams — such as its strong tennis, fencing, track and cross country, golf and wrestling squads — and even have some champions, while not risking its intellectual prestige. Since athletic achievements contribute to the quality of life and prestige of a college, Columbia should have an athletic program in which its students and alumni can take pride. S. S.

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Columbia College Today

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COLUMBIA COLLEGE
founded in 1754
is the undergraduate liberal arts college
of 2,700 men in
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

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Cover photo by Sepp Seitz: Model of new life sciences building, designed by Mitchell/Giurgola Associates Architects.	



NEW LIFE FOR THE LIFE SCIENCES

In two years the Columbia biology department will finally have the building it needs to replace historic but aging Schurmerhorn Hall.

All it took was patience, realistic planning, world-renowned architects, and a six-and-a-half million dollar foundation grant.

By Jamie Katz

Photos by Sepp Seitz

Venerable and sturdy, Schermerhorn Hall has served every generation of Columbia students since it was erected in MDCCCXCVII by McKim, Mead, and White "for the advancement of Natural Science." The ninth floor of Schermerhorn, which houses the department of Biological Sciences, retains its turn-of-the-century charm and Museum of Natural History flavor. Whoever emerges from the elevator there is greeted by the bust and stooped skeleton of the famous Schermerhorn Gorilla, who is fixed up each Christmas with a hat and a cigar. Peering into the glass display cases along the wall, one can examine such curiosities as the skeletal remains of the "Port Jackson Shark," as well as an ancient whale sternum or a sheep embryo the size of the buffalo on the nickel.

It was here in Schermerhorn Hall that the great biologists of Columbia University did their ground-breaking research in genetics and cellular biology. Schermerhorn boasted the laboratories and offices of such seminal figures in modern biology as E. B. Wilson, Henry Fairchild Osborne, and Nobel laureate Thomas Hunt Morgan. It was here that the fruit fly became famous. Biology, however, has come a long way since the pioneering work of these men, and it has become painfully obvious in recent years that the old quarters are outmoded.

Today, Schermerhorn Hall houses not only the department of Biological Sciences (formed six years ago out of a merger of the old Botany and Zoology departments), but also the departments of Anthropology, Art History and Archaeology, Psychology, and Geology, along with some five libraries and the Otto Klineberg Reading Room. Long-time Schermerhorn inhabitants say it's getting a bit congested. More specifically, the old facilities have been criticized by biologists for their lack of central air conditioning, insufficient water and electrical circuits, absence of a central kitchen for preparing basic chemicals, lack of common meeting space for faculty and students, overcrowded teaching and lab facilities, and an inefficient library, in an age when immediate access to information is crucial. These flaws must also be seen against the greatly expanded enrollment in the department,



MITCHELL/GURGOIA ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS

Schermerhorn Hall (opposite) served Columbia biologists well for decades before its labs and other facilities became overcrowded or inadequate. Its successor is on the way: The Sherman Fairchild Center for the Life Sciences.

both from the explosion of students in pre-med programs, and those interested in science and teaching as a career — the number of bio students has tripled in five years.

The biology department endured an extended period of frustration as it watched one improvement plan after another go by the boards. It is difficult to find anyone at Columbia today who can pinpoint exactly when plans for elaborate new facilities first surfaced, but they were certainly allied with the much-ballyhooed yet disappointing \$200 million capital fund-raising drive of the mid and late sixties. In 1967 and 1968, the University did move firmly to strengthen its programs in the life sciences. Columbia hired top-ranking professors such as James Darnell, Cyrus Levinthal, and Sherman Beychok; reorganized the biology department; planned major renovations in Schermerhorn; retained the architectural firm of Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill to design a life sciences tower; and went so far as to publish drawings of the new building. As it became increasingly clear, however, that the University was unable to deliver on its

promise of a new building, its credibility was placed in doubt, and morale suffered among the scientists. As far as their hopes and the sophistication of their teaching and research was concerned, old Schermerhorn was washed up — it could no longer serve Columbia with its former distinction.

As of 1975, it won't have to. In October, University President McGill summoned the press to announce that Columbia would receive a gift of \$6,500,000 from the Fairchild Foundation to help construct a new \$12 million life sciences tower, giving the University a first class research and teaching facility. The new building will enable the biology department to enlarge significantly its faculty, research staff, and student body, and will triple the amount of available laboratory, research, and office space. Under the terms of the Fairchild grant, Columbia must obtain the additional \$5.5 million needed for construction by December, 1975, when the building is slated for completion. University officials are optimistic about raising the sum, believing that the Fairchild gift will stimulate others.

Unlike all too many Columbia enterprises of recent years, the life science building has been characterized by impressively rational planning. Realistic new systems of space and cost analysis initiated during the McGill regime seem to have paid off in this case: not only was skillful planning an obvious factor in securing this extraordinarily large grant, but the broad consultations between scientists, architects and administrators seem to insure that the building will satisfy all the parties concerned.

The six-and-a-half million dollars represent the largest foundation gift ever received by the University for construction. The new building will bear the name of the late Sherman Fairchild, whose work with aerial photography began as a student at Columbia and led to his founding of the Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corporation. Announcing the gift, a Fairchild Foundation trustee declared that "Mr. Fairchild made his home in New York and had an abiding affection for the city and its life," and added that the Foundation was "delighted to support the future development of the life sciences at an outstanding university in the City of New York."

Some observers, including the *New York Times* in a front-page story, noted that the construction plans anchor Columbia yet more firmly to Morningside Heights. "The most important thing, however," according to one biology professor, "is seeing Columbia University get out of a defensive educational posture. This ends a period of intellectual standstill and stagnation. Instead of sitting around and bemoaning our fate, we'll be moving forward. This shows that Low Library has some self-confidence."

Sherman Fairchild will have quite a memorial on Morningside Heights. The center named for him will rise seven stories over the existing terrace of the Seelye W. Mudd Engineering Building, thus standing eleven stories above street level. The master stroke of locating the building on existing foundations helps explain the relatively low cost of the structure and the projected swiftness of its completion. Construction will begin this spring and should be completed in eighteen months. The center is being located in close proximity to the related facilities



Official greeter: The Schermerhorn Gorilla.

and disciplines of chemistry, physics, mathematics, engineering, and the behavioral sciences, and will have direct access to the University's Computer Center, one of the nation's largest and most sophisticated computer facilities. The final disposition of the Fairchild Center's 110,000 square feet of space will be determined by Mr. Romaldo Giurgola of the reknowned architectural firm of Mitchell/Giurgola Associates. Columbia needed go no further than its own School of Architecture to find him.

Most of the more recent construction done on the Columbia campus can be said to have produced what is known as the Hand-Wringing or Teeth-Gnashing Effect over in Avery Hall, where the School of Architecture's distinguished staff of architects has been consistently ignored by Low Library over the years. In fact, a goodly number of Architecture's students and faculty joined the 1968 Columbia strike in order to demonstrate their disapproval of the University's architectural policies. Romaldo Giurgola, however, is a former Chairman of Columbia's department of Architecture, and is now Director of the division of Urban Design. But the Roman-born architect is more than that. Robert Stern '60, the author of *New Directions in American*

Architecture, a practicing architect, and a member of the Columbia faculty, recently evaluated the importance of the commissioning of Mr. Giurgola.

"Post-war architecture at Columbia was far and away the most undistinguished of any university in the Ivy League. While Harvard commissioned Le Corbusier and Gropius, and Yale commissioned Kahn, Rudolph, and Saarinen, among others, Columbia now will finally be putting up a building by an architect of pre-eminent international stature, both in architectural education and in design, and one who is still making an important statement with each building he does. Together with such architects as Charles Moore and Robert Venturi, Romaldo Giurgola helped lead the profession out of the cul-de-sac that the International Style had become." Douglas Dean Telfer, a former member of the Architecture faculty, and an internationally respected campus planner who now occupies the post of Campus Architect for the University, calls Romaldo Giurgola "the most distinguished architect involved in design at Columbia since McKim, Mead, and White." James Stewart Polshek is the School of Architecture's dean, and as special advisor to the Columbia president for physical planning, he was instrumental in bringing Avery Hall back into the decision-making process. Echoing almost verbatim the sentiments of Mr. Telfer, Dean Polshek said the life sciences building will be "unquestionably the finest building to be built on campus since McKim, Mead, and White." That was three-quarters of a century ago. It was not until now that the advice and consent of Columbia architects were finally sought on a major University project.

In 1968, the architectural firm of I. M. Pei & Partners was contracted to devise a master plan for University development. The plan they submitted called for \$110 million of new construction, and proposed that Columbia limit its expansion to vertical and underground plans, thereby avoiding the kind of community confrontation which had already caused a major political crisis. Campus architect Telfer described Pei's program as "a bold answer to the problem — modern neo-classical buildings which would have

(continued on page 8)

Changing the Red Ink to Black

While the success of Columbia's life sciences planning was cheering the campus in October, University negotiators were putting the finishing touches on an agreement that will finally enable Columbia to collect a realistic rent on its most famous property—the land upon which Rockefeller Center stands. In the process, Columbia resolved another of its long-standing problems: the annual budget deficit.

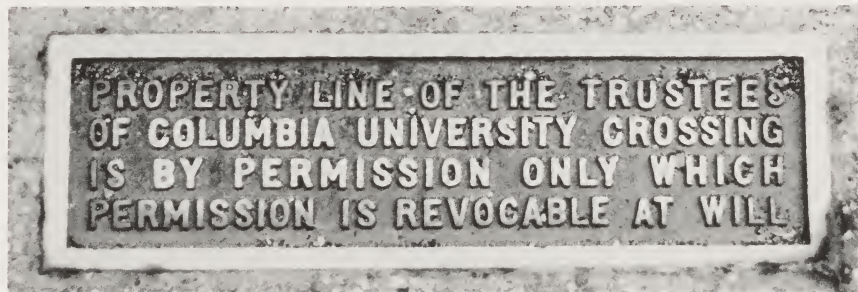
Columbia has been operating at a budget deficit since 1966-67, a situation which posed a mortal threat to the University's existence. The deficit had risen to a projected high of \$16.5 million in 1970-71, when Dr. William J. McGill assumed the Columbia presidency. During the McGill administration the annual deficit has been shrinking steadily, and in mid-November of this year Columbia announced that it would have a balanced budget in the 1974-75 academic year. This financial turnaround is largely the result of tight fiscal management and control, as well as new sources of income. The increased rent from Rockefeller Center will be the final catalyst changing the red ink to black.

The new lease will run until September 30, 1994 and will earn Columbia an average of \$7.7 million a year more than the \$3.8 million it collected under the recently expired agreement. The first year's rent will be \$9 million; it will be increased by \$200,000 annually until reaching the eventual figure of \$13 million. The average annual rate of return, which will be reached midway in the contract period, will be \$11.5 million. In addition, the lease calls for an immediate extra payment of \$4 million which will be treated as endowment, generating an annual sum of approximately \$300,000 for the University's general purposes. As a shield against the vagaries of real estate values, the minimum annual rent for the next renewal term in 1994 will be \$12 million. The agreement, which came after what Dr. McGill called "extended, difficult and often tense negotiations," is based on an agreed appraisal of the land's value, as opposed to its assessed value. This

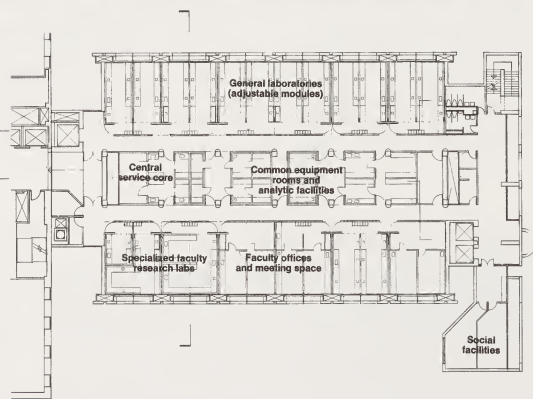
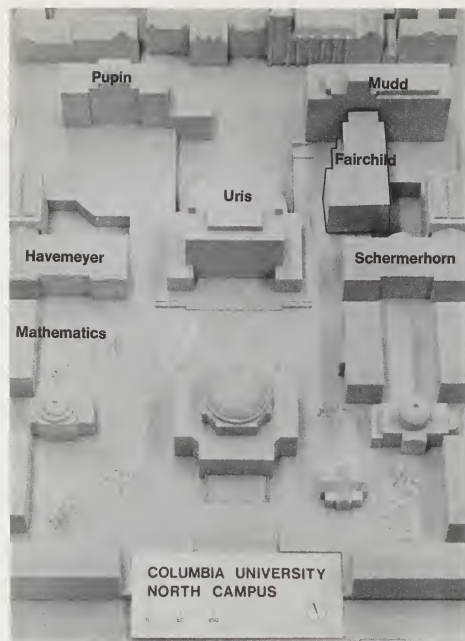
meant that each party had to submit the work of a different appraiser before a compromise could eventually be hammered out.

It often comes as a surprise to visitors that the land of Rockefeller Center, the world's largest privately-owned complex and a tourist mecca to rival any in the world, actually belongs to Columbia. In fact, the history of the twelve-acre Manhattan tract, extending from West 48th Street to West 51st Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, goes back more than a century and a half into Columbia's past. A Columbia medical professor, Dr. David Hosack (who attended Columbia graduate Alexander Hamilton at his fatal duel with Vice President Aaron Burr on July 11, 1804), first bought the land during the mayoralty of another College alumnus, DeWitt Clinton, for the sum of \$4,807.36 and an annual quitrent of sixteen bushels of wheat. Dr. Hosack established the Elgin Gardens on the property, but sold it back to the state in 1811. In 1814 the state legislature granted the land to Columbia under the condition that the College move uptown and vacate its Park Place quarters. Forty-three years later, in 1857, Columbia finally made this move and established itself on Forty-ninth Street, adjacent to the current Rockefeller Center, where it remained for another forty years. In 1928 the land was first rented to John D. Rockefeller Jr. on a long-term lease. What became of it is well-known.

With its world-famous skyscrapers, gigantic Christmas tree, ice-skating rink, and Radio City Music Hall, Rockefeller Center is one of the greatest tourist attractions in New York. But with 17 million square feet of rentable office space, it is a major business center as well, headquartering N.B.C., the Associated Press, Exxon, and Eastern Airlines, among other companies. Rockefeller Center serves an estimated quarter of a million persons every day. And for those who can wait, on September 30, 2069, the entirety of Rockefeller Center, or whatever is there—land, buildings, ice rink or Rockettes—will revert to the sole ownership of Columbia University.



Millions of feet trod annually on this plaque set into the sidewalk at Rockefeller Center.



MITCHELL/GIURGOLA ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS

The 'City of Science' — Columbia's north campus (top). The new Fairchild Center will be located near physics (Pupin), chemistry (Havemeyer), engineering (Mudd), math (Mathematics), the behavioral sciences (Schermerhorn), and the computer center (Uris).

Typical laboratory floor plan (bottom) in new life sciences building shows office-laboratories with satellite labs featuring adjustable work spaces. Central meeting spaces are provided to maximize human contact. The design also allows for easy access to experimental materials.

been compatible with the existing neo-classical structures, in detail and in scale. But they would have altered the balance of the University into an equal distribution between modern buildings and older ones. It was a very brilliant solution." However, as the University moved out the financially lush sixties into the arid seventies, these plans were doomed to a Pei-in-the-sky status. As Mr. Telfer told CCT, "The architect as 'miracle worker' period is now over. We've just emerged from a period of enormous and inflated confidence in education, in the economy, and in the ability of architecture to symbolize this process." Asked how the University could possibly have hired I. M. Pei with great fanfare to devise an impossible scheme, Mr. Telfer replied, "Nothing looks quite so absurd as the religious beliefs of a previous epoch."

The University's new safeguard against architectural folly is the Space Policy Committee, chartered more than a year-and-a-half ago "to develop a new approach to the planning and allocation of the University's space," and chaired by Deputy Vice President for Academic Affairs James S. Young. According to Dr. Young, "There has been a radical change in the way we plan a building." The life sciences building is the first result of the committee's efforts. It has been planned essentially "from the inside out" he explained.

The Space Policy Committee first sought to involve faculty in the determination of their space requirements, for the present and the future. The campus architect then made a feasibility study, and in an unusual move, brought in a British cost analysis firm to give Columbia professional estimates and cost guidelines before throwing the project into the merciless hands of contractors. Various alternative sites for the building were considered for their legal, economic, and academic feasibility before the Mudd terrace was chosen. Among them was a plan to construct the building atop the new gym; another would have placed it between Pupin and Mudd. Through these and other in-depth analyses, the University managed to sketch out a practicable program for the building which would respect Columbia's intellectual needs and be

realistic enough to attract foundation support. Dr. Young and the biology department believe that the building "is predicated on a very decided sense that we are on the threshold of a new phase in the scientific revolution, and that the new developments will be nucleated around the discipline of biology the way they used to be nucleated around physics. This building is going to be the key element in what we see as a 'City of Science'."

The new chairman of Columbia's department of biological sciences is a biophysicist, Professor Sherman Beychok. His term of office extends to 1976, during which time the department will attempt to give shape and form to the kind of biology program which has been Columbia's dream. As if to illustrate the current fragmentation of the biology department, Prof. Beychok has his office in Pupin Hall, remote from most of the other biologists. From his thirteenth floor vantage point, he commands a startling view south, past the new gym site and Low Library, past the south campus, to the Manhattan skyline beckoning in the background.

"When I came to Columbia in 1967 I was told, 'In three years you will be in sumptuous quarters,'" related Dr. Beychok, remembering the not-so-distant days of frustration. "Shortly thereafter, Dr. David Truman became Vice President, and he was substantially committed to the life sciences building. We had the impression that the Trustees were committed too. The 1968 turmoil had a profound effect on prior planning. With the administrative turnover, among other things, we had to start from ground zero." After Dr. Andrew Cordier's interim tenure—a period of discontinuity for the biologists' programs—Dr. McGill took office.

"Within two weeks after Dr. McGill arrived, a delegation of biologists went to him to discuss the biology situation and to make a vigorous presentation of why we must again make the life sciences building a high priority. But it soon became apparent that for all the good will of the administration—and there was plenty of that—the funds just were not available. What came across was that they couldn't do it. During the next thirty months, the status of the life sciences building was very much in doubt. The prospects



Biology chairman Sherman Beychok: "Our work leads to questions in all areas—ultimately including questions of an ethical or philosophical nature."

looked very dim.

"In April of this year, Dr. McGill announced that the Trustees had agreed to go ahead on planning, and all the various parts of this operation went into action. We emphasized, for our part, the necessity of a sense of connection, both physical and intellectual, of the sciences on the north campus.

"There has been a revolution in biology in the last twenty or twenty-five years," continued Prof. Beychok. "The great accomplishment—the identification of the genetic material and the solution of the genetic code—was the result of the intense convergence of biology, physics, and chemistry, and the appearance of enormously powerful instrumentation with which to do the work. We're now acquiring the necessary tools to move from bacteria to higher cells and to study differentiation as well as specialization. As we carry the work to the nervous system, we tie in with the neural sciences and the behavioral sciences. The life sci-

ences are at a critical stage, and because of this and the fact that our work leads to questions in all areas—ultimately including questions of an ethical and philosophical nature—the scientists must have free-and-easy contact. The Fairchild building is being designed to encourage this.

"Given the new facilities, given the support of the University, and given the forward-looking attitude of the scientists here, who are concerned and determined to pursue developments which are in the forefront of the life sciences," he declared, "I believe there is a high probability that the department of Biological Sciences will make contributions to the advancement of knowledge comparable to those made here in the great days of Schermerhorn Hall."

Which leaves us with one nagging question: If the Fairchild Center is the evolutionary successor to Schermerhorn Hall, whose bust will replace that of the old Schermerhorn Gorilla?

Columbia University in the City of New York

ARCHITECTURE
SCHOOL OF THE ARTS
BUSINESS
COLUMBIA COLLEGE
DENTISTRY

ENGINEERING
GENERAL STUDIES
GRAD SCHOOL OF A & S
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
JOURNALISM

LAW
LIBRARY SERVICE
MEDICINE
SOCIAL WORK
SUMMER SESSION

Where Does the College Fit In?

by
Stephen
Steiner

Almost two hundred and twenty years ago, in the schoolhouse of Trinity Church in lower Manhattan, the Reverend Doctor Samuel Johnson of Stratford, Connecticut began to instruct the first eight students of King's College. Columbia College, as that institution of higher learning became known, is now one part of what has become a great university of fifteen divisions and 12,000 students. Other colleges spawned in colonial or revolutionary times were also transformed during the next two centuries, but at Columbia the process of university-building proceeded differently than it did elsewhere.

As Lionel Trilling wrote some years ago, "Columbia University did not, like Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, make the old undergraduate college of its original charter the center of its interest, the recipient of its first attention, the mainstay and first principle of its life, allowing other schools to grow up around it but never to dominate it. Indeed, at Columbia, the contrary was true."

In a University in which graduate and professional schools play so large a part, Columbia College traditionally has had to watch very carefully over its interests in Low Library, home of central administration. In the competition for influence within the University, however, it has some powerful assets in its favor.

Although small as colleges go, the College nevertheless has the largest full-time student body within the University. It has a group of wealthy and forceful alumni who wield considerable influence on its behalf, including more than half of the members of the twenty-four man Columbia Board of

Trustees. "A Trustee has the whole University as his responsibility," said Board member Robert D. Lilley '33, "but there's a factor of direct loyalty and feeling for the College that you have. Each of us went there for a reason and it's a feeling that stays for life. I want to see the College prosper and stay as one of the leading undergraduate colleges in the world." In addition to the Trustees it is well-known that Executive Vice President for Academic Affairs and Provost Wm. Theodore de Bary '41 is a strong supporter of the College and its programs.

As Columbia President William J. McGill declared, "It is certainly true that the eminence of the College and the eminence of its alumni give it a force within the University community that far exceeds the numbers in the College."

Despite its considerable strengths, the College must deal with a University power structure in which its influence is not always pre-eminent. The roots of this problem for the College go back more than a century, to the period when Columbia began to develop from a small gentlemen's college to a large and world-reknowned university.

It was during the presidency of Charles King (1849-64) that Columbia College began to visualize its future. A School of Law was established in 1858, and a School of Mines, now the School of Engineering in 1864, while in 1860 the independent College of Physicians and Surgeons became Columbia's medical department. Nevertheless, Columbia had only 150 students in 1865 and 116 in 1872 in its Arts division.

The administration of Frederick A.

P. Barnard (1864-1889) was crucial in Columbia's development. He preferred a university dominated by its graduate departments, and in 1889 vainly proposed to the Trustees that the undergraduate school be abolished. It was during Barnard's presidency that Professor John Burgess organized the Graduate School. When he first saw Columbia in 1876 Burgess called it "a small old-fashioned college, or rather a school for teaching Latin, Greek, and Mathematics and a little Metaphysics, and a very little natural science, and called a School of Arts." He described the students as "rich loafers with no appreciation of anything scientific or intellectual."

It was Burgess' intention to model Columbia after the universities of Germany, where he had been trained. He saw it as a center of scholarly research and training for the professions, and considered the undergraduate division to be merely a school for drill and training in the tools of scholarship that would be used later in more advanced academic endeavors.

Burgess' ideas continued to find expression after Seth Low succeeded Barnard in 1889. Under Low the University expanded, affiliated itself with neighboring institutions, brought in distinguished faculty, expanded the student body considerably, and in 1897 moved to its new campus on Morningside. When it did the undergraduates were not even provided with a building of their own, having to

endure with makeshift facilities until Hamilton Hall was built ten years later.

With the move to Morningside came the official name change: Columbia College, by action of the Trustees, was now Columbia University in the City of New York.

Two of Burgess' favorite students at Columbia were Theodore Roosevelt and Nicholas Murray Butler. Roosevelt went on to other pursuits, but Butler continued to build Columbia in Burgess' image during the four-and-a-half decades he ruled Columbia, and caused more than one dean to worry about the College's future. Butler declared in 1902 that four years was too much time to waste in college and advocated a two-year course as an option. Much to the grief of Dean John Howard Van Amringe, he announced the professional option plan which permitted students to transfer from the College after two years to one of the University's professional schools. The introduction of Contemporary Civilization following World War I gave the College a sense of direction, and together with other general education courses that were added later, established the College as a model for countless schools to follow. Nevertheless, Columbia continued to expand its graduate and professional facilities and did not become a College-centered University.

The relationship the College has with the University as a whole as well as with the other divisions has

of course been influenced by the historical developments of the past century. How the College functions in its University setting can best be understood by examining the prerogatives it has and those it lacks in the areas of faculty and fiscal affairs.

The College is in complete control of its own admissions, curriculum, student affairs and athletics, but shares an Arts and Sciences faculty with the Graduate School, the graduate School of International Affairs, and the undergraduate School of General Studies. This was done to create an easy movement of professors from graduate to undergraduate teaching and gives the College a large and talented faculty of its own, plus the services of professors who spend most of their time in the graduate school but also offer College courses. As can be expected at Columbia, however, the growth of departments which must serve four divisions created a priority system in which in some departments graduate education is emphasized.

Some of Columbia's greatest professors have traditionally taught in the College and any undergraduate is certain to see his share of noted scholars during his College career. The History department, for example, lists 32 full professors and nine associate professors in this year's College catalogue, all of whom teach in the College or teach graduate courses open to undergraduates. English lists one University Professor, Lionel Trilling (there are



When the University Trustees meet, the influence of Columbia College alumni on the Board is certain to be felt.

BRUCE ZIMMER

only three University Professors at Columbia), and 17 full professors. The sciences are traditionally generous to the College, but on the other hand consider Sociology, which has no full professors and only one associate professor teaching College courses this year.

The departmental structure produced an enormous problem in the mid-60's. The departments had become so concerned with graduate teaching, according to President McGill, that "nobody had time for undergraduates." This lack of interest in the College bore fruit in the troubles of 1968.

The embracing of radical rhetoric by many College students that year shocked professors. McGill told CCT, because "they expected our students to be more analytical, less taken up with emotion. We thought we had failed in some way—our central failure was commitment." McGill is pleased that large segments of the faculty have recognized the necessity of a greater commitment to undergraduate education. "We realized we had slipped," he explained, "and it had a profound effect upon us."

Bargaining Chips

McGill sees a slow but steady process of more and more departments providing more and more senior faculty to the College. College Dean Peter R. Pouncey has his bargaining chips too in discussions with the departments—an influence on new appointments and on the salaries to be paid to tenured faculty. The College, after all, annually provides more than eight million dollars in tuition income to the University—income that is used to pay these professors. In addition, all Arts and Sciences tenured faculty appointed in the past five years have been required to teach undergraduates as well as graduate students. The situation is much improved, but delicate negotiations must still go forward between the College administration and department chairmen to assure that Columbia undergraduates will receive their due—the best teaching and scholarship the University has to offer. One sympathetic department chairman who remembers the past declared, "What we have had is a struggle for the rights of the College."

By not having complete control of faculty, the College must deal with problems that do not face Columbia's professional schools which have their own teaching staffs. None of the University's divisions, on the other hand, have control over their own budgets, but again the professional schools are in a favored position.

There is no corporate entity of Columbia College nor is there a corporate entity of the Columbia School of Law or of the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons. The corporate entity is the University and the endowment is in the hands of the Trustees, although each division has its designated share made up of gifts and grants received over the years. As of June 30, 1972 the College's designated share of the University's \$266 million dollar endowment was \$8½ million producing an income of \$593,500 to be used exclusively for financial aid. P&S's endowment was almost \$72 million producing an income of almost \$3¼ million. The School of Law's endowment is \$12 million, Engineering and Applied Science's \$21 million, and the Graduate School of Business \$8 million. All of these professional schools are younger than the College and have had less time to accumulate endowment than their older brother which has been around since 1754. So even though all of the divisions receive their budget allocations from central administration, many find it easier than the College to attract funds and to earn their own support. (Others are in a less favored position. Consider these endowments: General Studies, \$400,000; School of Dental and Oral Surgery, \$925,000; School of Library Service, \$650,000.) This is where central administration comes in, determining how much of the University's precious resources are to be expended on each division to supplement endowment and outside income.

The rationale used is called "selective excellence" by McGill, an attempt "to identify the outstanding schools to see that they are sustained." Columbia College is one of these schools. Nevertheless, the various divisions can be seen to be in competition with each other for their slice of a limited pie, competition that was especially severe, according to Vice President de Bary, in the late 60's and early 70's, when

many administrators believed that the University was stagnating. The infighting has lessened, de Bary declared, because of a new spirit on campus, "an understanding that the University is not in a stagnant position and that one need not be locked in a struggle over fixed and limited resources. One can find new money for attractive ideas and programs."

Vice President for Administration Paul D. Carter, Columbia's chief budget officer, cautions against a spirit of excessive competition: "A dean must not only be concerned with his division, but with the strength of the University as a whole. The dean is an officer of the University."

Howling Deans

The University also sets tuition rates for each of its divisions, and deans can only howl in anguish when tuition (inevitably) goes up. They can complain, and always do. As Carter explained, "If a dean predicts that a tuition increase would cut applications in half—you're damned right it would be taken seriously." It was, at least once. General Studies Dean Aaron W. Warner saw his division collapsing in ruin because of a tuition increase, and Low Library agreed with him. When tuition went up in other Columbia divisions, including the College, GS's stayed the same. The school has survived.

Central administration must also decide what percentage of the tuition income the University receives from each division should be returned to that division for use as financial aid. Columbia College is engaged in intense competition for the best students with the relatively inexpensive state colleges and universities. Without adequate resources to provide scholarships, the College would cease to exist as an academically prestigious institution, and this is recognized by policy makers. The University returns 15 percent of the income raised by the College for use as financial aid—one of the highest percentages in the University—far greater than the return to P&S and the Law School where students are breaking down the doors to get in.

Assistant Vice President and University Financial Aid Officer Robert J. Cooper explained the administration's

thinking. "We must care about every division, but some have a unique kind of existence," Cooper told CCT. "The College is the original division of the University. When there are stories in the *New York Times* about Columbia College, people think of the whole University — they don't realize that it's one of the divisions. This puts a central emphasis on the College, and the whole University will suffer if the College suffers. We pay terribly close attention to what happens in the College. You've got to be a little humble," he added, "when you're dealing with something that's been around for more than two hundred years."

Cooper added, however, that the University needs help from the College itself. "We know what the stakes are

and potential donors are frequently bewildered and angered by the number of separate requests they get from Columbia. Columbia's fund raising problems go back to the days when Nicholas Murray Butler raised whatever money he needed by just picking up the phone and getting it from his friends. That was fine until Butler died. "We've never had a successful fund drive," complained one professor, but the University has just reorganized its central development office which will work on large projects, assist the divisions in their search for major gifts, and plan an overall development strategy for Columbia. Meanwhile the schools will continue to have individual appeals to take advantage of loyalties they have built up. Here the

least unfriendly, to the College. As Chancellor of the University of California, San Diego, he saw a "total disaffection" for undergraduate education which influenced his thinking and caused doubts which he brought with him to Columbia about the value of general education, of majors, and of four years of college. McGill admits that his ideas caused "alarm" in the College after he arrived. However, after observation and reflection, he changed his mind.

"Behind the rhetoric I discovered that there was a great deal of affection by the students for the College and its programs. They didn't want it disturbed. I became aware that this College program with its general education principles and its capacity for producing admission into the best graduate and professional schools was something that no one in the College wanted me to fool with." He found a commitment to the College that he calls "remarkable," and as a result "stopped talking about change and concentrated on preserving what we have here."

For Columbia College to prosper and for "what we have here" to be preserved, it is not necessary for it to be part of a College-centered University — it has never been, and probably will never be. It is only necessary that University administrators realize that the College has been around since 1754 and so merits special attention and concern. There are many large universities, but few have a small, intellectually prestigious, and historic liberal arts college. Columbia has one and must act accordingly, but not only for the sake of the College. "The University cannot be strong if the College is not strong, but the College cannot be strong if the University is weak," declared Vice President de Bary. He added, "The needs and interests of the College are very much in the forefront of our minds."

The tradition of Columbia College goes back to 1754, and there was nothing that John Burgess or Frederick Barnard or Seth Low or Nicholas Murray Butler could do to erase that tradition — they could only improve on it. That they have done, and the powerful reputation of Columbia College and its University are inextricably intertwined.



Where it all began. This was King's College in 1754, as seen in Edward Punnett Chrystie's 1953 painting. Classes were held in the building on the right, Trinity Church's English Charity School.

for the College, and that we've got to do the right thing for it. But it can't be done alone. The University can't do it alone, and the College can't either. They've got to work together."

This is where independent efforts by the College to raise funds come in. To supplement what it is given by the University, the College must go out and raise money on its own, and the 14 other Columbia divisions must do the same. Inevitably there is competition between two or more Columbia schools for the same source of income,

College has a distinct advantage over most other Columbia divisions. When old grads think of Alma Mater, it tends to be their undergraduate school.

In any complex organization, decisions made on the highest levels have repercussions throughout that organization. Columbia University is no exception. Whoever occupies the presidency of the University plays a major role in the well-being of each division. Since coming to Columbia in 1970, however, President McGill has aroused fears that he is hostile, or at

THE PRESIDENCY IN PURGATORY

An Interview With Professor Henry F. Graff

A Distinguished Columbia Historian Weighs Watergate on the Scale of History

Illustrations by David Heim

CCT: *To what extent was Watergate a result of the development of the strong Presidency, and to what extent was it the result of the mind of Richard Nixon?*

Prof. Graff: It probably is some combination of both. Undoubtedly, the growth of the presidential office — the Executive Office — opened the way to this kind of easy use of power. I have no doubt at all that in George Washington's day, when you had practically no presidential staff, that a Watergate would have been impossible. In many respects, also, the tragedy is a story of bureaucracy swollen beyond need or reason. When you have so many people around, not being very carefully watched, you are going to have people who exceed their authority. On the other hand, there's no question that Nixon's method of conducting the Presidency, which has been secretive (he has been well shielded from newspaper people, and from the public, certainly) has produced the kind of leadership in the Executive Office that allowed this abuse of power to occur.

CCT: *When did the concept of executive privilege arise? Has President Nixon abused this privilege?*

Prof. Graff: When the Presidency was established—when the three branches of government were created—it was clearly not the intent of the Founding Fathers to create three watertight compartments. Those men were too practical to offer such a scheme. If you look at the way the city of Washington is laid out, you can see that physically the buildings are separated, but not by very much. It's exactly one mile on the ground from the White House to Capitol Hill. For a long time, remember, the Senate chamber was also the home of the Supreme Court. The present Supreme Court building was built in the

Franklin Roosevelt era. It stands very close to the Capitol, to Congress. So, no one envisioned literal separation — the branches were to be in touch with one another.

The enunciation of the principle of executive privilege is relatively new. One of the most dramatic examples was in the Truman period when Truman refused to release certain records for the perusal of Congress. It is inconceivable, though, that executive privilege was ever meant to include preventing Congress or the courts from dealing with declared criminal activity—and I think that is the central matter. The idea that the President and his people cannot inform Congress upon its request is on the face of it, frivolous. From the beginning — almost the beginning, not exactly the beginning, but very, very early — the members of the Cabinet were speaking to the committees of Congress and clearly they were uttering words and ideas that reflected words and ideas that were first tried out in the White House by the President himself. So in the Watergate case we're dealing with something that is very new, and we are, I think, in the presence of a distortion of what the separation of powers means.

CCT: *Presidential assistants have been very much in the news. When did this class of officials first become important?*

Prof. Graff: We have had appointed figures close to the President going all the way back. John Hay, who was Secretary of State at the turn of this century, was an assistant private secretary of Abraham Lincoln. And we've had advisors serving Presidents in the past — Hamilton had a role in the writing of the addresses that George Washington delivered — Roger Taney, later Chief Justice, was very helpful in a comparable fashion to Jackson — George Bancroft, the historian, wrote Polk's speech ask-



One of America's leading authorities on the Presidency, Professor Henry F. Graff earned his M.A. and Ph.D. at Columbia and began teaching there in 1946. At the invitation of President Lyndon B. Johnson, Professor Graff was regularly invited to participate in discussions with the President and his special advisors on the ways in which decisions are made concerning war and peace, the only time in the history of the Presidency that an historian was called in to catch the tone and temper of the men making wartime decisions. These discussions resulted in a book, *The Tuesday Cabinet: Deliberations and Decisions on Peace and War Under Lyndon B. Johnson*, published in 1970 by Prentice-Hall. Professor Graff, who served as Chairman of Columbia's History department from 1961 to 1964, is currently working on another book about the Presidency. The above interview was conducted before President Nixon's firing of Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox and the announcement that two Presidential tapes did not exist, but has since been updated.

ing Congress to declare war on Mexico — and so on. But, until recently these special people around the President usually involved only one or two individuals.

The system of having a lot of assistants grew with the creation of the executive office of the Presidency from 1933 on, when the chief burdens of government reached the federal level. I would go so far as to say that the Presidency since 1933, because of these staff people, is a different kind of office from the one that existed before. Richard Neustadt some years ago wrote a piece giving this a name, not an especially exalted one: he called it the Mid-Century Presidency. You need people to do all the legging that the Presidency now requires.

Some years ago, when I was Chairman of the History Department, I had the opportunity to invite Theodore Sorensen to give the Speranza Lectures for the department — lectures which, incidentally, were published by the Columbia University Press as *Decision Making in the White House* — and in casual conversation I asked Sorensen, "Where did the title Special Counsel come from?" (Sorensen was Special Counsel to Kennedy.) And he replied, "You know, I once asked Sam Rosenman that question" — (Samuel Rosenman was a Columbia man who was awarded an honorary degree here last June shortly before his death), Rosenman was on the New York State bench — and Roosevelt wanted him around the White House as an advisor and Rosenman — this is Sorensen's account — said "I don't think I can stay here unless I have a title" — and by the way it is very important to have a title in the White House, as we have all relearned from the Watergate hearings. Roosevelt said, "Well, Sam, that's easy, we'll give

you a title — how about Counsel to the President?" And Rosenman — again this is Sorensen's account — Rosenman answered, "Mr. President, in a way the Attorney General is counsel to the President." And Roosevelt rejoined with "I suppose so — how about Special Counsel to the President, and I'll announce it next week when Homer is in Mexico City." Homer Cummings was the Attorney General. It's a funny political story, of which, incidentally, we have had very few in Nixon's time. Notice, too, that Roosevelt didn't consult two task forces and three advertising agencies to see whether the title was a good one.

As the problems of the Presidency grew, you had the first assistant President, although that was an unofficial title — Jimmy Byrnes in the Franklin Roosevelt days; you had a Chief of Staff for the first time in the person of Sherman Adams, although that role and function was regarded as an aberration since it was a military man who was President of the United States. But the arrangement has stuck. These chief aides get involved in all kinds of chores because of the nature of the modern federal government. So they begin to hire a staff — and we go on and on. Today a President as a matter of course must reveal all his finances. Some of these staff people in the White House seem to spend all their time preparing the President's tax return and dealing with the President's personal properties.

We must not forget, however, how much we demand of the President. Only recently I was saying to a class I had done some work in a Baltimore newspaper for the early 1840's, and I came upon what we would today call a column-filler, reading "We know why President Tyler

is in town — but we're not saying" — he was getting married! Now imagine a President getting married in the year 1973 — why we'd expect the TV cameras to be right in the bridal bedroom! So you need a large staff in order to do the job that people have come to expect of the office. The White House also has a permanent secretariat that is almost never talked about in the newspapers. People think it's automatic that a man gets elected President and instantaneously knows when to sign bills and to do all the things required of him under the Constitution. Actually, there's a permanent Chief of Staff in the White House; a man by the name of William Hopkins served in that capacity from Hoover's time until recently. I have found only one mention of his name in the *New York Times* index in all those years. He accompanied Eisenhower to Geneva in 1956. Hopkins had under him about two or three hundred secretaries. Most people probably can't imagine the President having that many people working for him. Of course, these aren't the political and policy people. Still, someone must see to it that they serve politics and policy. Such supervision requires staff. You can understand that it's not unusual in any group of staff people for some to stand out very quickly — for some to have more vigor, more ideas. And remember, a staff develops its own hierarchy. It may be somebody in a relatively minor position in the White House who suddenly becomes a Mr. Big because he has greater energy or intuition or intelligence.

I must tell you also that the energy required in the White House now that we are a global power is beyond belief. Lyndon Johnson used to say, "When Walt Rostow calls me at three in the morning it's not for anything good." You have to keep in mind that a good part of the rest of the world is awake when Americans are asleep! I remember talking to staff people at the White House shortly after the *Pueblo* was captured. The President's people, because the news came in the wee hours, had been up all night. They were exhausted. So, the modern Presidency wears out people; you need young people. I think this is a factor in Watergate. Older people don't want such a life. I don't think you can get a Sam Rosenman any longer to do this kind of work. You need people who are full of energy, who can stay up all night and be bright-eyed and bushy-tailed at eight o'clock in the morning when it all starts over again.

The White House uses up people. Two very young members of the Johnson staff suffered heart attacks. At least two others broke down. So there are four people I can think of who sacrificed themselves physically in one administration. Furthermore, White House staff people leave; they go back to the world they helped to shape. There's a one time cash-in on having served close to a President — you go off to a corporation or a foundation or whatever, as being "formerly at the White House." Natural naked ambition is generated among these young people to move up in the hierarchy as the slots become available. And primordial instincts are aroused that eventually can damage the Chief himself.

CCT. *We have heard much of the reverence attached to the presidential office. At what point in time did this*



"... bureaucracy swollen beyond need or reason."

reverence develop? What are the factors contributing to this reverence?

Prof. Graff: That's also worth a good look. In the very beginning, George Washington had to establish precedents for the Presidency. There is a remarkable episode in which he goes on his first tour of his provinces. (In many ways it was a kind of royal tour, although Washington was self-consciously aware that a President was different from a King). He went to Massachusetts. There John Hancock, the governor, wouldn't come out to see him; he thought that Washington ought to call on *him*. Well, there was great public adulation for Washington — I think not so much because he was President but because he was the great military hero of that generation. Anyhow, people flocked to see him. Suddenly, Hancock, who had offered the excuse that he was having an attack of the gout, was miraculously cured and went out to call on Washington. It's an interesting beginning of the idea that when a President comes into a state, he's not on the Governor's "turf," he is President of the United States, visiting part of the United States. But remember, during most of American history, presidents were not nearly as well-known to the public as local officials were. Most Americans, until the coming of the half-tone picture — which occurred in the late 1880's and which was not very widely used by most newspapers, particularly in the rural areas, until the beginning of the 20th Century — most Americans had no idea what any other President except George Washington and Abraham Lincoln looked like. So, obviously, it was very difficult to get excited about the office and the men holding it.

It's in the 20th Century that this accretion of prestige and the acquiring of an aura may be observed; it begins, in my judgment, with Theodore Roosevelt. Lincoln was a great figure, and Lincoln is the first President truly in the age of the photograph. Remember that. We have photographs of presidents all the way back to John Quincy Adams — there is a famous photograph of Adams taken very late in life. We have photographs of Jackson late in life, when he had lost his teeth. We have a photograph of Van Buren. But Lincoln is perhaps the best photographed, as well as the first photographed President of the United

States. And increasingly since Lincoln the Presidents have more and more belonged to everybody.

In our own day, I think there's been a public recognition of the fact that the President is the chief source of ideas, laws, and power. Besides, in a century that has seen us fight so many wars, the President inspires respect and attention as Commander-in-Chief. Nobody else in the country gets such attention and it is safe to say, no one else in Washington is important except the President. You don't even have a Mayor of Washington. The District of Columbia is a special, federal city. And, if you combine these factors with the President's use of the media to spread a knowledge of ideas and programs, you can understand the Presidency would become a repository of people's faith and confidence.

I think, too, that Americans are great hero-worshippers — as most people are. In recent days, we've shifted some of our hero worship from political figures to other kinds of figures. We've had not only heroes, but anti-heroes—Joe Namath is a kind of anti-hero. We've had remarkable figures in Hollywood who've become world figures, though not political. That, I dare say, is unique in our lifetime. No other generation has had this extraordinary experience. I think that President Kennedy and Mrs. Kennedy were as attractive to millions of people all over the world as movie stars are, and so you had a very special kind of enthusiasm for Kennedy owing to the fact that in the mind, he was assimilable to these other kinds of figures. Kennedy then offers us a special kind of president. He updated the public image of the ideal American — and this fact perhaps accounts for the esteem in which Kennedy was held and the deep sense of loss that was felt when he was gone.

Let me go back. Washington was the most popular figure in American history before the Civil War. Something like 32 counties were named for George Washington and I forget how many rivers. I mention this fact because Washington has slipped away from our grasp in this more democratic time. Washington was aristocratic; no

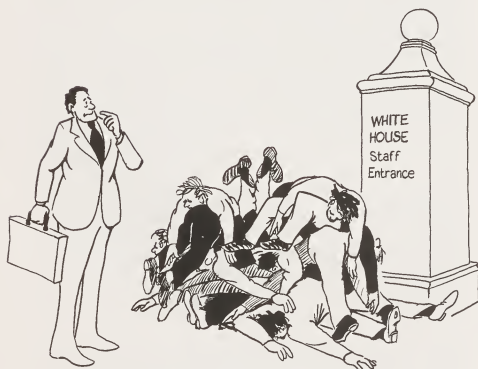


"... We'd expect the TV cameras to be right in the bridal bedroom."

one really knew him. Gouverneur Morris, a good Columbia man — it was King's College then — who was responsible for the elegant language and literary style of the Constitution — described how he once slapped George Washington on the back and got, in return, a cold, icy stare that he was sure was going to stay with him as long as he lived. Well, I imagine you could slap Jack Kennedy on the back and not get a cold, icy stare. What happened in between was Lincoln.

Lincoln updated for his time the image of the ideal American. He had many of the qualities that Americans like to think they have when they are at their best. First of all, he looked like Uncle Sam. He was hard working and he showed it; he was no fat boy. He looked like a patriarch of the Old Testament — in a very religious time. He was, like God, slow to anger and rich in mercy. He had humor. There was doubt about his paternity, just as there is doubt about the paternity of Greek gods. He also was shot on Good Friday which raises another kind of religious image. He had a shrewish wife which conforms with the experience of probably millions of Americans. Besides, everybody, as I said, could see him; he was in the age of the photograph. The sense he projected of what a President ought to be like — a merciful man but a hard man when hardness is required, lingers right through to the end of the Second World War. And if I talk of 32 counties, or whatever the figure is, named for George Washington, we will never be certain how many buildings and places were named for Lincoln. The Lincoln kind of President probably became less acceptable as you got through the 1950's.

We had by then been imbued with the cult of youth which we acquired during the Progressive Era. The shift no doubt helped make Kennedy so alluring. Kennedy seems in the American sense of things to have been more a brother-type or a big-brother type, and I don't mean that in the Orwellian sense, perhaps an older-brother type is a better way to put it. We had Father Roosevelt. We had Father Eisenhower. Now we had a brother. Kennedy also,



"The White House uses up people."

"I don't think the country would collapse if there were an impeachment."

I think, had a certain kind of intellectual humility — he didn't have the answer to every question. In his first State of the Union message, he says very plainly, "We still do not know whether our system can work," referring to the relations between the President and the Congress. Also, his willingness to see the other side's point of view as we were dealing more and more intimately with other cultures, something that neither Washington nor Lincoln ever had to do, gave a modernity to Kennedy that was very appealing.

Most people do not want their chiefs to be just like ordinary people. Leaders have to be models for, as well as reflections of the people they preside over. I've always thought that one of Harry Truman's great difficulties in not quite reaching the top rung of that ladder of prestige was that he always seemed to sound like someone's barber when he talked; and Kennedy didn't. His distinctive accent alone was an element in the charisma that he enveloped the office with.

I think that since Kennedy we are in a new age of the Presidency. I was teaching the American history survey course in Columbia College the year of the Kennedy assassination — and it was late in November, as everyone recalls, and we were near the end of the first semester — about time for the Lincoln assassination (I never spent very much time on the Lincoln assassination). But I was aware that Lincoln, in my mind's eye, was still standing up in front of his niche in history. (In some respects, the assassination of Lincoln is the most vivid recollection that most Americans carry away from whatever American history they've learned.) And I had a feeling that in the moment of the Kennedy assassination — I could sense it with the Columbia College men — Lincoln finally had moved into his niche and put out the light. That bit of unfinished business was now finished, and we were in a new age with regard to what we expected a President to be like.

CCT: Will Watergate affect President Nixon's handling of foreign policy?

Prof. Graff: Not at all. As long as he has the reins of power, he is going to speak with a powerful voice. A sitting President is rarely affected in international affairs by domestic difficulties. What could affect the conduct of international affairs is the kind of direction of those affairs here at home. Mr. Nixon sometimes creates the impression that he is a very distracted man; that would concern me more than any response of his opposite numbers in the other capitals of the world based on his supposed weakness at home.

CCT: Will the Democrats be able to capitalize on Watergate?

Prof. Graff: Oh, I'm sure there is going to be a capitalizing — it all depends on what news intervenes, what hap-

pens to the economy, what happens to the personal lives of millions of Americans — questions unrelated to Watergate. A great deal also depends on the kind of people who are elected to office in the next few elections. I have a very strong feeling that we are making new demands on people who achieve public office. Part of Agnew's difficulty is that he represents an old style of politics at a time when a new public morality is emerging. And a new public morality is a very hard thing to judge or predict about. If there is a lasting new public morality, then we are opening still another period of American history.

CCT: Would impeachment proceedings tear the nation apart? Did they do so when Andrew Johnson was impeached?

Prof. Graff: Let me say that impeachment is a political act and involves making a political judgment. You and I can't commit "high crimes and misdemeanors," which is the language of the Constitution. That's a very special set of crimes that only the highest officials can commit. And those crimes and misdemeanors are subject to definition by Congress. An impeachment would arouse considerable feeling that there was an effort to remove from the White House a man who had been elected to his office overwhelmingly. This would be considered a frustrating of the public will. There could be a furious outcry in the country. There was no such outcry in the 1868 proceedings against Andrew Johnson. Then Johnson's term had only a few months to go. In fact, even as the impeachment trial began, the Republican convention was about to meet, and there was widespread expectation, as turned out to be the fact, that Grant was going to get the nomination. Now I don't think the country would collapse if there were an impeachment. I think, though, that the country would be very seriously shaken, because there would be a judgment made by the Congress on a judgment made by the people.

My deep feeling is that Congress doesn't have leadership at the moment for an impeachment. I suspect that there are many congressmen whose own election campaigns would not stand scrutiny. So, we may be talking about a possibility that is not going to be realized. Impeachment is a very, very serious thing, and you resort to it only, I think, for the gravest political crimes, and these have not been stated. Now, you can argue that the President's staff has misbehaved, but I think we have to find out first the extent to which the President has misbehaved. I personally don't shrink from the idea of impeachment but I think it might very well have the effect of paralyzing Congress' other activities for many months. At the moment, I don't think impeachment is going to happen.

CCT: Considering the troubles of Eagleton and Agnew, do you see any changes in the office of the Vice Presidency and the methods of selecting its candidates?

Prof. Graff: Well, let me say that the Vice President, from the very beginning of our history, has been unimportant. There are no duties aside from the duty of presiding over the Senate — no specific Constitutional duties. When William Henry Harrison died in office in 1841, just a month after being inaugurated, and John Tyler became President, many Americans considered him to be Vice President — acting-as-President. He established the principle that the Vice President does, in fact and in law, become the President of the United States. One element of historical luck was that fifty years had passed since the signing of the Constitution. The first fifty years the Republic, in other words, did not see the death of a President in office, and so no one knew what the framers of the Constitution intended. Until the twentieth century, no Vice President who became President received a nomination for President on his own. Theodore Roosevelt was the first Vice President to become President who was afterward nominated for President in his own right.

We've really only focused on the Vice Presidency since Wilson's time. Wilson who, as everybody recalls, became incapacitated by a stroke, had almost no speaking relationship with Thomas Marshall of Indiana, the Vice President. Marshall was a very able man who used to sit in his office in the Capitol and as people came by he'd say, "Yeah, yeah, throw me a peanut — I'm the Vice President." All the Vice Presidents have had this feeling of being political ciphers. I don't think very much is going to change. A Presidential nominee won't take a very powerful figure who's a strong rival to be his running mate. No nominee for President wants to permit comparisons.

You can't read the future either and guess how any candidate for Vice President — or President, for that matter — would perform in the White House. I think, in general, we've had some very able men in the Vice Presidency. Some of them, perhaps, were more able than the Presidents they served under. We don't know how they would have performed. I find it very difficult to believe that we can significantly change how it goes; I don't see how we're going to give the Vice President creative duties and powers. It is a simple fact that Americans, like other peoples, like a pyramid design of power. In that design only one man can stand at the top. A Vice President is not a President and he cannot share the burden that the President must carry. It is natural too, that Presidents and their Vice Presidents become rivals because both of them know that the Vice President is standing in the wings, eagerly waiting the cue.

CCT: *In light of the outcry following the firing of Special Prosecutor Cox and the revelation that vital tapes are missing, can public opinion force the President to resign? Has a President ever run into such a situation previously?*

Prof. Graff: Unless it can be proven in a way convincing to the general public that the President has broken the law, I do not see where the power to make him resign will come from. The effort required to climb the greasy pole to the White House is Herculean. Probably only a handful of Americans are equipped mentally and phys-



"He looked like Uncle Sam . . . a patriarch of the Old Testament . . . he had a shrewish wife."

ally for the attempt. Most of us, therefore, cannot truly imagine ourselves in a President's place — although we are attempting to do so all the time. If we really could, we would decide that a resignation cannot possibly conform with a right understanding of the type of men who become President. The only way the President will leave the office is kicking and screaming — that is, being adjudged guilty at an impeachment trial in the Senate.

The Presidency is in purgatory. What is being tested is the social contract itself, the invisible, magical, mystical connective between the ruler and the ruled, the leader and the led. And if the Presidency has never been in such a position before now, neither have the people. But in the process of working our way out of the morass, we will have rediscovered the glory of being a free people, and that the governing of the nation is too important to be left solely in the hands of the politicians.

CCT: *What changes will come about because of Watergate?*

Prof. Graff: I think there'll be much more careful staff selection; I think there'll be closer relations with Congress; and there will be much closer scrutiny of campaign financing. I dare hope, also, that Americans will be more attentive to the quality as well as merely the qualifications of the men and women they consider for the Presidency.

WHY NAVARRO RESIGNED

It wasn't the resignation that was surprising, it was the timing of the resignation, after only six games. No one expected Frank Navarro back next season for a seventh year as Columbia football coach — least of all his players — but few thought he would announce his decision before the end of the season. "It gives an extra two week adjustment period for the assistant coaches before they have to begin their recruiting," Navarro explained.

"The resignation was not a complete surprise," declared Columbia Director of Athletics Kenneth G. Germann. "Frank has gone through torture regarding his self-respect and pride."

Navarro resigned after his team suffered its 33rd loss — compared to 16 wins and 2 ties. In Ivy competition the record was 12-21-1 with one seventh place finish, three sixth place finishes, one third place finish, and another low finish this year. At the time of Navarro's announcement the team had a 1-4-1 record, 1-3 in the Ivy League. Associate Head Coach and Defensive Coordinator Norm Gerber was appointed acting head coach effective at the end of the season.

Choosing a successor to Navarro is complicated by the simultaneous need to replace Germann, who leaves Columbia at the end of 1973 (see following story). A search committee interviewed candidates for Germann's position and made its report to McGill in early December, but if no coach is hired until the final decision is made on the Athletic Director, the football recruiting program will be affected. Recruiting usually swings into high gear immediately after the close of the season, but it is tough to entice prospects if they don't know who their coach will be.

The names of Gerber and former Columbia football captain Bill Campbell '62, now an assistant coach at Boston College, were heard most often when the inevitable guessing game began about Columbia's next coach. Gerber has established a reputation as a solid football man and a talented leader of men. He developed a rapport with the defensive players

that Navarro was not able to attain with the team as a whole, and many of the squad members are openly rooting for him to get the big job.

Campbell captained an Ivy League championship football team (the Lions tied Harvard for the title in 1961), and was known as a fiery, intense leader. Whether he could adjust to the Columbia atmosphere again, after handling Boston College athletes who have much lighter academic pressures on them than their Columbia counterparts, is a major question that would have to be resolved.

Being Columbia football coach is a risky business. Both Navarro and his predecessor Buff Donelli had fine records as head coaches before coming to Columbia, and left in the despair of losing seasons. Two years ago it seemed that Navarro had finally overcome the problems of Columbia football, leading his team to a 6-3 record,

being benched, considering himself to have been mishandled. Not only quarterbacks quit. Of the eighty or so players who made up the freshman team four years ago, less than ten played this season as seniors.

Navarro was well aware of his difficulties with his players. He vowed to improve his communications with the team this season, and every indication is that he kept his promise. "He was much more approachable this season," one senior on the team commented. "He talked to us much more easily, and we could talk more easily to him. He even sat with us and talked football on bus trips. He never used to do that." But it was too late, the damage had been done. A new start is necessary to get the Columbia program moving, and it appears that Navarro was aware of this when he resigned.

Whoever succeeds him will take over a much better team than this year's group. It was a very young squad which will of course be one year older next fall. The leading weakness, at quarterback, will be ameliorated when outstanding freshmen Frank Quinones and Dave Hahn will be promoted to the varsity. They will join junior Geoff Cummings who was given an opportunity to play in the Cornell game and responded with 14 for 18 for 213 yards and a touchdown. These and other fine players won't do Columbia any good, however, if they leave the team.

"What we need as the new coach is somebody who's going to realize the academic situation football players face at Columbia, and who will handle the players so that they stay on the team from their freshman year. What he has to do is instill a winning spirit," declared George Georges, Columbia's leading running back.

Just as much as making game plans or handling recruiting, instilling a winning spirit will be the task of the next Columbia coach. Frank Navarro demonstrated that a Columbia football coach can recruit talented players; with a program that will take advantage of their talent, these players can win.

See "Within the Family"
page 3

5-2 and third place in the League, while being voted Eastern Coach of the Year. He even beat Princeton, something no Columbia coach had done since 1945. Columbia opened the 1972 season as a potential champion, but it is well-known what happened: a 3-5-1 record, 2-4-1 and a sixth place tie with Princeton in the Ivy race. Rumors of discord on that team were not unfounded.

It is precisely this discord that was Navarro's undoing. Navarro was a good recruiter and considerably strengthened Columbia's recruiting program, but once he had the talent, he couldn't keep it. The Lions were annually weakened by the loss of players who left the team because of a dissatisfaction with the program and the belief that it was not an enjoyable experience to play football for Columbia. There was no experienced quarterback on the team this season because both Glen Erickson and Paul Marino left. Then in mid-season the highly touted José Rios departed after

GERMANN GOES SOUTH

Five years after taking over a bedraggled sports program, Ken Germann '43 has resigned as Director of Physical Education and Intercollegiate Athletics to become Commissioner of the Southern Conference, effective January 1, 1974. He leaves behind a program that has shown considerable improvement, although there have been disappointments as well.

Under his leadership major improvement has been made in former Columbia jokes such as swimming, tennis, track and cross-country, wrestling and golf. New facilities have been added and old ones improved, especially at Baker Field, while recruiting has been intensified. The new gym of course, will benefit his successor.

A former star football player and freshman coach at Columbia, Germann was also Assistant Athletic Director at Rutgers. He sees his new position as "a professional step upward" but little things, like the daily 100 mile commute he takes on the New Jersey Turnpike, also played a part in his decision.

"There is still plenty of room for improvement, and we haven't made as much progress as I would have preferred," he said, but his successor will not have to take over in the atmosphere of hopelessness that greeted Germann just a few years ago.

THE GYM: MCQUIRE'S EYES ARE SMILING

It was a strange looking trio in construction workers' hard hats. There was Columbia President William J. McGill, Chairman of the Trustees William E. Petersen '27, and Trustee Vice Chairman and Gym Committee Chairman Harold F. McGuire '27. The hats were purely ceremonial and the ceremony was a significant one for Columbia. Only 52 years after Nicholas Murray Butler declared that the University gymnasium was obsolete, Mickey McGuire wielded a silver trowel and set in place the cornerstone of its suc-

Baker Field Is 50



COLUMBIANA

Two stadia came to New York City fifty years ago, Yankee Stadium and Baker Field. It was September 29, 1923 when Columbia opened its new home by defeating Ursinus 13-0. The most famous game played there, however, was the stunning 21-20 Columbia upset in 1947 of an Army team that had been unbeaten for 32 consecutive games. Bill Swiacki made two sensational catches of Gene Rossides passes in the fourth period to bring Columbia back from a 20-7 deficit. The first was for a touchdown early in the period, and the second came with 7:03 remaining in the game (captured in the famous shot above) to set up Lou Kusserow's score from the two-yard line. Then Ventan Yablonski added the extra point for the victory. Columbia went on to win its remaining four games that year and finished with a fine 7-2 record.

cessor. According to reliable reports the ceremony took place in October, 1973 but in a rare first for Columbia (something happening ahead of schedule), the date on the cornerstone read 1974. Completion of the gym is now scheduled for the fall of 1974, several months earlier than originally planned.

Mr. McGuire's enormous smile and ebullient manner indicated that it was no exaggeration when he declared, "Aside from personal and family days, this is the happiest day of my adult life." He had worked constantly for 15 years on Columbia's gymnasium project.

Two million dollars are still needed to complete the funding of the \$12.7 million facility, but President McGill indicated that the remaining sum would be raised within six months. Funds will also be included for renovation of the old gym which will con-

tinue to serve the Columbia community in an auxiliary capacity.

CHAMP

His skilled hands expertly massaged, bandaged, taped and soothed the countless Columbia athletes who called him "Champ." He was a confidant and friend to those who came into his training room. Ray Fullerton, an athletic trainer at Columbia for 23 years, died on November 7 of a heart attack in the training room at Baker Field. He was 66.

In a voice that was breaking with emotion, Columbia Athletic Director Ken Germann told CCT that Ray Fullerton was "one of the most beloved people that the athletic department has ever had. There was never a kinder or more gentle person associated with us. I miss him a great deal."



FROM BAKER FIELD TO FOREST HILLS...

With Stops in Wimbledon, Paris, Omaha...

Columbia's Butch Seewagen Tours The World When Not Coaching The Lion Tennis Team

Photos by Bill Bankeser

At precisely 12:10 in the afternoon last August 29, two tennis players arrived at one of the auxiliary courts at the West Side Tennis Club to play an opening round match in one of the world's most prestigious tournaments, the U. S. Open Championships at Forest Hills. One of them, Haroon Rahim, Pakistan's best player, one of the 50 best in the world with wins over Arthur Ashe, Rod Laver, and Cliff Drysdale to his credit, appeared loose, confident and even cool in the 100-degree heat. He had left the clubhouse with an extraordinary looking young woman, short and blonde, with a vintage Philadelphia Main Line accent.

The other player arrived alone. He was clearly tense and uncomfortable. The pressure of Forest Hills weighed particularly on him because he had

grown up in Queens, and whenever he played Forest Hills he would be watched by people who had known him all of his life. The other player was Butch Seewagen, and when he is not competing on the professional circuit he is the coach of the Columbia varsity tennis team.

Compared to most college coaches, Seewagen leads a life of almost incredible variety and glamour. He can not only teach his game, he can play it at the highest professional level. Jack Rohan played on some very fine Columbia basketball teams, but he never brought the ball upcourt against Bob Cousy in Madison Square Garden. Frank Navarro played on the line for a national champion at the University of Maryland, but he never led an end sweep against All-NFL linebackers.

But Butch Seewagen has played, for money, and has beaten the likes of Brian Gottfried, Jan Kodes, Jimmy Connors, and Stan Smith, who is currently rated the best tennis player in the world. Each year since he turned professional, 27-year old Butch Seewagen has divided his time between the Baker Field tennis bubble and the capitals of Europe. He attends the most chic cocktail parties and the most elegant club dances where he meets beautiful women and rich aging men who, although they should know much better, ask Butch Seewagen obsequious, adulatory questions and hang on his every word because he is a touring pro.

There is, however, another side to this existence. He can't stay too late at these parties too often because doing



Columbia coach Butch Seewagen demonstrates kinetic and potential energy at Forest Hills.



so would mean the loss of his physical and competitive edge. Losing either or both costs matches, Grand Prix points, and money. And although Butch Seewagen gets to play in Wimbledon, Paris and Berlin, he must also compete in Buffalo and Omaha and Cincinnati. And in those less exotic cities, the matches are played at night. In those cities he stays not in fancy hotels, but in the homes of club members where he must be unfailingly gracious and unfailingly even-tempered despite the pressures of the tour. In those cities the afternoons are spent not at parties, but with mystery novels and television soap operas which serve to dissipate the tension. And whether the matches are played in Europe or in this country, they must be played week after week if they are to be financially worth the effort. So Butch Seewagen must adjust his body to constant travel, changing time zones, jet lag. "It's jelly brain time after a while," he says.

But as he took the court on last August 29, Seewagen could not afford

to think about any of those things. He had to think only about getting past Haroon Rahim in the first round at Forest Hills. As he warmed up, his prospects did not appear too bright. Because of that special pressure which he always feels at Forest Hills, Seewagen either plays extremely well or extremely poorly in the U.S. Open. As he warmed up, it looked as though it would be the latter. His shots almost invariably wound up in the net, and almost invariably they would be followed by curses. Rahim, on the other hand, looked superb.

In the first game, Seewagen, while threatening to break service, slipped and fell during a critical volley, and Rahim went up 1-0. Seewagen then changed his shoes in the hope of getting better traction. It did not help. In the eighth game, with Rahim up 4-3 in the first set, Seewagen slipped and fell again as Rahim put away a shot to break his service and took a 5-3 lead. Seewagen shook his head in disbelief. "Unbelievable," he muttered.

In the next game he slipped twice

again going back for lobs, but somehow he managed to recover both times and put away winners both times. That game was to be the turning point in the match. An incredible passing shot in the next game enabled Seewagen to break Rahim's service and go up 6-5. He then proceeded to blow Rahim out of the first set with three consecutive service aces.

In the second set, Seewagen's game blossomed into near perfection. He missed a few first serves, but for the most part the set was nothing less than a clinic in blazing, deep, winning ground strokes and returns of service which could only be described as blurs. Seewagen quickly took the set 6-4.

The possibility existed, of course, that Rahim could come back and win the next three sets to advance to the second round. But it was clear that the way Seewagen was playing, Rahim, on this day was finished. Seewagen took the first game of the third set with a backhand smash that left Rahim hanging over the net with a wan grin of

defeat on his face. Eleven games later, Seewagen served, grunted and smashed an ace past his opponent to win in straight sets.

It was this kind of tennis that has taken Columbia from its traditional position of Ivy League doormat to its current place as an Ivy and Eastern tennis power. It was this kind of tennis that has attracted some of the country's most talented teenage tennis players. If you ask anyone on the varsity why they came to Columbia College, they will, of course, mention the education, but they will also mention Butch Seewagen.

"I need a coach I can play with," says Henry Bunis, Columbia's number one player and the first tennis All-American in the school's history. "I have the same aspirations that he does. I want to be a pro. When you play with Butch you get used to the sequence of shots and the judgment that a good player uses. You learn how to deal with the controlled power of the best players. If I beat Butch at practice, it's primarily because I was

forced to think on the court. Playing him changes your whole approach to the game."

But Butch Seewagen's approach to the game is also the reason he divides his life between coaching at Columbia and the professional circuit. He is good enough to be ranked in the first 15 among this country's players. He is in the world's top 100. As this magazine went to press, he was negotiating a contract with the Detroit franchise of the newly formed World Team Tennis League. Still, if he played full time, he could be in the country's top ten and the world's top 50. But to maintain that position would require Butch Seewagen to be something he is not, a driving, ferocious competitor. "To be a really great player," he says, "you have to have a consistency which comes not only from having the talent but from being a really hungry player. And I'm just not that hungry."

And because he is not that hungry, he lost the second round match at Forest Hills last year to Australian Ross Case. "I looked at that match as an

easier one than Rahim," he says. "As well as I played against Rahim, that's as badly as I played against Case. I should have won that match but I just wasn't consistent. I was playing that whole match off my second service."

But because he is not that hungry, he can coach at Columbia even though he knows that the time he spends coaching is time that he could spend perfecting his game on the tour. And because he is at Columbia, Columbia wins tennis championships with talented, aggressive young athletes who have come here not only to beat their counterparts at other schools, and not only to learn from a real professional, but to see if they can beat him at practice as well.

There is, in addition, still another advantage which redounds to the Columbia tennis team as a result of the presence of Butch Seewagen. "He knows a lot of girls in the cities we play in," says Ricky Fagel who plays number two for Columbia. "We get a lot of dates on the road because of that."



The scoreboard tells the story as Seewagen and Rahim meet for the traditional post-match handshake.

Alumni Authors

Civilized Religion by Herbert Wallace Schneider '75 is an account of what it means to be religious, not in any particular religion, but in many religions, both established and rebellious. It is intended for the intelligent layman who would like to acquire some perspective of the outer forms of religion and their cultural significance. (Exposition Press, \$5.00)

"A"-24 by Louis Zukofsky '23 concludes the author's long poem "A." This work is a masque, combining words and music, and is scored for five voices: music, thought, drama, story and poem. The effect is polyphonic, as the voices arise from each other, separate, combine and swirl in a word meant to be performed as well as read. (Grossman, \$12.95)

Arise, arise by Louis Zukofsky '23 is a play in two acts written in 1936 by the talented poet. It has never before appeared in book form, although it had initial publication in *Kulchur*, an Off-Broadway production in the thirties, and several staged readings. (Grossman, hardcover \$5.50, paperback \$2.50)

Myths To Live By by Joseph Campbell '25 answers the questions what are myths and how can we live by them today? Campbell, a major authority on world myth, untangles popularly confused notions about myth and demonstrates how particular myths continue to reflect human needs. The author examines the myth-making process from the primitive past to the immediate present, returning along the sources to mythology—the creative imagination. (Viking Press, \$6.95)

Poetry Is by James Playsted Wood '27 analyzes a wide range of poetry in English and discusses individual poets as both products and creators of their time. The author ranges from nursery rhymes and narrative poems to Shakespeare and T. S. Eliot, and speaks of rhythm, meter, form and subject. Many quotes are included from the poems discussed. (Houghton Mifflin, \$4.95)

The Asian Journal of Thomas Merton, edited by Naomi Burton, Brother Patrick Hart and James Laughlin. The late Thomas Merton '38, one of the most significant religious figures of our time, was a member of the monastic order of Cistercians or Trappists. In October, 1968 he fulfilled a lifelong dream by leaving on a pilgrimage to Asia to address a conference of Asian monastic orders in Bangkok. Further meetings with Buddhist monks, hermits, teachers and the Dalai Lama followed. This book, complete with photographs he took himself, is the record of his pilgrimage. The last entry is from December 8, 1968, two days before his accidental death. (New Directions, \$12.50)

Positive Personalities: Joy, Significance and Sexual Feelings and Values by Russell E. Mason '42 seeks the fathom human experiences and motivations. The author draws on his thirty years of studying feelings and motivation. He specifies major types of positive and negative feelings, along with interpersonal tendencies, that constitute the basic functional dynamics for types of personalities in terms of Functional Personality Analysis. (F. I. Communications, \$10.80)

The XYZ Affair, 1797-98: The Diplomacy of the Adams Administration and an Undeclared War With France by Harold Cecil Vaughan '43 deals with a significant period in the early history of the American Republic. The book is illustrated profusely with photographs and contemporary material and is intended for a high school audience. (Franklin Watts, Inc. \$3.95)

The Equality of Educational Opportunity: A Bibliography of Selected References by Francesco Cordasco '44 will serve the students of American education who seek a convenient guide to the literature of the equality of educational opportunity as it has developed over the last decade. It includes, beyond the bibliography, materials on the minority experience in American education

with a detailed exposition of Puerto Rican experience in the schools, and a summary of the critical needs in urban education. (Rowman and Littlefield, \$7.50 hardcover. Littlefield, Adams Quality Paperbacks, \$3.50)

Aging and Mental Health: Positive Psychosocial Approaches by Robert N. Butler '49 and Myrna I. Lewis deals with prejudice against the aged and employs facts and understanding to refute this prejudice. The book shows old age as a normal developmental stage of life and outlines abnormal mental health patterns against a background of the normal, healthy aged. (C. V. Mosby Company, \$6.25)

The New American Guide to Colleges, Fourth Edition by Gene R. Hawes '49 and Peter N. Novalis '70 is the latest edition of America's most widely used college directory. It gives a profile of all undergraduate colleges and graduate schools in the United States and includes more than fifty kinds of facts. In this edition, data on graduate schools has been significantly expanded, particularly on fellowships, assistantships, and loans. (Columbia University Press, \$17.50)

Robert H. Lowie by Robert F. Murphy '49 is a concise portrayal of the career and accomplishments of one of America's most important ethnographers and cultural anthropologists. Murphy writes his account of Lowie both from intimate acquaintance with Lowie's work and from personal recollection of the man. The book is divided into two roughly equal parts: biography and assessment of Lowie's career and influence, and six representative samples of his writing. (Columbia University Press, hardcover \$7.50, paperback \$2.95)

Water-Soluble Polymers: Technology and Applications by Yale L. Meltzer '54 deals with the most advanced technological developments in this field. The economics and technology of the field are examined in detail, covering such areas as water pollution control, food, pharmaceuticals, detergents, textiles, and oil well drilling. (Noyes Data Corp., \$36.00)

Neurology Case Studies by Sheldon M. Wolf '55, Theodore L. Munsat and Peter B. Dunne is a compilation of 55 clinical case histories with accompanying diagnostic and therapeutic procedures, medical history, physical examination, and discussion-type referenced answers. The cases presented vary from commonly-seen problems to more complex and challenging cases encountered in neurological practice. (Medical Examination Publishing Co., \$10.00)

Starting Over by Dan Wakefield '55 is a journey through the America of the 1970's by two divorced people who must start a new life and who try to help each other survive. Wakefield is sympathetic to the plight of these people as they experience the perils and promises of living alone after being married, of trying to cope with loneliness and frustration and of trying to find new friends and lovers and answers. (Delacorte Press, \$7.95)

Community and Communications by Seymour J. Mandelbaum '56 is about a total communications system for America, both as a technological possibility and as a means of coping with the pressing social issues of today. The author believes we need more channels of communication and that we must organize them more efficiently. Integration, he writes, for example, is not a question of housing patterns, but of blacks and whites talking effectively to each other about the right things. (Norton & Co., \$5.95)

The Reality Trip And Other Implausibilities by Robert Silverberg '56 is a collection of eight works by a distinguished science fiction writer, including the short novel "Hawkbill Station." (Ballantine Books, paperback, \$9.5)

The Discontented Society: Interpretations of 20th Century American Protest, edited by Bruce M. Stave '59 and Lekoy Ashby is a collection of 31 popular and scholarly essays on twentieth century American protest in all forms—violent, non-violent, economic, political, social, cultural, and intellectual. Grouped into six topical sections, the readings and introductions offer analysis and historical background, rather than mere documentation. (Rand McNally, \$3.95)

Statistical Methods for Rates and Proportions by Joseph L. Fleiss '59 is devoted entirely to the comparison of rates and proportions. The book presents methods previously available only in journal articles or in mathematically technical texts. All the statistical methods, illustrated with real or hypothetical data, can be applied using only a desk-top calculator. (John Wiley & Sons, \$12.95)

Babe Ruth Caught in a Snowstorm by John Alexander Graham '62 is the story of the Wichita Wraiths, based in Baintree, Mass., a team made up of players who fulfill a lifelong ambition by responding to this notice: "Baseball players wanted. Ability not necessary. Only desire counts." The team gets so good that it is invited into the National League. This book is not only about baseball but about dreams and the compromises we make in order to survive. (Houghton Mifflin Co., \$5.95)

Computer Hardware and Software: An Interdisciplinary Introduction by Philip G. Stein '62 and Marshall D. Abrams is a foundation for advanced study or work in the computer field. The text is an introduction to computer architecture and hardware and to assembly language programming and software design. The authors continually stress the interdependence of hardware and software. (Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., \$11.95)

War Without End: American Planning for the Next Vietnam by Michael T. Klare '63 reveals the current military planning that threatens to keep the United States embroiled in a succession of Vietnams. The rigorously documented book lays bare the basis of the next generation of American military policy, and is a comprehensive picture of the strategies and technologies to be employed in future "limited wars." (Vintage, paperback, \$2.95)

Behavior Modification: Theory and Practice by A. Robert Sherman '64 is an introductory textbook intended for core reading in courses in psychotherapy or clinical methods and for supplementary reading in other areas. The book deals with all aspects of behavior modification, an approach defined by the author as "the systematic application of psychological principles in order to change behavior in desired directions." (Brooks-Cole Publishing Co.)

The Eyes Don't Always Want to Stay Open by Philip Lopate '64 is the first collection of poems by a former editor of *The Columbia Review*. Lopate's poems are clear, often politically committed, often funny, and always self-scrutinizing without maudlin confessionalism. He writes with energy and intelligence of marital breakdown, a childhood riddled with Rita Hayworth and the Marx Brothers, and the urban scene. (Sun Press, paperback, \$1.00)

Letters of Anton Chekhov, translated and edited by Michael Henry Heim '64 and Simon Karlinsky is the first collection of Chekhov's letters translated into English which provides the complete text of every letter it contains. This accounts for the power of the volume because each letter ranges over a variety of themes, indicating the free play of Chekhov's spirit and intelligence. From the extant total of more than 4,000 letters the editors have chosen 165 to be translated and annotated, and have pieced together some letters never before printed in their entirety, even in Russian. (Harper & Row, \$17.50)

Obituaries

Edward DeVoe Tompkins '96, civil engineer. At 100, one of the oldest Columbia alumni, Mr. Tompkins had a long career in New York as a contracting, and later consulting engineer. He designed and built large waterfront installations in Manhattan, including piers, storage facilities, rail connections, and bridges. He was a life member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the Columbia University Club of New York. August 8, 1973.

Arthur Bookman, '97, internist, medical administrator. Dr. Bookman, who retired at the age of eighty, was one of the last surviving members of the Class of '01 of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. For six years in the nineteen-forties, he was President of the medical board of Montefiore Hospital, and in 1960 was a member of the Mayor's Committee on Health Services. August 23, 1973.

Irwin Untermeyer '07, judge. The son of another famous lawyer, Samuel Untermeyer, he became Associate Justice of the Appellate Division, First Department, of the New York State Supreme Court in 1929 with the backing of Mayor James J. Walker. Judge Untermeyer, a well-known collector of European decorative art, retired from the bench in 1945. October 18, 1973.

John N. Wheeler '08, journalist. A skilled reporter in his own right, it was as a syndicator of newspaper features that Mr. Wheeler made his reputation. During his long career he enlisted an array of talent ranging from baseball star Christy Mathewson to Presidents Harry Truman and Theodore Roosevelt, and including such men as Ring Lardner, General John J. Pershing, Billy Sunday, and Ernest

Hemingway. Beginning as a part-time reporter at Columbia, Mr. Wheeler retired in 1964 as chairman of the North American Newspaper Alliance Inc. after more than fifty years in the profession. October 13, 1973.

Hoxie N. Fairchild '16, teacher, author. The author of the six-volume *Religious Trends in English Poetry*, Dr. Fairchild taught at Columbia and Barnard from 1919 to 1940 and at Hunter College from 1940 to 1961. He was a past president of the English Graduate Union of Columbia and a founding member and past president of the Guild of Scholars of the Episcopal Church. He also was a founding member of the Conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion. During World War II, he was awarded a Silver Star and the French Croix de Guerre. October 24, 1973.

Albert K. Weinberg '20 historian, teacher. A native of Baltimore, Dr. Weinberg was an expert on diplomatic and military history and authored several books, among them *Manifest Destiny: A Study of Nationalist Expansionism in American History*. He taught at the Johns Hopkins University and was a member of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton University. During World War II, Dr. Weinberg served as an analyst in the Office of Strategic Services. He was also an editor and contributor to the Army's history of its role in the war. September 26, 1973.

Paul E. Lockwood '23, lawyer, civil servant, gubernatorial aide. Mr. Lockwood's long association with the late New York Governor Thomas E. Dewey began in 1935 when Mr. Dewey was a special rackets prosecutor and appointed Mr. Lockwood

a deputy assistant district attorney. He served as Secretary to Governor Dewey from 1943 to 1950, when he was appointed to the Public Service Commission, of which he became deputy chairman. From 1955 to 1966, he was a vice president of Schenley Inc. A former president of the Columbia University Club, Mr. Lockwood received the Columbia University Medal for Public Service in 1944. He had also been a vice president of the Amateur Athletic Union and a director of the Fordham Law School Alumni Association. August 31, 1973.

Henry A. Davidson '25, psychiatrist, author. A former superintendent and medical director of Overbrook Hospital, one of the nation's largest mental institutions, Dr. Davidson was also a leader in forensic medicine and lectured on law and psychiatry at Columbia. Formerly chief of psychiatry for the Veteran's Administration in New Jersey, he also served as president of the Academy of Medicine of New Jersey, parliamentarian of the American Psychiatric Association, and was a leader in many other medical societies. His books included *Forensic Psychiatry*, *Handbook of Parliamentary Procedure*, and *A Short History of Chess*. Dr. Davidson was editor of the *Journal of the New Jersey Medical Society* for 32 years, and served on the editorial boards of the *Journal of the American Psychiatric Association* and *Medical Insight*. August 23, 1973.

Edmund J. Whiting '31, architect. An international authority on the planning of health facilities, Mr. Whiting designed more than 100 hospitals in 25 countries, many of them in North Africa, the Middle East and the Far East. August 19, 1973.

1900 **Edwin J. Walter**
June 26, 1973

1906 **William R. Porter**
June 27, 1973
Harold A. Thomas
July 29, 1973

1908 **George W. Jaques**
August 7, 1973

1909 **Robert L. Fowler, Jr.**
September 2, 1973

1912 **William L. Herrlich**
April 12, 1973

1913 **Glenn B. Coykendall**

1914 **Charles R. Seely**

1915 **Gilbert H. Higgins**
April 5, 1973
Conrad K. Osterman
April 15, 1973

1916 **George D. Daisy**
August 14, 1973

1917 **George Gold**
March 13, 1973
Wilbur T. Hooven, Jr.
June 27, 1973
Franklin Spier
October 6, 1973

1919 **Carl C. Lang**
June 17, 1973
Herbert T. Staub
August 1, 1973
Moses C. Sucoff
August 16, 1973

1921 **Morris Enklewitz**
Walter H. Schulman
August 2, 1973

1922 **Walter J. Hess**
July 20, 1973
Morfimer M. Kopp
July 20, 1973
Virgil Markham
July 13, 1973
David E. McFarlane
January 4, 1973
Samuel T. Rockower

1923 **Maurice L. Albert**
Donald Pendleton
September 12, 1973

1924 **Charles S. Neale**
Irving Rosenblum
September 16, 1973

1925 **Reynolds Fowler**
Charles M. Kapp
August 1, 1973
Ralph B. Mullenix

1926 **Leo Gelbstein**
June 1973
Charles Mager, Jr.
March 3, 1973
Harold F. Verona
March 1, 1973

1927 **Edward A. Foley**
January 21, 1973

1928 **Howard E. Grigg**
July 23, 1973
H. Melvin Lyter
May 14, 1973

1931 **Edward J. Mertens**
August 24, 1973

1933 **Stanley E. Florant**
William P. Hammond
June 7, 1973

1936 **Walter M. Daly**
September 30, 1973
Nelson S. Fisk
October 2, 1973
Fred W. Reiss
September 8, 1971

1938 **Robert Berne**
July 30, 1973
Laurence Birtwell

1949 **Daniel J. Nelson**
August 5, 1973

1950 **Charles T. Gibbons**
July 16, 1973

1955 **Victor S. Vraz**
August 30, 1973

Alumni Association Notes

Power To The Alumni

In a major departure from tradition, the Columbia Board of Trustees has given the 125,000 University alumni the right to vote, beginning in 1974, for the six Alumni Trustees who sit on the twenty-four member Board. One new alumni member of the board will be elected each year by direct mail vote for a six-year term. Previously, the Alumni Trustee Nominating Committee, made up of representatives of the University's various Alumni Associations, including the College's, selected the one nominee for each position.

Beginning in 1975 alumni will also elect the two alumni members of the University Senate.

The decision was made because of the belief that "Columbia alumni should have a more direct voice in University affairs and be made to feel that their participation is welcomed," explained Thomas M. Macioce, chairman of the Trustees' Committee on Alumni Affairs. The definition of "alumnus" has been expanded to include both degree-holders and those who attended Columbia in good standing without earning a degree who have "expressed in writing a desire to be considered an 'alumnus' of the University."

The suggestion that alumni be permitted to vote for Trustees was first made by the Association of the Alum-

ni of Columbia College in their special report *Columbia College Tomorrow* in 1969 following the disturbances of the previous year. The Association declared that "the present self-perpetuating body (of Trustees) does not seem to fit the contemporary spirit of self-determination and representative government," and recommended several changes in the means of choosing the Board, including election by the alumni of six members.

In a November 1971 report to the University Senate Committee on Alumni Relations and to the Alumni Federation of Columbia University, a Senate subcommittee including Victor Futter '39, the subcommittee chairman, William A. Hance '38, David B. Hertz '39, Henry L. King '48, and Ira Millstein '46 found that "the most important factor making for poor alumni relations at Columbia is the pervasive and accurate feeling among the vast majority of alumni that they have nothing to say about how the University is run . . .," and called for direct election of Alumni Trustees as well as Senators.

Then in 1972 an Alumni Federation of Columbia University committee chaired by John H. Mathis '31, which studied alumni trustee nominating procedures, issued a report which expressed "the belief that Columbia Alumni should have a more direct voice in University Affairs and be made to feel that their participation is welcomed," and also called for direct election as well as an expanded definition of "alumnus." The action by the Trustees was taken after the Alumni Federation committee submitted its report.

Under the new rules alumni will choose from between two to seven names on the ballot, of which at least two but not more than five will be proposed by the Alumni Trustee Nominating Committee. In addition, a maximum of two names will be added if they have been presented to the Committee on petitions bearing the names of at least one thousand alumni. If more than two such petitions are presented, the two with the largest number of names will be put on the ballot.

Dean's Day Is Coming

Dean's Day '74 will be held on campus March 2, and it promises to be one of the most intellectually rewarding programs in the history of the annual alumni-faculty event. Dean's Day Faculty Chairman James P. Shenton has lined up some of Columbia's finest professors to lead lectures and discussions. As of press time the tentative schedule included Professors Lionel Trilling and Ernest Nagel in "A Conversation with the University Professors," to be moderated by College Dean Peter R. Pouncey; and "A Symposium on the Powers of the Presidency," moderated by Prof. Shenton and including Professor Henry Graff (see page 14), Professor of Law Telford Taylor, and University Vice President James S. Young.

Lectures will be given by Professor of Public Law Alan Westin on privacy after Watergate; Historian Thomas Leonard on the conquest of the Plains Indian; Professor of Spanish Karl-Ludwig Selig on Cervantes; Associate Professor of English Frederick Keener on Alexander Pope and general education; and History Professor Daniel Leab on the Black image in American film. Professor of History Loren Graham will discuss new directions in the history of science; Economist C. Lowell Harriss will examine American monetary policy; English Professor George Stade will have a look at science fiction; and Professor of History Morton Smith, author of the controversial book, *The Secret Gospel*, will present some recent interpretations of Christ. Professor of Religion Joseph Blau will discuss aspects of American religion; and Louis Starr, Director of Columbia's Oral History Project, will discuss his efforts to add new dimensions to the recording and study of contemporary history. Professor Emeritus of History Dwight Miner will be giving a talk on Columbia from the 20's to the 50's and Dean Pouncey will speak — not necessarily in Greek — on Thucydides. Further information will be mailed in January.

John Jay Corrections

The name of Ira M. Millstein '46 was omitted from the listing of John Jay Associates in the last issue of CCT. He is in the Patron category (\$500 to \$999).

Carl Desch '37 was listed as a Fellow (\$1,000 to \$2,499). He should have been listed as a Pacesetter (\$2,500-\$4,999).

The Columbia College Fund regrets these errors.

CLASS NOTES

16

Wendell G. Randolph writes that he is still in business in Carlstadt, New Jersey, showing no signs of retiring apart from taking slightly longer vacations in Florida.

19

The Class of 1919 held its 54th Annual Reunion Dinner at the Harmonie Club in New York in October. Dean Pouncey was the speaker of honor and one reliable source placed near the dais termed the food "great." Present at the occasion were: Dr. and Mrs. Harry Wechsler, Class President; Trustee emeritus Benjamin J. Buttenwieser; the Rev. Roger G. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Haines; Mr. and Mrs. Stanley R. Jacobs; Thomas Keogh; Marcus Klein; Joseph Lank; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Parker; Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Raser; Dr. Mortimer J. Stammelman; Dr. and Mrs. Walter D. Yankauer.

Richard Moldenke retired after 37 years in Wright Aeronautics Division of Curtiss-Wright Inc., and also ended a 25-year stint as Organist at the Calvary Lutheran Church in Verona, N.J.

21

Dr. Leonard F. Manheim, Professor Emeritus at the University of Hartford, is teaching two courses at Atlanta's Emory University. Dr. Manheim, who founded the journal *Literature and Psychology*, is giving a college course on psychoanalysis and literature, and a graduate seminar on Charles Dickens.

22

Emie Gentner, Chairman of the Fall Reunion Committee of the Class of 1922 attended the 1973 homecoming game and Fall Reunion at Baker Field in October, along with Ed Comellas, Harvey Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Bob Marcus, Mr. and Mrs. Shep Silberblatt, Tom Gibbons and his granddaughter, George Robinton, Fred Schuler, Kess Scovil, and Joe Teiger. Also on the Columbia sidelines with the '22ers were Bill Dewar '46, the Hon. Anthony Di Giovanni '25, John 'Bud' Hennessey of Fordham and the Hon. J. Courtney McGuarty of Holy Cross.

The Hon. Edward Goodell retired as a Judge of the Civil Court of New York City, only, he writes, because he had reached the mandatory age limit.

26

Philip B. Holmes was awarded an honorary Doctor of Commercial Science degree by Suffolk University in Massachusetts last June.

27

Carl F. Axelrod is on the National Board of the Muscular Dystrophy Association of America, Inc., and was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee at the 1973 annual meeting.

Charles T. Chave has endowed a psychiatric ward in a London hospital for the treatment of Americans in England.

Robert C. Schiltzer, who founded the University of Michigan's Professional Theater Program twenty years ago along with his wife Marcella Cisney, has moved to the New York area to assume the executive directorship of the nationwide University Resident Theater Association. The innovative Michigan program has been imitated to the extent that 125 American universities now sponsor professional theater programs.

34

Arnold Beichman received his Ph.D. at the June 1973 University of Massachusetts commencement. He is now Associate Professor of Politics at their Boston campus.

37

William F. Russell was honored at Pomona College's commencement ceremonies last June. Prof. Russell, who is the Chairman of the college's Music department, received a Wig Distinguished Professorship Award of \$2,500. The award is given annually to members of the faculty who have distinguished themselves by the quality of their teaching, research or writing, concern for students, and for special services to the college and community.

Prof. Paul F. Angiolillo was elected Secretary of the faculty of Dickinson College for 1973-75.

Diplomat George Freimark retired in 1965 after serving in Western Europe, the British Commonwealth, and at NATO and the U.N. He is now Chairman of the Humanities and Social Sciences and Dean of General Studies at the Wentworth Institute in Boston.

Author Dr. Charles E. Goshen wears two academic caps at Vanderbilt University: Professor of Psychiatry and Professor of Engineering Management.

Thomas H. Karamessines retired this year as Deputy Director for Plans of the Central Intelligence Agency. He was awarded the Distinguished Intelligence Medal, citing his "major and original contributions to national intelligence," and his "unique leadership in developing a career intelligence service." Mr. Karamessines had served as an officer in the OSS during World War II and in the C.I.A. since its inception. He received congratulatory letters from President Nixon, who praised his

professional handling of "our Government's most sensitive tasks," and from Henry Kissinger, outgoing C.I.A. Director Richard Helms, and James Schlesinger, who is now Secretary of Defense.

In March 1974, anthropologist Carlyle S. Smith will serve as a lecturer and guide on the Norwegian-American Lines' "Grand Pacific Cruise" to Pitcairn Island and Easter Island. Dr. Smith was a member of Thor Heyerdahl's original "Aku-Aku" expedition to Easter Island in 1955-56, and has returned there four times as an archaeological guide for Lindblad Travel, Inc., New York.

39

Dr. Jerome Kurshan was appointed Manager, Administrative Services, at RCA Laboratories in Princeton, N.J. He is responsible for the facilities, scientific publications, and technical relations at the research center.

40

Every month, retired Foreign Service officer J. F. O'Connor, Jr. sifts through some 20,000 jokes mailed to his Maryland home in large boxes from the Chicago headquarters of *Playboy* magazine, whose "Party jokes" column he has edited for the past two years. According to a feature article in the *Baltimore Sun*, Mr. O'Connor selects about 300 of these jokes, rewrites them, and sends them along to Chicago, where about two dozen are finally accepted for publication. "They come from everybody, from professors at Princeton to dirty old men in the Ozarks," said O'Connor, who added that one of the biggest sources of humor

Alumni Awards

Awarded in May at the Annual Meeting of the Columbia College Alumni Association:

Lion Awards

In Recognition of Outstanding Service to Alma Mater
Henry S. Coleman '46
Melvin Hershkowitz '42
Michael J. Lacopo '57
Steven B. Leichter '66
James L. Mooney '56
Arthur V. Smith '31
Bernard Sunshine '46

Dean's Awards

In Recognition of Outstanding Service to the College
Mark L. Drucker '69
Eugene M. Kline, Esq. '34
Roy A. Lutter '52
Charles I. Silberman '70
Donald P. Schenk '69

Special Award

For Years of Distinguished Service.
Henry L. King '48

President's Cup

In Recognition of Distinguished Service as Class President
Kaleb E. Wiberg '76

Awarded in November at the 22nd Annual Columbia College Fund Kickoff for Excellence as Chairmen in the 21st Annual Fund.

Lion Awards

1921 — Shepard L. Alexander,
Nicholas M. McKnight
1943 — John M. Walsh
1958 — James A. Margolis,
George L. Stern

Dean's Award

1918 — Alexander C. Herman
1919 — Ned Rose, Harry F. Wechsler
1938 — Anthony M. Susinno
1939 — Robert J. Senkier
1963 — Robert Heller
1966 — Jonathan Blank,
Mark L. Levine
1969 — Joseph A. Materna
1971 — Jonathan Greenberg
Parents Committee —
Carl A. Wallen, Jack Katz

was the American prison. "I look at the punch line first. I can recognize a joke that's new, an original, right away," he continued. Typical events also offer new sources of humor. One item Mr. O'Connor selected, but which was not accepted in Chicago, was the following: "Is the Watergate simply a staff infection?"

Harry Papertian was named Acting Director of OPENGATE, a residential rehabilitation and training center for young adults with developmental disabilities, located in Somers, N.Y.

41

McGraw-Hill Publications named George P. Lutjen Group Director of planning and development for their Specialized Industries Group.

42

William A. Levinson, Bureau Chief and Senior Editor of *Medical Economics* magazine, won the Neal Award, known as the "Little Pulitzer," for a special issue on retirement that was judged best single issue of a business magazine in the United States in 1972.

45

Prof. Melville S. Green was awarded a Guggenheim fellowship for theoretical research in statistical mechanics.

Dr. Walter R. Holland was selected as President-Elect of the Virginia State Society of Anesthesiologists for 1973-74, to serve as President the following year. Dr. Holland is in private anesthesia practice in Lynchburg, Virginia.

Dr. Alan Medoff has been made Professor of Health Sciences and Director of Student Health Services at Fairleigh Dickinson University in Teaneck, N.J.

Dr. Samuel O. Spinin is Clinical Professor of Medicine at UCLA.

46

Dr. Jerrold M. Becker is Clinical Professor of Surgery at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine.

Dr. Stanley Gitlow has been Clinical Professor of Medicine at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine since 1972.

When former Vice President Spiro Agnew found himself faced with a variety of criminal charges this year, Jay Topkis of the firm Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton and Garrison served as one of his attorneys.

47

Don J. Summa was elected President of the 20,000 member New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants. Mr. Summa is National Director of Tax Practice for Arthur Young & Company, New York.

C. Arthur Williams is Dean of the College of Business Administration at the University of Minnesota.

48

Daniel Hoffman was appointed Chairman of the Task Force on Police for the Committee on Correctional Reform and Criminal Justice of the Santa Clara County (Calif.) Bar Association. He is also President of the West Santa Clara Kiwanis Club and a board member of the San Jose branch of the N.A.A.C.P.

49

Thomas Flanagan, no relation to the famous jazz pianist of the same name, is a full professor of music at St. John's University.

Robert B. Goldberg is a member of the Board of Overseers of the Jewish Theological Seminary and is Director of the Town of Hempstead (N.Y.) Industrial Development Corp.

50

David Hotelling left the U.S. in 1965 to teach biology and science in New Zealand for two years and in Australia for almost three. He is now Director of the federally funded environmental educational project in Guam.

Robert R. Mahmarian was promoted to Executive Vice President of the Conso Products Co., a division of Consolidated Foods Corp.

Allan S. Turnbull is now Director of C.A.R.E., Tunisia and will be C.A.R.E. Country Director for India next year.

William W. Voorhies has distinguished himself in over twenty-two years in the N.Y.C. public school system on the junior high level, — "as a teacher, that is," he added.

Dr. Arthur H. Westing, Professor of Botany and Chairman of the Windham College Science Division, received an honorary Sc.D. at the college's commencement exercises, becoming the first member of the Windham faculty to be so honored by his own institution.

John Yurtchuk has been Director of Construction Management for the New York State Health and Mental Hygiene Facilities Improvement Corporation since 1968. They are constructing major medical facilities including the new Lincoln and Greenpoint Hospitals.

51

Joseph Brouillard, the Director of J. Walter Thompson Company's Corporate Communications Group, was recently elected a Senior Vice President of the firm.

Eugene D. McGahren was appointed Assistant General Counsel for the Sperry Rand Corporation. He had been Division Counsel of the company's Sperry Gyroscope Division.

Lester Tanzer is now Associate Executive Editor of *U.S. News & World Report* in Washington.

Tom Withcombe completed a year as President of the National Council of United Presbyterian Men.

52

Prof. Alfred Massari has been selected an Outstanding Educator of America for 1973. Prof. Massari is an Assistant Professor of French at Hartwick College in Oneonta, N.Y.

Alfred P. Rubin is currently Visiting Professor of International Law at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy in Medford, Massachusetts.

Dr. Herbert Steinberg was appointed Assistant Professor of Clinical Psychiatry at the State University of New York at Stony Brook. He is continuing his private practice of psychiatry in Great Neck, N.Y. Dr. Steinberg reports that his wife and three sons are all faithful Columbia football fans.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION as required by Act of August 12, 1970, Section 3685, Title 39, United States Code, of Columbia College in the City of New York.

Names and addresses of Publisher, Editor, Managing Editor: Columbia College, Columbia University, New York, N.Y., Publisher; Stephen Steiner, 112 Hamilton Hall, Columbia University, Editor; James C. Katz, 112 Hamilton Hall, Columbia University, Managing Editor.

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I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.

Stephen Steiner, Editor

Diplomat A. W. Whiting became Chief of the Economic/Commercial section of the American Embassy in La Paz, Bolivia in August, 1972, and was promoted to First Secretary in May, 1973.

55

Theodore S. Baker is now Dean of the School of Humanities and Sciences at Ithaca College.

Dr. Laurence E. Balfus, Diplomate of the American Board of Anesthesiology and Fellow of the American College of Anesthesiologists, is in private practice at Long Island Jewish Hospital. He is also Assistant Professor of Clinical Anesthesiology at SUNY, Stony Brook.

Dr. Myron B. Liptzin is presently Director of the Mental Health Division of the Student Health Service at the University of North Carolina, and is also an Assistant Professor in the Department of Psychiatry.

Charles K. Sergis is News Director of radio station KFWB, the all-news Westinghouse affiliate in Los Angeles.

Ferninand J. Setaro joined the Personnel Department of Colonial Penn Group, Inc. as Director of Management and Organization Development. He will also head the company's Training Division. Mr. Setaro is on the Board of Directors of the College Alumni Association.

56

W. Monroe Atkinson is Manager of the Technical Promotion Dept. of the Napco Chemical Division of the Diamond Shamrock Chemical Co. He handles FDA, EPA, and OSHA liaison for the division, as well as customer inquiries on the effect of government regulations concerning the use of his company's chemicals.

Dr. Herbert Klein won second prize in the 1973 Henry L. Moses Prize Competition of the Montefiore Hospital and Medical Center in New York for a paper based on research in protein synthesis which appeared in the *Journal of Biological Chemistry*. He wrote the paper while a member of the faculty of the N.Y.U. medical school. Dr. Klein, who is presently a fellow in nuclear medicine at the Queens Hospital Center, won the same award in 1971.

57

In addition to his private practice of psychiatry, Dr. Norman Decker is on the psychiatric faculty of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine, and is an advanced candidate at the New York Psychoanalytic Institute.

59

Dr. Robert Burd is practicing Hematology and Internal Medicine in Bridgeport, Conn., where he commutes from Fairfield. He is Clinical Associate in Medicine at Yale University Medical School.

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38,000	37,000
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37,000	36,486
37,000	36,486
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Thomas M. James has joined Poeschl and Associates, a national sales and marketing consulting company specializing in real estate.

Dr. Richard Latkin is practicing obstetrics and gynecology in Ridgewood, N.Y. He became a Diplomate of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

Robert S. Stone was promoted to Staff Counsel at IBM's corporate headquarters in Armonk, N.Y.

Prof. Stephen Joel Trachtenberg, Dean of University Affairs, Chairman of the Urban Affairs Program and Director of the Summer Term of Boston University, was appointed Interim Dean of B.U.'s College of Liberal Arts. Dean Trachtenberg has been at Boston University since 1969 and served as Associate Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Executive Director of the Soviet and East European Studies Program before becoming Dean of University Affairs and Assistant to the President in 1970. He is also an Associate Professor of Political Science.

Arthur S. M. Wood became Plant Manager of a Stauffer Chemicals Company complex near Mobile, Alabama last year.

61

Carl Klotz has become a member of the New Jersey law firm, Jeffer, Walter, Tierney, Hopkinson and Vogel, Esquires.

62

Following his completion of a three year residency in Internal Medicine at New York's Metropolitan Hospital Center, Dr. Michael T. Chaney was awarded a two year fellowship grant for the study of infectious diseases. He will be working at the Stanford University Medical Center.

John C. Golembie is an Instructor of History at the University of Maryland. He writes that he will finish a Ph.D. in U. S. Constitutional history in 1974, "and then throw myself on the mercy of the academic job market."

63

Myron David Brenner, an Instructor in Architecture at Drexel University in Philadelphia, was practicing architecture and living in rural Pennsylvania until he decided to enter the George Washington University School of Medicine in September as a first-year student.

Steven Cahn has been named Professor of Philosophy and Chairman of the department at the University of Vermont.

Physicist Peter J. Gollon attended the International Conference on Technology Assessment, in the Hague, Netherlands.

Robert Kraft, who is permanent President of the Class of '63, is also President of the Rand-Vhney Corporation, a full service packaging company based in New England. Bob's corporate Vice President is a former classmate, Richard L. Knopf. They recently concluded an agreement with the Canadian government, whereby a newly formed company (of which Bob is also President) will be the exclusive worldwide marketing agent for the output of a new linerboard mill in Newfoundland. Rich credits their success to the relatively small size of Rand-Vhney and "the flexibility and innovation that is only possible in an environment which is unencumbered by the bureaucracy so prevalent in some very large organizations."

64

Richard A. Epstein was appointed Professor of Law at the University of Chicago.

Upon completion of his U. S. Army obligation as a pediatrician, Dr. Allen Goldberg began a second residency, in anesthesia, at the University of Pennsylvania. Objective: to combine pediatrics and anesthesia in the practice of intensive care of children.

After spending five years as Assistant Professor of Economics at Yale, Robert S. Goldfarb is going to George Washington University as an Associate Professor.

Harvey W. Spitz was appointed Assistant Professor of Law at Hofstra University. He is also Executive Director of the school's clinical law program.

Richard J. Waldinger, who received his Ph.D. in Computer Sciences from Carnegie-Mellon in 1968, is now a Group Leader in the Artificial Intelligence Group of Stanford Research Institute.

65

Richard B. Bingham is Assistant Professor of History at Wheaton College in Norton, Massachusetts.

Leroy E. Euvard received a J. D. from Boston University's School of Law, and then joined the York, Pa. firm of Smith and McLeary.

James Levy is engaged in the private practice of law, with offices in St. Albans and Enosburg Falls, Vermont. He served three years as a member and then chairman of the District Environmental Commission covering northern Vermont, and recently authored an article on Vermont's environmental laws pertaining to land use, which was published in the Oct. '73 edition of the American Bar Association Journal.

Howard Matz moved to California more than a year ago "on a temporary basis" to help set up a new branch of the law firm he works for, which also has offices on Wall Street and in Paris and Washington. Although he never told us the name of this firm, Howard has since become a member of the California Bar and writes that he is likely to settle there, although he is "still reeling from culture shock."

Michael K. Moore is a Lieutenant Commander in the Naval Reserve and is attending the N.Y.U. Graduate School of Business.

Columbia University Clubs

Columbia University clubs serve alumni of the entire University. Members recruit prospective students, find summer jobs for students and full-time jobs for students and alumni, provide hospitality to visiting Columbia people, and stage cultural events. You are invited to contact the president of the club in your area for more information.

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66

Dr. Paul D. Cotton is now Director of the Community ambulatory service of the Cambridge-Somerville Health Center and an Instructor in Psychiatry at Harvard Medical School.

Dr. Peter M. Crain is a second year resident in psychiatry at the Payne-Whitney Clinic, New York Hospital, Cornell University.

Dr. Eugene Fierman earned his M.D. at N.Y.U. in 1970; did a psychiatric internship at NIMH, St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington, D.C. the following year; USPHS, at St. Elizabeth's since then; and began a residency at Massachusetts Mental Health Center (IMHC) in Boston this year. O.K.?

Dan Gardner has been appointed Assistant Professor of Physiology at Cornell University Medical College.

Dr. James E. George is currently practicing emergency medicine at Underwood-Memorial Hospital in Woodbury, N. J., and was elected President of the N. J. chapter of the American College of Emergency Physicians. Dr. George was also admitted to the Bar of New Jersey in 1972.

Barry Gruenberg is an Instructor of Sociology at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

Dr. Joshua Gutman graduated from the Boston University School of Medicine, and began a medical internship at Rhode Island Hospital, Brown University. Dr. Gutman had previously worked for three years in the Peace Corps, stationed in West Africa and in Venezuela. He has also won two awards from the U. S. Public Health Service for work on a Navajo reservation and at the National Heart and Lung Institute in Washington, D.C.

After finishing a tour of duty as General Medical Officer at Ft. Gordon, Georgia, **Dr. Herbert A. Hochman** began a residency in Dermatology at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine.

At ease. An encouraging word from Tufts University member **Joel C. Labow**: "Although I am one of the older members of the class (having done five years in the U. S. Navy first) I am enjoying myself thoroughly."

Dr. Martin Lee is a Medical Resident at the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Michael J. Leibowitz, having received a Ph.D. in molecular biology in 1971 and an M.D. in 1973 from the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, is now serving an internship in Internal Medicine at Barnes Hospital in St. Louis, Missouri.

Arthur Marc Levin received a J.D. from American University's Washington College of Law.

Roger L. Low is working in London for the investment banking firm of Drexel Burnham & Co.

Pat J. McDonnell, Jr. is a Research Fellow in the School of Social Sciences of the Australian National

Cantor **David Tilman** was graduated from the Cantor's Institute of the Jewish Theological Seminary with the title of Hazan and the degree of Bachelor of Sacred Music in June, 1971. He is presently the assistant cantor of the Park Avenue Synagogue in New York, and is working on a graduate degree in choral conducting at the Juilliard School of Music.

Tennis Anyone?

The Columbia University Tennis Center — 2 Two-Court Air-domes at Baker Field—is accepting members. Individual hourly rates are sometimes available. For information call (212) 942-7100.

67

John R. Cole is an Instructor in Drew University's Anthropology department. His M.A. thesis will soon be published as a monograph in Ecuador.

The students taking Yale's version of the Humanities course, English 25, voted **Dr. George Leonard**, Assistant Professor of English, best professor of the nine who teach the course. "Most of my colleagues are from Harvard," George says, "but my students immediately recognized the value of a Columbia education."

Don Morris decided to swap camels for horses. Formerly a teacher at the American School of Kabul, Afghanistan, Don went to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he worked this summer as a medic for a local ambulance team, and is a social studies teacher at East High during the school year. Kit Carson-like, he scouts the area for prospective Columbia students.

Dr. Martin Oster is going to the National Cancer Institute of N.I.H. after having completed his residency at Massachusetts General Hospital.

Dr. Leslie H. Schwartz is a second year resident in psychiatry at the University of Chicago Hospitals and Clinics.

68

Dr. Neil H. Gozan will take a medical residency at Alameda County Hospital in Oakland, Calif.

69

Dr. Gerald J. Balsam received his M.D. from New York Medical College last June, then began a psychiatry residency at the University of Miami in July.

Dr. James D. Boyce graduated from Columbia P&S in May and will begin a residency at its Institute of Ophthalmology in 1974.

Dr. Martin Paul Kafka is a resident in Psychiatry at the University of Michigan.

Howard Lemberg began doing post-doctoral research at Bell Laboratories' Chemical Physics Division in Murray Hill, N. J.

John D. Nagy is studying law at Hofstra University.

Rabbi **Stephen E. Steindel** was president of the Student Organization of the Rabbinical Department at the Jewish Theological Seminary before he was ordained in June 1973.

Having finished an enjoyable year clerking for the Hon. Francis Van Dusen of the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, **Charles B. Temkin** has moved to Washington to join the law firm of Ivins, Phillips & Barker.

70

Denis DuBois was drafted out of grad school at the University of Michigan and wound up being stationed near Tokyo and then in Okinawa.

Roland E. Johnson will be getting his M.D. from Columbia P. & S. in 1974.

71

Matthew J. Greenberg is working for the I. S. Joseph Co., a Minneapolis grain firm.

Juris Kaza is currently at Boston University Law School. Last year he led a student seminar on "Radical Libertarianism" for Harvard's Kennedy Institute of Politics.

Having completed a year's fellowship in marine biology at the University of North Carolina, **David Leibowitz** began a three year National Science Foundation fellowship to continue working in his field.

David Margulies is in the M.D.-Ph.D. program at the Albert Einstein School of Medicine.

Robert Pu is at Boston University Law School.

72

Ronald S. Cohen is studying medicine at Columbia P. & S., and spent last summer doing research in immunology.

Stan Crock received a Master's degree from Northwestern's Medill School of Journalism and has been working full-time for the Associated Press Chicago Bureau since last April. As part of the Medill program he covered the Supreme Court for three months.

Peter Darrow is studying political science at Trinity College, Oxford. He writes that the numerous Columbia men at Oxford do meet with each other and were in fact reunited at a Thanksgiving Dinner organized by Prof. Joshua Sherman '64 of St. Anthony's College.

Armen Donelian went on tour with country rock singer Bob Sanders, member of the faculty of the Westchester Conservatory of Music. Armen recently performed as Pianist-Musical Director of the off-Broadway show, "What's a Nice Country Like You Doing in a State Like This?"

Former Lion tennis star **Doug Grunther** writes: "I am presently dividing my time between alligator wrestling and eating large quantities of food." Get it while it's hot.

James H. Lehmann has switched from History to English at King's College, Cambridge, where he is a Kellett Fellow.

Stanley Newfield is at Harvard Medical School.

Dennis R. D. Schifres is employed with a real estate development company in Fort Worth, Texas.

Profundity. **Sean Wilentz** is reading history at Balliol College, Oxford. In his spare time Sean is pursuing a study of the philosophy of Earl Monroe.

Although it does nothing to counteract the impression that the Class of '72 has emigrated en masse to Europe, the following information was recently submitted to us: **John Wisniosk** is studying in London.

CCT Classified

BLUE KEY ALUMNI AND COLUMBIA MEN: This year's Blue Key Homecoming Ball was a great success. We look forward to seeing you at the Homecoming Ball '74.

The Blue Key Society

Renting, selling, hiring, looking to buy or swap, situation wanted, person wanted?

CCT is now publishing classified advertisements. The rate is 40 cents a word, minimum 10 words. Send copy and payment to the magazine, 112 Hamilton Hall, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 10027.

We received this letter last year
from one of our most promising applicants.

We wish we hadn't.

"April 16th's mail was anxiously awaited. To tell the truth, I only wanted to hear from Columbia. I was ecstatic when a THICK envelope arrived; I knew I had made it.

Then I saw my expected parental contribution. \$2750. You see, my father's financial situation is not at all stable--he could be laid off at any time, and could only afford \$1200 a year. In addition to this, he is now 58 years of age, a disadvantage because if he ever loses his job, it will be extremely difficult to find another.

I could have come close to going to Columbia, within a few hundred dollars, but at the end of my college career I would have no bank account, FOUR THOUSAND dollars in loans over my head, and exhausted parents. After boggling my mind with all these figures, I wearily opened the envelope from the State University at Stony Brook. I sent in my deposit. What else could I do? There are no "main reasons" for my non-attendance at Columbia, only one: MONEY. I still hope that maybe next year I will receive enough money to attend. I'm sorry I took so long to reply. Thank you for your interest."

A contribution to the Columbia College Fund can help
prevent these letters from coming.

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THE COLUMBIA COLLEGE ROAD SHOW

Letters

The College and the U.

Congratulations on your excellent article in the *Winter 1973-74* issue, entitled "Columbia University: Where Does the College Fit In?" It was interesting and most informative.

When I was Chairman of the Columbia College Council, Larry Chamberlain, then Dean of the College, with myself presented to President Grayson Kirk the feeling of the College that the College should have greater control over the selection of those teaching there, and further that the College should be able to retain and promote those who demonstrated outstanding teaching ability. President Kirk was surprised with the small percentage of senior professors then teaching in the College and promised to correct the situation.

Winston Paul '09
Montclair, N.J.

As a perennial College Fund Chairperson and "gung-ho" alumnus, I read your recent article "Where Does the College Fit In?" with more than casual interest.

It is disquieting to think of Columbia College as only one of the University's fifteen divisions, dependent on the grace of the central administration because it musters a bare \$8 million endowment. While it is clear that many wealthy alumni feel loyalty to an undergraduate institution that has maintained itself as a university college, able to draw at will on the resources of the entire university, too often it seems as though Low Library has traded on loyalty to the College to obtain funds for the rest of the University—almost as if ransoming memories of days at Columbia College.

What would happen if those well-meaning, generous College alumni bequeathed their estates to the College rather than to the University general funds? I do not begrudge the rest of the University its gifts, but I do resent the apparent attitudes of Low Library administrators who callously relegate the College to

a secondary role in University affairs while reaping the riches of College alumni.

Alumni who are truly interested in the welfare of Columbia College would do well to make certain that, when they give money to Columbia University, the money is used for Columbia College.

Jonathan Greenberg '71, '75P&S
New York City

Better Late ...

I enjoyed reading the winter 1973-74 edition of *Columbia College Today*, particularly the article on page seven regarding Rockefeller Center. For your future information I should like to make the following comments on these sentences: "In 1814 the state legislature granted the land to Columbia under the condition that the College move uptown and vacate its Park Place quarters. Forty-three years later, in 1857, Columbia finally made this move."

1. The 1814 grant had both a time (twelve years) and place ("adjacent") condition.
2. Fortunately, the 1814 proviso was repealed in 1819. Otherwise, the 1857 move would have been too late by thirty-one years and would have been to the wrong place, for the 1857-1897 location of Columbia College was between East 49th and East 50th Streets between Fourth Avenue (now Park Avenue) and Madison Avenue, a full block away from the Rockefeller Center property.

John W. Wheeler '36C, 39L
Counsel for Columbia University
New York City

Source of Pride

Congratulations on the interview with Professor Graff entitled "The Presidency in Purgatory." I re-read it and quote it. Henry Graff is one of the reasons I am proud of Columbia.

Wayne Van Orman '28C
Brookline, Mass.

Limit on Athletes?

According to the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, the University of Pennsylvania recruited three hundred and sixty-nine athletes for this year's freshman class. I suspect that Columbia does not recruit as many athletes as the University of Pennsylvania. If the Ivy League is going to be competitive, then the number of athletes at each school should be limited. If Columbia cannot be competitive, then we should drop out of the Ivy League.

David E. Galinsky, M.D. '67
Philadelphia, Pa.

No Silver Platters

The letter that was printed on the back page of the *Columbia College Today* Winter '73-74 issue was in very poor taste.

It shows that the applicant, real or hypothetical, was not truly interested in attending Columbia although the second line indicates he was. This applicant evidently had no desire to earn any outside money, but wanted money handed him on a silver platter, so he complains that his scholarship was too small.

I am a widow, at present have three sons attending college, one of whom is at Columbia, Class of '75. My financial situation is not at all stable either. I am fifty years old, I could be laid off at any time also, and being female my chances for employment are even slimmer, but my three sons work during the summer and take advantage of higher education loans which they know they must repay upon graduating from college. What is uppermost in their minds right now is to get an education so they can amount to something in this confused and uncertain civilization.

One Concerned Parent
Chicago, Ill.

Within the Family

The traditional means used by alumni to show loyalty to their college have been financial contributions. In an era in which tuition and other costs are constantly rising, Columbia College alumni have been called upon more than ever to support the financial aid programs of the Columbia College Fund. As the story in this issue called "The Columbia College Road Show," indicates, however, another important contribution can be made by alumni, a contribution in time and energy to the recruiting programs of the admissions and athletics offices.

The story will discuss why recruiting efforts are necessary, and it is not necessary to rehash the arguments here. It is also not necessary to dwell on the obvious: recruiting is tough work. But tough work should not be confused with drudgery, because the opportunity to go to high schools and meet students, counselors and coaches can be a fascinating experience.

I tried it myself last fall on Long Island. I met my share of students, saw numerous guidance counselors, showed the recruiting film so many times I knew it by heart, and had the satisfaction of knowing that through my work some students applied to Columbia who otherwise wouldn't have given it more than a passing thought. There was one episode, however, that impressed me more than any other, and it makes me look forward to recruiting again next year.

In Herricks High School in Nassau County, after I had finished meeting with several students, someone walked up to me whom I had not seen before. He explained that he wanted to come to the meeting but didn't think he was Columbia material, and so didn't want to embarrass himself. He added that he had always wanted to go to Columbia and that it had been a dream of his for years, but that he was in a special program at Herricks in which he received credit for work done outside of school, but no letter or number grades. His belief was that Columbia would only consider a standard transcript and that what he had done in high school would disqualify him for admission. He also told me that both of his College Board scores were over 600.

I said that the College recognizes and approves of innovative educational programs, that it prides itself on developing these programs for its own students, and that it would warmly encourage him to apply.

I could see an explosion of happiness as he realized that he might yet become a Columbia student. I invited him to visit me when he came to campus for his interview, and a month later he did, still brimming over with enthusiasm for the opportunities that had been opened to him.

This was a perfect example of the roles of the recruiter, both to inform high school students, as well as to correct their misconceptions about Columbia. These tasks become even more important the further one gets away from New York.

I know that other Columbia recruiters have had similar experiences. Recruiting is not easy and has its disappointments, but just one student like the one I met at Herricks provides substantial compensation.

S. S.

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Columbia College Today

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for
Alumni and Friends of Columbia College

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COLUMBIA COLLEGE
founded in 1754
is the undergraduate liberal arts college
of 2,700 men in
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

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Around the Quads

POWER PLAY

Beneath the Columbia School of Business lies an enormous grotto, seething and groaning with the sound of machinery. Framing this dimly-lit and steam-filled inferno is a network of catwalks, pipes, and ducts. Few of the thousands of people who form the daily bustle of the University ever chance upon this place, but what goes on there affects every minute they spend indoors at Columbia. It is the University Power House, and it has become the focal point of Columbia's efforts to stem the drastic effects of skyrocketing fuel prices during the "energy crisis."

The five gigantic boilers of the power house can produce up to 275,000 pounds of steam per hour to heat Columbia's approximately three million square feet of building space. To accomplish this in the dead of winter, between twenty and thirty thousand gallons of No. 6 heating oil are consumed each day. In the summer, the rate of consumption is nearly as high, because the University's water-chillers for air conditioning are powered by the same boilers and require nearly as much oil. Getting the oil hasn't been a problem yet, but its price has more than doubled since the fall. The staggering succession of fuel price increases, combined with similar hikes in the cost of electricity, have meant changes in energy management at Columbia and, significantly, a far less rosy prospect for balancing the budget in 1974-75 than was predicted only a few months ago.

The man who runs the power house is a former steam engineer for the New York Central Railroad named John Gramigna. Columbia President William J. McGill recently singled him out for "outstanding work in curtailing non-essential fuel and electricity consumption." As harried as his job has lately been, Gramigna obviously enjoys it. "I love steam," he told us. "I just like to be near steam." It is John Gramigna's task to ensure that all heating, cooling, and ventilation at Columbia's vast plant is in order. His power plant is the third largest in New York City, and needs the constant attention of machinists, refrigeration engineers, stationary engineers, firemen, computer technicians, and electricians. A cigar-chomping dynamo on the job, Gramigna, whose great dread is that a wisp of dirty smoke may escape from one of his chimneys, must use every means at his disposal to ensure economy of resources.

"The key word in our operation is optimization—getting the most usage per pound of steam, or the most out of each watt of electricity," he said. Only the International Affairs building can now be controlled from the power house, but Gramigna feels strongly that more centralized control and information would make it possible to "optimize" the entire campus. His staff implanted automatic sensors on some of the older buildings during the crisis, and a computer will be installed this year to monitor and control the new gym. Gramigna hopes to see the computer's operation expanded gradually to the rest of the campus.

Maximum efficiency is vital because administrators are now predicting that Columbia's energy costs this year will overrun their original appropriation by as much as one million dollars, a 100 percent jump from last year. President McGill recently called the cost squeeze a "catastrophic factor" in the plans for a balanced 1974-75 budget he announced last November. Vice President for Business Joseph P. Nye termed the administration "stunned" by the magnitude of the price increases. "You hate to have to pay so much for something you can't even see," he lamented. "There are no gifts or endowments to cover fuel bills," Vice President for Fiscal Management W. Bruce Bassett observed tartly, but Bassett hasn't lost all hope of seeing black ink on Columbia's balance sheet, noting that the one million dollars must be considered against a total budget figure of just under \$200 million. "Our chances of balancing the budget still depend on the resolve of the whole University to work on those areas which are still susceptible to economies," he said.

Various energy conservation measures have been instituted by the University's Department of Buildings and Grounds, directed by John C. Gardner, whose worst winter anxieties used to be caused by hit-and-run snowstorms. His first and obvious move was to lower room thermostats from a tropical 74° to 68°, later followed by another three degree drop to 65°. Hot water temperatures were lowered to about 120°, except in kitchens. Fresh air intake has been curtailed, to take advantage of light bulb and body heat. Unnecessary



SVEN LEAF

While one of Columbia's hydra-headed boilers produces steam, powerhouse Chief Engineer John Gramigna uses a computer to assure that not a pound of the precious energy is wasted.

lights are being extinguished. Buildings are closing earlier, and the University was all but closed during the Christmas-New Year period. A special energy "hot line," or perhaps "cold line," was established to report irregularities and receive complaints.

"We haven't heard many complaints said Gardner. "One professor did call and threaten to hold me personally responsible if he caught pneumonia. My greatest cooperation has been from students. They've been watching thermostats. The biggest complainers have been the working gals. Maybe they don't dress properly," he added.

Mr. Gardner's efforts to control thermostats are aided by a team of four energy inspectors from the power house staff, who roam the campus looking for trouble spots and making rapid adjustments. They depend largely on the advance weather reports Gardner receives on the special U.S. Weather Service transistor radio he keeps by his side. The campaign so far has succeeded in reducing last year's rate of consumption, by over 15 percent.

The "energy crisis", which origi-

nally raised the specter of fuel shortages, has so far manifested itself at Columbia in the area of cost, and not supply. The oil storage bins, known as "tank farms", straddling the power house, have been kept almost steadily up to their combined 314,000 gallon capacity. In talks with CCT, a number of University officials have expressed criticism of the oil industry and its handling of the crisis, a sentiment now growing on the floor of the United States Congress. The possibility of conversion in the near future to other sources of energy has been considered by the University and rejected as impractical. For the present, Columbia is at the mercy of the oil market.

"You never know what the oil companies will do," declared John Gramigna. "I don't believe there's a fuel shortage at all. I think the oil companies are putting on an act." Columbia's Chief Engineer isn't worried, however, about his plant running out of fuel. Puffing on his cigar, he surveyed the noisy, cavernous power house and added, "At the prices they're charging, they'll never leave us out of oil."

LIKE CC ALL OVER AGAIN

"You put a bunch of Columbia people together, and what they love to do most is talk," an alumnus declared during the meeting of the second annual Assembly of the Columbia College Alumni Association in February. The Assembly provided almost 150 alumni with an opportunity to put their talk to good use, as they suggested policy on two major issues confronting the College today: continuing education for alumni and Columbia's athletic program.

The Assembly was originated as a means of giving a broadly based group the opportunity to reflect the views of the entire alumni body on a variety of important issues, with these views being passed on to the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association for future consideration and possible action. The Assembly was also created to provide alumni who were active in the past, former class presidents, for example, with an opportunity to renew their service to the College.

The 2400 Assembly members in-

clude those active in alumni or fund raising activities, as well as a number of current students. Attending the meeting were two men who have been close friends for almost seven decades, Normal Angell and Virginus Victor Zipris, both Class of 1910, as well as one alumnus who made an impassioned speech on behalf of the sailing club before identifying himself to his audience: "My name is Roderick Stephens, Class of 1906, believe it or not."

Although the participants heard addresses from leading Columbia figures ranging from Executive Vice President and Provost Wm. Theodore de Bary '41 to former football star and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Eugene T. Rossides '49, the central work of the Assembly took place in the afternoon workshop sessions, where small groups formulated proposals to be presented to the entire gathering. It was Contemporary Civilization and Humanities all over again, a group of Columbia men sitting around a table, discussing, often with considerable intensity, an idea of importance.

At the General Assembly meeting following these sessions, a certain enthusiasm was demonstrated by the leaders of several of the groups as they made their reports. "There is no question that my workshop was the most dedicated," said one. "Without doubt, my workshop was the most intelligent," declared another. "Other workshops may have been more dedicated or intelligent," countered Barry Dickman '58, "but ours had the fewest cavities."

This small degree of bombast aside, the workshops gave considerable thought to the issues at hand. Continuing education has become a major issue for colleges throughout the nation as they seek to improve their alumni relations; the issue is particularly important for Columbia, which is seeking to strengthen its contacts with the alumni on both the College and the University level.

"It's proper to turn to Columbia for help even though your diplomas do not carry guarantees of lifetime servicing," Professor of Religion Joseph Blau '31 told the Assembly, but he reminded them, "you are no longer

Continuing Education: The Open Classroom

Arrangements are being made for alumni to audit Columbia College courses at no charge. For further information contact the Columbia College Alumni Association, 100 Hamilton Hall, (212) 280-5533.

18 to 20 years old. You will need different instructional forms than you had as students." Both Professor Blau and Professor of Philosophy Richard Kuhns agreed that continuing education would have to take varying forms, including some means of drawing upon the life experiences of the alumni participating in the program.

The recommendations of the workshop sessions widely conformed with the guidelines suggested by Professors Blau and Kuhns (see box).


The other topic of discussion, the question of athletic policy, has received much attention lately, with the failures of the football team influencing the attitude of many observers toward the Columbia athletic program as a whole.

The discussion was conducted with an air of cautious optimism, based on the confidence placed by the alumni in the capabilities of new football coach Bill Campbell '62, as well as

on a policy statement made by Vice President de Bary. He declared, "There is no basis to the charge made in some newspapers that the administration has failed to support the athletic program or fulfill its commitments."

To those who would suggest that Columbia withdraw from the Ivy League because of its athletic failures, Dr. de Bary replied, "It is important that Columbia be competitive in sports carried on within the Ivy League; withdrawing from the Ivy League is not in itself a solution to the problems posed by losing seasons." Like newly-appointed Director of Athletics Al Paul, Dr. de Bary called for strengthening of the University's physical education and intramural activities as well as its intercollegiate program.

Wide support for Columbia's continued Ivy League affiliation was indicated by the workshop leaders (see box).

The Board of Directors of the Alumni Association is now evaluating the suggestions made by the workshops. Some will be implemented, and others may be referred to Dean Peter R. Pouncey or President William J. McGill for further discussion. Preparations were begun immediately, for example, to institute an Oriental Humanities course for alumni that Dr. de Bary has offered to teach next fall. 

The Alumni Have Spoken

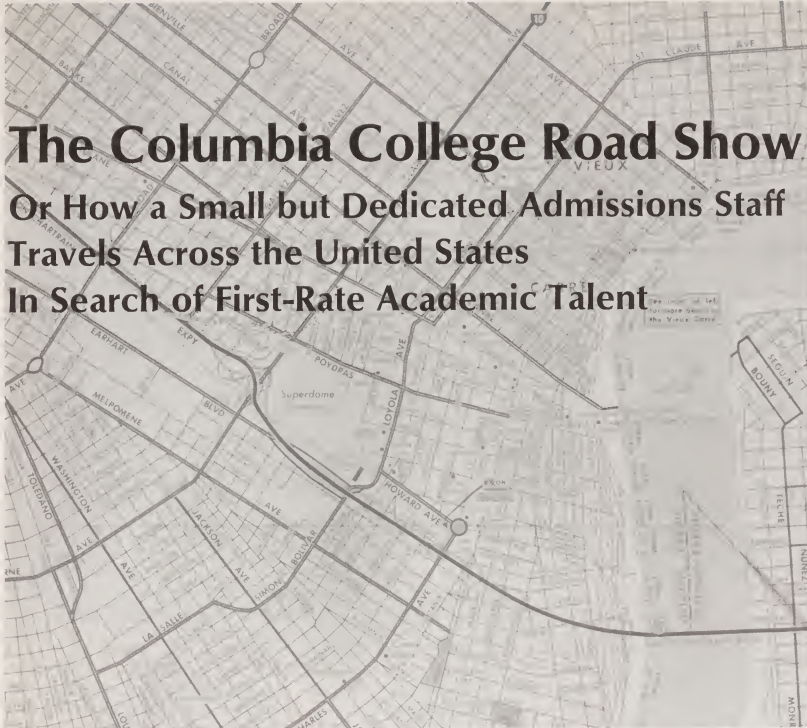
Below are some of the most significant proposals formulated by the workshops of the Alumni Assembly:

CONTINUING EDUCATION

- courses should be conducted as interdisciplinary seminars with an exchange of expertise between faculty and alumni;
- Columbia University Clubs should be utilized, nation-wide and in New York;
- a three-day Alumni College should be instituted;
- more publicity should be provided for on-campus events and lectures;
- alumni should subsidize programs offered to them in continuing education.

ATHLETICS

- Columbia should continue its full commitment to the Ivy League;
- coaches should make special efforts to limit attrition of student-athletes from their teams;
- increased guidance services should be made available to student-athletes;
- faculty should be included in Varsity C Club membership to develop strong faculty-athlete relationships;
- alternate practice facilities to Baker Field should be sought on or near campus.



The Columbia College Road Show

Or How a Small but Dedicated Admissions Staff Travels Across the United States In Search of First-Rate Academic Talent

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At 8:00 a.m. on a spring-like morning in early December, Columbia College Director of Admissions Michael Lacopo emerged from the restaurant of the Royal Orleans Hotel in New Orleans, got into his rented car, and set out to find the kind of student Columbia wants to have in its next freshman class. At the very same moment Associate Director of Admissions William Oliver was beginning his recruiting day in Houston, and Admissions Officer Eugene Buckingham was getting ready to visit schools in Birmingham. Back in New York, other members of Lacopo's staff had just returned from recruiting trips of their own.

After a brief drive Lacopo arrived at the first of five schools he would visit that day, the Joseph S. Clark Senior High School, located in a black working-class neighborhood of well-maintained private homes. Just minutes away was the completely different atmosphere of Old New Orleans, the Vieux Carré, which features the jazz of Bourbon Street and the delights of southern cooking at its best, instead of high schools.

Integration has not yet come to Clark High School, unless one defines integration as the one white student now in attendance. A consciousness of higher education is now sweeping over the students, according to guidance counselor Alfred Collins, and he expects that over fifty percent of the senior class of 353 will go on to college, rather than the thirty percent of just a few years ago. That is why Mike Lacopo was there.

Collins is enthusiastic about his students considering Columbia, as are members of the faculty who did their graduate work at Columbia's Teachers College. He is less than eager to recommend Louisiana State University to his students. "They like to get rid of freshmen there," he explained. "They call it spring cleaning."

With his favorable attitude toward Columbia, Collins would have been an asset to Lacopo's efforts had he not absently-mindedly forgotten that a Columbia recruiter was scheduled to come that day. Caught by surprise, Collins had not arranged for any students to meet with Lacopo and so to make amends, he commandeered an English class which quickly passed from the study of the beauties of English grammar to the study of the beauties of a Columbia College education. There were 26 students in the class, at least half of whom were women, meaning that Lacopo was now recruiting for Barnard College as well. There was no way of knowing if a single person in the room was Columbia (or Barnard) material.

Thirty minutes later, after showing the College's new recruiting film, explaining why Columbia should be considered by superior students, and answering random questions (most of which had to do with football), an angry Mike Lacopo left the Joseph S. Clark Senior High School. "They used up one-fifth of my energies and we won't get anyone," he complained.

Not long ago, when the World War II baby boom resulted in the college student boom of the 1960's, the word recruiting was generally taken to mean those efforts employed to convince athletically talented young men to throw their footballs or shoot their basketballs at Rah-Rah U. The word did not have a particularly savory connotation, because new cars and under-the-table financial transactions were often used as gentle persuasion. This is not to say that athletic recruiting has become any less cutthroat, but colleges and universities throughout the country are now making major efforts to recruit not only athletes, but students as well.

All it took was an end to the baby boom, an economy in which college degrees do not always produce good jobs, an end to the draft, and a steep rise in tuition, especially at private schools, to make colleges throughout the country wonder how they would fill their next freshman class.

Enrollments in 1973 increased at only half the rate of previous years,

and private colleges showed a small decline in enrollments from 1972. Some weaker institutions have been forced to close, such as the 92-year old College of Emporia in Kansas, which went out of business after the fall 1973 semester when only 150 of its 425 students decided to return for the spring. To survive, colleges have had to develop techniques of salesmanship rivaling those of automobile agencies, and articles such as "Marketing Admissions: Using Modern Business Techniques in Student Recruiting," which appeared in the *College Board Review*, have become required reading for admissions officers.

Methods of recruiting now range all the way from the traditional school visits made by admissions officers, to telephone solicitation, to the novel technique employed by one New Jersey institution (not Princeton) of walking up to potential students in the streets and recruiting them right then and there. In another recent development, Northern Kentucky State College released 103 helium-filled balloons into the air, each containing an offer of a scholarship at the school to whomever recovered the balloon.

Despite massive efforts, many schools cannot fill all of their places, and according to one estimate there are now more than 500,000 empty seats in American colleges.

The academically prestigious institutions, including Columbia, do not have quite the same problems as the College of Emporia, but their situation is disquieting nevertheless. The University of Chicago did not at first fill its undergraduate freshman class this year, striking considerable fear into the heart of Columbia College's Dean, Peter R. Pouncey. "Chicago is an urban school of comparable academic standing to Columbia. What hit them will almost unquestionably hit us," he declared.

Columbia College has been filling all of its seats and has been rejecting more applicants than it admits, which is the usual situation for an Ivy League school, but there is still cause for concern. Applications dropped from 3842 for the class that entered in 1971 to 3422 for this year's freshman class; as of February, applications were running even with last year's. The College ad-

mits between 1400 to 1500 of these applicants, so there is still a healthy proportion of rejections which are sent out. Yield, the number of those applicants accepted who enroll, has been a steady 51-53 percent, on a par with all Ivy schools except Harvard, resulting in freshman classes at Columbia of about 750.

Columbia is not alone in the Ivy League in the declining number of applications. Although the number of male applicants to this year's freshman class at Yale was slightly higher than the previous year, it was 1350 less than it was three years ago. Harvard's freshman class was down 250 applicants from its senior class, with a similar four year drop in the number of males applying to Princeton. Brown has been showing an annual five percent decline in the number of male applicants, while Cornell was down last year from the previous year's performance.

It is to counter the rising tides of demography and tuition that Columbia Director of Admissions Michael Lacopo '57 and his staff travel thousands of miles each year throughout the United States. National recruiting is by no means new to the College, having originated two decades ago. But in those days what Columbia was seeking was geographical distribution for the sake of diversity, "to find a cowboy," as Lacopo puts it. Now the task is far more serious: to overcome the weakness of the New York City area schools by finding a sufficient number of applicants nationwide to maintain Columbia College as a first-rate institution.

Lacopo and his staff of five traveled an average of six weeks apiece, visiting at least four schools a day, or a total of 700-800 high schools and prep schools in 31 states. This year's freshman class hails from 464 different secondary schools, and next year's group should be at least as diversified.

The recruiting is done against huge odds. Columbia's admissions staff is by far the smallest in the Ivies, with Brown's staff of 11 the next smallest; Harvard, the largest, has a staff of 22. Columbia's recruiting budget is also the Ivy League's smallest, \$18,000, the next lowest being in the mid-\$20,000 range. "It's a constant uphill



STEPHEN STEINER

College Director of Admissions Michael Lacopo answers a student's question at New Orleans' Clark High School.

fight," declared Lacopo. "We attempt to compete, but it's like competing with one hand tied behind our back."

The University administration is aware of the difficulties facing the College and Pouncey expects that the recruiting budget will be increased next year and that one more staff member will be added. He believes that the salaries of the admissions officers, which are the lowest in the League, will also be increased, which is important not only for morale but for the continuity of staff which the program needs to be successful. It would be especially disastrous for the College to lose Lacopo. "He's quite simply the best there is at what he's doing," declared Pouncey.

De La Salle High School, one of New Orleans' many parochial schools, is located in the upper class, extraordinarily attractive Garden District of

the city. In front of the school pass street cars, none of which are named *Desire*, but all of which are perfect material for a tourist's camera. Brother Andrew, De La Salle's college counselor, met Lacopo in his office and showed him to a small but comfortable room where four white students were waiting to hear about the wonders of Columbia.

"There's a very special kind of quality to a Columbia education," Lacopo said in his talk. "There's the healthy kind of pressure to make you do what you could not do unless you were pushed."

Of the students in the room, the one who seemed the most interested in what Lacopo had to say was sixteen year-old Robert Ramirez; if he decides to come to Columbia, the entire trip to New Orleans will have been worthwhile. A serious-looking senior and National Merit semi-finalist, Ramirez came to the meeting with a slide rule sticking out of his shirt pocket and the

kind of questions in his mind that showed he would be at home in a Contemporary Civilization class. "I've been thinking of going up north, to the New York area, probably either to Columbia or Princeton. Can you compare them for me?" he asked.

Lacopo could. "Do you like a more passive environment or an active one?" he questioned. "I go for more active things," replied Ramirez. "Then I think you should look at Columbia," Lacopo said earnestly. For the next fifteen minutes he told him why.

(Despite the interest he had shown, Robert Ramirez never applied to Columbia. He eventually did apply to Princeton as well as to Amherst, and explained that he did not want to go to school in a big city. "Maybe I'll go to graduate school at Columbia," he said.)

The Middle Atlantic and New England States provide a substantial majority of the applicants to the College, but there are more distant regions that nevertheless have a built-in interest in Columbia. The Los Angeles area, because it is home to so many former New Yorkers, is always a valuable source of College students, and Columbia's Gary Cornog '65 spent a week there in October. In California, however, all out-of-state schools must compete with the strong system of state universities and colleges, whose lure is particularly strong in the San Francisco area where Columbia has less success in its recruiting efforts than it has further south.

Florida is also fertile territory for Columbia, again because so many transplanted New Yorkers are there now, and because the weak state university system is not intriguing to many superior students. A new and rapidly developing source of applicants in Florida is the Cuban community.

A nation-wide development of great importance for Columbia is the increased willingness of parochial schools to recommend secular colleges to their students. In addition to its long-established efforts in public and preparatory schools, Columbia is now drawing increasingly on the Catholic schools for applicants. Until recently, Xavierian High School in

Brooklyn, provided the College with five or six applicants for each class. Now Lacopo expects at least 30 applicants a year from that school.

"I think that for some time our students, especially our honor students, have been geared toward Ivy League schools and have been enthusiastic about considering them." The speaker was a young red-haired priest, Fr. Bernard Welch, a senior counselor at New Orleans' St. Augustine High School, which Lacopo has called *"the best all-black school in the country."* It is rich territory for a Columbia recruiter, in fact, and over 80 schools sent representatives to St. Augustine last fall including all the Ivy colleges.

Despite the competition, the six students brought to the meeting by Fr. Welch all showed a strong interest in applying to Columbia, and Lacopo sensed that he was certain to get several applications from this group.

Darryl Green, sixteenth in a senior class of 160, was at the meeting because of an enthusiasm for Columbia that was generated by the previous year's St. Augustine valedictorian, Kenneth Coignet, who is now a freshman on Morningside Heights. *"The general impression I get of Columbia is that it is not the standard Ivy League college,"* Green said to the other students. *"It's more than just an intellectual place. It has its own spirit, and I think that's because it's in New York."* Originally, Green said, he wasn't interested in leaving New Orleans, but Fr. Welch opened his mind to the prospects of going away from home. *"Now I know that for me, going north is part of growing up."*

Apparently, other students agreed with him. Within weeks, five applications were received by the College from St. Augustine High School.)

College administrators may scorn the thought that recruiting is salesmanship, but regardless of semantics, once a Columbia representative is meeting with students he has to be able to convince them to apply. At the very least, he must give them the background to make an informed choice. An important consideration in most discussions is New York.

"New York is the greatest city in the world," Columbia's recruiters declare. Its diversity, its opportunities for culture and recreation, its beauty, create an excellent atmosphere for learning. If crime is on the students' minds, they are reminded that New York ranks only 19th among cities on the FBI list of crimes per capita, behind such garden spots as Phoenix, San Francisco, San Diego and Houston, and that any institution in an urban setting (there are five of them in the Ivies) must face the same problem.

Once the city has been discussed, the strengths of a Columbia education are stressed: its small classes, averaging 25 students, compared with the much larger classes found at the state schools and other Ivy institutions; its position as a small college drawing on the resources of a large and outstanding university; the unique quality of its general education program; its flourishing artistic life; the latitude given the student in constructing his own major; the career opportunities available in New York, particularly in the prestige industries of publishing, broadcasting and finance.

especially important in these days of mass hysteria by students seeking medical and legal careers. *"If he's a pre-med or pre-law,"* one Columbia recruiter declared *"we've got a good chance to get him."*

The sticky matter of Columbia's tuition and overall expenses (now adding up to \$5450 a year) must be dealt with. The College's representatives stress that sixty percent of the students receive financial aid, the highest figure in the Ivy League, and that even families with incomes as high as \$25,000 are eligible for aid, which is soothing news for many middle class students as well as their parents.

In 1903 the Isidore Newman School was founded as the first school in the south for Jewish orphans. Now it is a non-denominational school, and less than a decade ago was the first private school in the New Orleans area to become integrated. It long ago developed a strong tradition of academic excellence in its elementary as well as its secondary divisions, and has

THE RESULTS OF RECRUITING

CLASS OF 1977

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

New England	85	Mountain	6
Middle Atlantic	510	Pacific	20
Southern	47	Foreign	17
Middle West	55	States Represented	40
Percentage from outside a 50-mile radius of New York City			

SECONDARY SCHOOL BACKGROUND

Public Schools	64%
Private and Parochial Schools	36%
Number of Schools from which freshmen came	464

Of course, major stress is placed on the College's outstanding record of success in preparing its students for professional and graduate school admissions. Recruiters quickly explain that medical school acceptances from a college graduating class average 35-40 percent of those who apply, but that Columbia leads the nation with an average that is traditionally over 80 percent. Likewise, the College's outstanding record in getting its students into law and other professional schools as well as graduate schools is stressed, along with its excellent counseling services. Columbia's success is

competitive admissions even for its kindergarten classes. Lacopo spoke for some time with Mrs. Anvilla Schulz, a college counselor who has done her part to send the best New Orleans can provide to Columbia College. They talked about her former students who went to Columbia including last year's Newman valedictorian, as well as Donald Mintz '64, who left New Orleans to see what Columbia had to offer. It offered enough to make him one of the most dedicated alumni recruiters in the nation, a successful young attorney, active in community affairs, who is eager to convince other

talented young men to seek out a Columbia education.

"My enthusiasm for Columbia has been constant since September 1960 when I first stepped on the corner of 116th St. and Broadway," Mintz said, as Lacopo visited him in his newly-formed law firm's offices. "It's trite to say it," he recalled, "but my Columbia years were the greatest four years of my life. They changed my life, made me aware of myself. Now I want other people from this area to share the same experiences I had, and then come back here where they will be a major influence on the community. If they do, New Orleans will be richer as a result."

Six overworked admissions officers can by no means do a thorough job of covering the United States. Without cooperation from alumni, no recruiting operation can possibly make contact with enough prospects to guarantee a strong freshman class.

Compared to other schools such as Harvard, efforts by Columbia alumni to recruit for the College are still in the primitive stage. Although as many as 700 alumni receive newsletters and other communications from the admissions office, only a relative handful recruit with extreme intensity. These alumni contact guidance counselors and coaches to find qualified candidates, visit the candidate at school or at home, call him from time to time, meet with his parents, and if the candidate has been accepted, try to convince him to come to Columbia rather than another school which may have also accepted him. It's backbreaking work, but there are rewards. "My wife thinks I'm nuts," said Dr. Steven B. Leichter '66, who used to recruit in Chicago but has since moved to St. Louis. He can look back with pride on the eighty students who have chosen to go to Columbia because of his efforts. "Admissions people are like freedom riders who blow into town and leave," Leichter said. "The recruiter is the one who sits with the boy, visits him, convinces him to enroll."

Individual recruiting efforts are valuable but an organized program is what really produces results. This task must be fulfilled nationwide by the



STEPHEN STEINER

Occupying the attention of Robert Ramirez (foreground) and a classmate at De La Salle High School is the College's new recruiting film.

Columbia University Clubs, which tend to be well-represented by College alumni despite their university-wide status. Recruiting for the College is an important function of most of the 19 clubs which now exist, and the same will be true of new clubs that will be formed in the future. Columbia's Office of University Development and Alumni Relations has been taking great pains for more than a year to strengthen these organizations and to revitalize the weak ones. "It will take us years to make this thing fly," said University Alumni Relations Director Peter M. Buchanan, "but it can be done. Columbia is not going to function without its own people, and since its own people are spread out, these clubs are vital. What we're interested in is having a Columbia community in communities across the country."

Alumni are particularly valuable in the search for student-athletes. Columbia's coaches are deeply involved in the recruiting effort, and athletic prospects annually account for about 500 of the applicants to the College. Without alumni help, however, athletic recruiting, especially in football, is bound to be a losing proposition. According to Assistant Director of Athletics for Alumni Relations Dick Sakala '62, "Our ultimate goal is to develop a self-sustaining type of structure. We want to educate alumni in areas where

we can't go every year in the process of identifying qualified student-athletes. It becomes an expensive proposition to send a coach to the midwest for two weeks every year, and so we need alumni help."

For all its wealth of resources, from faculty to library facilities, it is the quality of its student body that enables Columbia College to regard itself as an academically prestigious institution. Unlike less favored schools, the College is in no danger of shutting down, but given today's conditions, Columbia will have to continue its herculean efforts to attract the kind of student it needs if it is to remain in the forefront of undergraduate schools. The admissions staff must lead the way, hopefully bolstered by added staff and funds, and the alumni must be cooperative and loyal, but it is the College's program that will ultimately determine how successful future recruiting efforts will be.

"As long as Columbia can maintain its genuine excellence, it will further distinguish it from other schools," declared Mike Lacopo. "The state institutions will never be the answer for the kind of student we're after. A general easing of the intellectual fiber elsewhere will make Columbia more and more appealing to the better student."





MORNINGside IN MONTPARNASSE

By JAMIE KATZ

Reid Hall, an eighteenth century duke's house in the heart of Paris, is the home of Columbia's incomparable European program. CCT's Associate Editor recalls the year he spent there, and reports on Reid Hall today.

One day not long ago while rummaging through the bookstalls by the Seine, directly across from the Cathedral of Notre Dame, I was stopped in my tracks by the following passage in a book about New York by the playwright Arrabal: "*A Columbia University j'habite la même chambre que Federico García Lorca en son temps, dans le John Jay Hall.*"

If a room in drab John Jay Hall could arouse the sensibilities of Arrabal, you can perhaps understand why I think the room I inhabited during my junior year in Paris was the most inspiring in any Columbia residence hall. Poking my head out of the gabled window of this top-floor garret, I looked out onto an old cobbled courtyard with a stone watering trough, hundreds of flowers, and some of the stateliest trees in Paris. The house containing this room and courtyard was a four-story buff-colored delight with shuttered windows, designed with an uncommon feeling for proportion, grace, and simplicity. This house has been known intimately by dukes and duchesses, André Gide, and scores of

other famous men and women. The name of this Columbia house is Reid Hall.

Reid Hall is considerably more than a place of residence: it has for many years been the leading American educational center in Paris. My own undergraduate experience, in fact my whole life, was transformed by the year I spent there, an experience shared by hundreds of Columbia students, faculty, and alumni over the years. For Reid Hall—the magic of its past, its present vitality, and the promise of its future—is truly one of Columbia's most remarkable assets.

The story of Reid Hall goes back to the dawn of the eighteenth century, when the Duke of Chevreuse, a prominent figure in the court of Louis XIV, built a hunting lodge not far from the city of Paris.* The house never moved; Paris just grew up around it, and that old hunting lodge, renovated and expanded, but essentially unchanged, is Reid Hall today. Its rooms fairly breathe with the rich perfumes of its

* The complete story of Reid Hall has yet to be written. A rich and colorful historical essay by William Davenport did appear in the Spring, 1970 issue of *Columbia Forum*.

past. It is said that the Duke's mirthful apparition can still be made out under a bleary-eyed moon in the courtyard. At any rate, his family name lives on in the name of Reid Hall's street address: 4, rue de Chevreuse, a short, tranquil block which opens onto the lively Boulevard du Montparnasse, where one hears the echoes of *Tropic of Cancer* and *The Sun Also Rises*.

A tunnel connected the Duke's house with the Luxembourg Palace of Medici fame, less than half a mile away. It is rumored to this day that during the eighteenth century somebody was carrying on a love affair with somebody else by way of this tunnel. The names of Madame de Maintenon, the Duke of Richelieu, the Duchess of Valois, and the Duke of Chevreuse himself have been banded about in the historical rumor mill, but far be it from me to indulge in such scurrilous gossip.

In the early nineteenth century, Alexandre Dumas used the romantic setting of the Duke's house for his novels, *The Vicomte de Bragelonne* and *Twenty Years After*. But keeping

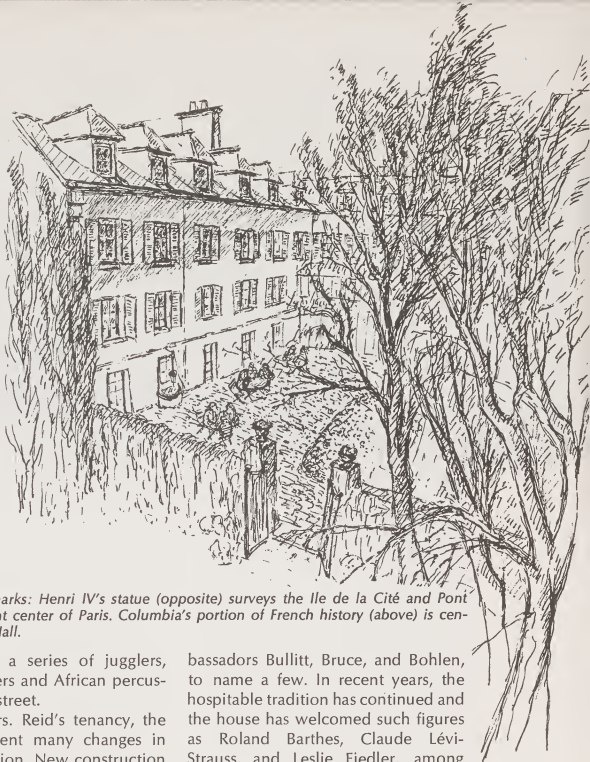
up with the bourgeois times, the building switched roles in a hurry—from aristocratic retreat to what it is today, a place of study. In 1834, French Protestants rechristened it the *Institution Keller*, a school modeled after the fashion of Dr. Thomas Arnold's Rugby. It numbered among its students many eminent Victorians (and their French counterparts), and the school's story was amply documented by the most famous student to pass its way—André Gide. The young Gide entered in 1886, and in a sense he never left. The charm of the garden was such that he frequently revisited it, and most of Reid Hall's students today can point out the corner where André Gide loved to sit.

In 1893, the building was acquired by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, wife of the American Minister to France during the otherwise unnoteworthy Benjamin Harrison administration. It was Mrs. Reid who first opened the Hall's doors to American students, and the building was named in her honor in 1928. The young women artists and musicians who first moved into Mrs. Reid's house were certainly attracted by the ambiance of the Montparnasse district, which already had become a mecca for such artists as Cézanne, Whistler and Jongkind.

The golden age of Montparnasse was still a few years off, the days when the city's most inviting cafés—*Le Select*, *La Coupole*, *Le Dôme*, *La Rotonde*, and *La Closerie des Lilas*, among others—would become the headquarters of what may well have been the greatest assembly of writers, artists and hangers-on ever gathered around several hundred bottles of brandy. Pablo Picasso, Ernest Hemingway, Ezra Pound, Gertrude Stein, Scott Fitzgerald, Amadeo Modigliani, James Joyce, Max Jacob, Paul Valéry, Charlie Chaplin, Henry Miller—you name them, they were there.

Montparnasse cafés are still the greatest spectacle in France, where reverie or conversation is interrupted by the appearance of legendary or familiar characters. Six o'clock in *La Coupole*: Sitting at one table, Jean-Paul Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir; at another, a Genêt type in judge's wig and black robes, reputed to be the fattest pimp in Europe. And all of

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Historical landmarks: Henri IV's statue (opposite) surveys the Ile de la Cité and Pont Neuf, the ancient center of Paris. Columbia's portion of French history (above) is centuries-old Reid Hall.

us regaled by a series of jugglers, flame-swallowers and African percussionists in the street.

During Mrs. Reid's tenancy, the house underwent many changes in form and function. New construction added an annex to the building, connected to the older part by means of the oak-panelled Grande Salle, the scene of concerts and seminars, and the possessor of a fine old Mason & Hamlin piano. In World War I, the premises were converted into a fully-equipped hospital for French and American soldiers wounded on the western front.

In the twenties, the house became the American University Women's Paris Centre, and began to develop the dual reputation for intellectual quality and hospitality which accounts for its conspicuous standing today. For the next forty years, Reid Hall was directed by Dorothy Flagg Leet, one of the brightest educational lights of our century. Miss Leet has been honored as highly as is possible in France—she is an Officer of the *Légion d'Honneur*. On the Reid Hall guest list for this period, one finds the names of Jean-Louis Barrault, Nadia Boulanger, Eleanor Roosevelt, General George C. Marshall, Luigi Pirandello, and Am-

bassadors Bullitt, Bruce, and Bohlen, to name a few. In recent years, the hospitable tradition has continued and the house has welcomed such figures as Roland Barthes, Claude Lévi-Strauss, and Leslie Fiedler, among others. The appeal of Reid Hall remains constant; you're liable to chance upon anyone there from Samuel Beckett to Countess Tolstoy.

Having endured the grim interval of World War II, the Hall continued to boom in the postwar years. The much-imitated Junior Year Abroad programs were introduced by Smith College in 1947 (one of the first Smith juniors was Jacqueline Bouvier), later followed by Sweet Briar, Wesleyan, Hamilton, Tulane, and Middlebury's graduate program, all of whom still rent space in Reid Hall. In 1964, the house was given to Columbia by the Reid family, thanks largely to their long-standing ties with Barnard. This priceless gift extended the Columbia campus from Morningside to Montparnasse.

For its first five years, Columbia's Reid Hall was directed by Professor of Economics Harold Barger, and then by Professor of French Bert M.-P. Leafmans. Extensive renovations of the



FRENCH EMBASSY INFORMATION DIVISION

Columbia students use Luxembourg Gardens as a shortcut to the Sorbonne from Reid Hall. Centuries ago, noble paramours conducted secret love affairs via the tunnel connecting Reid Hall with Luxembourg Palace (above). Rendezvous time is about 3 minutes 31 seconds, if you meet halfway.

house were accomplished in those years. Since 1968, the director has been William Davenport '37, whose great kindness and concern for students have won him the lasting affection of many residents and visitors.

The Columbia period has been marked by the continuing intensity of Reid Hall's educational luster. There has been a growing use of the Hall, for example, by the Graduate School of Business, which conducts a major international program there. Reid Hall is a center for Columbia alumni activities as well, especially those involving the University's numerous alumni living in Europe. And during this period, Columbia developed its own junior year program. By 1970, when I arrived there, this program was in full bloom. A student could expect a full academic schedule of classes at the University of Paris, supplemented by an individual tutorial in his or her major field, and by the unlimited extra-curricular offerings of the city of Paris.

Thunderous Lectures

The academic part of my junior year abroad was dominated by a tutorial on the French Revolution with Professor Albert Soboul. Prof. Soboul is considered one of the most eminent figures in his field today, the successor to Albert Mathiez and Georges Lefebvre. I soon realized another reason why the tutorial afforded me a most unusual opportunity. French student acquaintances from as far away as

Marseilles told me I was probably the only undergraduate student in the country who could get to see him personally.

During his thunderous lectures, the fearsome Soboul's gravelly voice would resound throughout the Sorbonne's huge *amphithéâtre Turgot*. Alluding to the France of 1792, he addressed the unruly types who populated the uppermost rungs of the class as "*Députés de la Montagne*." After a moment's pause, which lasted two centuries, he pronounced the ominous words, "*Vous êtes très près de la porte*." One expected these unfortunate scoldes to be hustled off to the nearest guillotine. But Soboul's reputed unapproachability never materialized for me. In his apartment on rue Notre Dame-des-Champs, a two minute walk from Reid Hall, I was treated with great warmth and impeccable cordiality. Before settling down to a close textual analysis of a passage in Lefebvre or to a criticism of my written work, he would summarily but tactfully dismiss the graduate students who always hounded him, and then urge me to sample the latest addition to his complete and unexpurgated collection of *apéritifs* from every corner of the world. Properly inspired, we would then spend two or three hours on the complicated business of the French Revolution.

It is the prestige of Reid Hall in French intellectual circles which enables Columbia to staff its tutorials

with teachers of the quality of Albert Soboul. In recent years, the roster of participating tutors reads like a kind of French pedagogical all-star team, including longtime Reid Hall friend and celebrated music teacher Nadia Boulanger.

In addition to the tutorial and courses in the various sectors of the University of Paris, my program included private music study with a noted West Indian jazz pianist, Michel Sardaby, who lived in Montmartre. He rounded out his instruction by insisting that I sit in for him in the Boulevard Saint-Michel club where he played each night. This not only insured a most serious practical application of what I was learning—it also came in very handy later in the year, when I would stop and play one tune every night on my rounds hawking the *International Herald Tribune*.

Part-time college jobs seldom require one to race in and out of every public nook and cranny of the Left Bank of Paris, but that's exactly how I earned my return fare to New York.

At precisely 11:30 those freshly-printed Tribs would shoot off the press at 21, rue de Berri. Armed with the knowledge that I held in my arms the first copies of the Trib in all of Europe, I would jump the first *métro* headed for my Left Bank territory; on the train I would then try to become the first person in the world to do the *New York Times* crossword puzzle, which would be in my hands a full

"When the ambassador wants to speak with a group of American students, he turns to Reid Hall to find them."

five hours before any puzzle-obsessed New Yorker could put the ink to #1-ACROSS. Once on the street, there was no end to the kind of things which could happen. I was accosted one night by a group of young men who politely tried to relieve me of all my belongings, including the precious cargo of newspapers which they couldn't understand anyway. Needless to say, I proceeded to set the world's record for sprinting with change belt and 75 papers. On a few occasions, I had long conversations with one of my regular customers, James Baldwin. I won't easily forget the expression of horror on his face the night I sold him the paper containing the news of the killing of his friend George Jackson in San Quentin prison.

If my job as newsboy gave me a certain *entrée* into the underbelly of Parisian life, it is no less true that through Reid Hall, I was given a chance to explore the inner workings of more formidable Parisian institutions, such as UNESCO, the ORTF (French national radio and television), and the American ambassador's mansion. When the ambassador wants to speak with a group of American students, he turns to Reid Hall to find them, and one night I was part of a group which was invited to his residence for an informal conversation about American foreign policy under President Nixon. Ambassador Arthur K. Watson also delivered a brief sermon on the President's respect for lawful dissent.

Cast of Characters

If Reid Hall is the catalyst, the springboard into Parisian life, it is also the workplace of a cast of characters whose advice and support, or mere presence, are an unheralded enrichment of the Columbia program. Many a Columbia student received his final push into fluency from Gérard Soyez, the endlessly talented night watchman of Reid Hall. When the French government decided to run a highway through Monsieur Soyez's butcher shop a few years ago, it could hardly have known what a fortuitous blow it had struck for American edu-

cation. The remarkable wit and patience of this man have made him an institution to the scores of students who have passed his way and received his sage advice on everything from love to politics, or have heard his vivid accounts of France under Nazi tyranny.

One of Monsieur Soyez's hobbies is writing poetry for the specific purpose of bringing a man and a woman to the full fruition of their romantic potential. He claims to have been in this manner the prime mover behind a number of marriages. One night he presented me a sample of his craft with the intention of making my next-door neighbor, Dorothy Yule of Barnard, fall in love with me. This impassioned song of hope and heartbreak ended with a preposterous Soyeseque rhyme:

*Je crie de Rome à Liverpool,
Je suis à toi, Dorothy Yule!*

Fully realizing that his verse might not have the desired effect, he headed off emotional catastrophe by writing Dorothy's answer out in advance. It concluded:

*Je crie de Rome à Alcatraz,
Je suis à toi, o Jamie Katz!*

Consider also the elderly woman who handles Reid Hall's switchboard during the afternoon, and bears the proud name of Madame Clausier de Grandmaison de Bruno de Mannoury. An authentic countess, she traces her ancestry back to the oldest *noblesse d'épée*, the medieval warrior aristocracy, and will gladly show her family's coat of arms to a curious student. Although Madame Clausier has accepted the results of the French revolution, one can catch a glimpse through her eyes of a France gone by, but by no means extinct.

Then there was Joséphine, the dining hall waitress and a former nurse in the French parachute corps in Indochina. Her crusty disposition provided many visitors with the most severe test of their linguistic nerve in the face of verbal bombardment, a useful training ground for the combat of Parisian conversation. One morning I walked into the dining room hungry for

breakfast and was greeted in the following manner by Joséphine:

"Mais qu'est-ce que vous voulez que je fasse à cette heure-ci? Pour qui vous prenez-vous? Vous êtes vraiment coquin, mon gars! C'est de la folie furieuse!" Translation: "You're late."

The most eternal Reid Hall personality may well be Mademoiselle Lilia Tchistoganow, who manages the day-to-day operations of the house. The range of services she performs for Columbia is extraordinary. A loyal friend and shrewd academic advisor, she alone seems to penetrate the occult bureaucratic mysteries of the University of Paris when all else fails, and has been known personally to accompany bewildered students through the confusing process of registration at the University. It was Mlle. Tchistoganow who personally arranged for me to study with the "unapproachable" Professor Soboul. "Mon cher Jamie," she smiled one day, "Monsieur le professeur Albert Soboul vous attendra chez lui mercredi prochain à quatre heures."

Boundless Possibilities

Columbia's programs in Paris have been greatly expanded since I studied there. Since his appointment in 1971, University Vice President for Academic Affairs and Provost Wm. Theodore de Bary has taken a personal interest in the well-being of Reid Hall and the quality of its offerings.

The principal innovation has been the establishment of the Semester Institutes, Intermediate and Advanced, offering well-structured, one-semester courses taught by Columbia faculty in Reid Hall. The Semester Institutes are not restricted to juniors or French majors. Nor are they restricted to Columbia and Barnard students; the Institutes are now open to students of other universities.

The current Director of Studies in Reid Hall is Assistant Professor of French Danielle Haase-Dubosc. "There are too many 'have a good time in Paris' programs," she recently told me. "Columbia's programs are highly demanding, yet they offer an intimate student-faculty experience. The students are energized; we don't

allow them to have an inertia crisis. And they've done a fantastic job." Prof. Haase-Dubosc, like many other professors, speaks enthusiastically of future programs at Reid Hall.

The possibilities are boundless. A number of professors and alumni have suggested that general education institutes be conducted at Reid Hall, especially in the fallow periods of the academic calendar. A summer course on psychoanalysis and literature was given there last year. Professor of Mathematics Hyman Bass goes to Reid Hall about three times a year, attracted by the pre-eminence of Paris as a center of pure mathematics. His department has considered retaining a room at Reid Hall on a permanent basis for the use of its students and faculty. Professor of History Robert O. Paxton has no fewer than 18 dissertation students toiling in Paris this year, many of whom use Reid Hall as a home base. Associate Professor of English and playwright Wallace Gray recently visited Reid Hall for the first time and returned to Columbia in such a state of enchantment that he now has a proposal before the College Committee on Instruction to take twenty comparative literature majors to Reid Hall next spring, where he


would teach his courses on Pound, Joyce, and Eliot, and on modern drama. He feels very strongly that the works can best come alive in the setting where many of them were written, and a number of his students have already voiced enthusiasm for the project.

Endangered

Reid Hall, however, has a serious financial problem. Over the ten years of Columbia ownership, it has accumulated a deficit of more than \$300,000, most of which is a result of the original costs of renovation. The University, which itself is in a period of financial austerity, is now considering a number of options to correct this situation, and a decision is likely to be made this spring. The most drastic of these options would be the sale of the property to any one of a number of groups who would then demolish the old house and allow Columbia, if it so desired, to retain space in the modern building which would be constructed on the site. "It's a very valuable piece of land in cultural terms, as well as in financial terms," commented Associate Professor of French Nathan Gross '60, who has been instrumental in shaping the current programs at Reid Hall. "The question is, when the finan-

cial chips are cashed in, are the cultural chips sacrificed forever. And the answer is probably yes."

Students from 122 American colleges study at Reid Hall, in one or another of its programs, because their colleges do not have their own facilities in the French capital. These schools merely rent space in Reid Hall. Columbia has a great advantage—it actually owns a part of the history of Paris.

It would be a tragic irony if Columbia—upon whom a centuries-old trust was so generously bestowed—should become within ten short years the agent of Reid Hall's destruction. The antique cobblestones and purple-blossomed trees of that beautiful courtyard have won Reid Hall some powerful friends over the decades, including members of both the French and American governments. One would have to guess that if these friends were alerted to the current plight of the old house, they would rally to its rescue. Good sense would seem to require that future Columbia students be allowed to participate, as I did, in the charmed life of a house whose very existence proclaims the values which are a great university's *raison d'être*. 



André Gide's favorite corner of the Reid Hall garden.

A Guide To Byzantium

By Peter R. Pouncey

Dean of Columbia College

Every so often, in conversation with alumni or interested outsiders, I notice a kind of mental glaze descend over their eyes. For some time, I was prepared to write this off to the tedium of deany discourse—a likely enough explanation, and all too true on many occasions. But further analysis eventually made clear to me that there is one point in any conversation where the glaze *invariably* descends—the point at which one begins to discuss procedures between the College and University's central administration. This is the glaze of incomprehension in the face of Byzantine complexity.

This brief article attempts to sketch, with daring arabesques, the lay-out of Byzantium. The situation is at first best described in a series of stark propositions, each of them to be commented on later.

1) The College does not have its own instructional budget, but shares a communal allocation with the three other divisions of Arts and Sciences—Graduate Faculties General Studies and International Affairs. In recent years, the whole allocation has been in the neighborhood of \$16 million.

2) Part of the allocation comes to the College exclusively, for its administrative costs and for student activities. But the College is not free to apportion this sum as it sees fit. Every position in the College is numerically “graded” on a scale of responsibility by the University, and to each grade a set salary range is attached. You must pay in accordance with the grade and the salary range. Nor is the College free to add positions to its administration without proving the need for them to the University and having them duly graded. And when it does make an appointment, that appointment must be cleared centrally as conforming to the University's Affirmative Action Plan.

3) The College's faculty does not, on the whole, teach exclusively in the College. To qualify for a “seat” on the faculty you must teach one-half of your time in the College (one-third if you are an Assistant Professor). As cross-listed courses replace “C” courses (exclusive to the College)—an inevitable trend in a budgetary recession—there is a tendency for faculties to start wearing



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many hats, and in some departments to merge completely; in other words, an exclusive College identity can be lost.

That is enough for the moment. One could add subclauses and corollaries but the principal propositions have been enunciated. They should now be clarified.

1) The Budget Sub-Committee of Arts and Sciences meets almost every Tuesday morning through the year, and, at certain periods of the year (January and June), with high intensity several days a week. Its business is to apportion the allocation to the departments. The meetings are attended by the Deans of the four divisions: Aaron Warner of General Studies, Harvey Picker of International Affairs, George Fraenkel of the Graduate Faculties and myself. The Dean of the College supports himself with his knowledgeable, judicious and uncompromising Associate Dean, Michael Rosenthal. George Fraenkel is regularly attended by his Associate, Bernard Friedman, who is almost as wise and knowledgeable as the Dean himself. The other two bravely come unattended. The four sectors have different interests inevitably, but the atmosphere is only occasionally competitive. George Fraenkel presides as *primus inter pares* (the meeting takes place in his office, because, I like to think, he has the biggest table) and compiles the agenda, but the others can add to it freely, and almost every week somebody has a new piece of business or information which needs communal discussion. In the course of 2½ hours a fair amount of work is completed, and usually several red herrings are pursued to their rest. There is a great deal of statistical information to be conveyed: salary scales of “competing” institutions, weighted by the cost of living index to indicate true local value, fringe benefits to be calculated, and salary increments over a period to be compounded in percentage terms. As befits a scientist, George Fraenkel can do startling things to three places of decimals with a Hewlett-Packard pocket computer.

But the work of the Committee is fortunately not all statistical. The meat of the business is the discussion of the academic needs of 28 departments. How can we

bolster the obvious strength we have in Bio-Chemistry, or Astrophysics? Somewhere in the middle of Middle Eastern Studies there ought to be an Arabist. I thought Schnorkelbaum was imported to teach undergraduates principles of bimetallic currency, and here he seems to be devoting himself exclusively to problems of perforated stamps. And so on. George Fraenkel is a formidably well-informed man and one learns a great deal in such meetings about what it takes at the fundamental level to run a major university. Common to all the deliberations and to all the participants is a conviction that one should look only for the best, and deploy what one has to the best possible advantage.

2) The structures of the College Administration were, in their essential lines, sent down from on high some time before the flood. Occasionally a major convulsion has produced a minimal alteration, while the world held its breath. In recent years positions have had a tendency simply to evaporate under budgetary steam, while survivors moved over to man the extra telephone and the chores. Since 1971, the University has systematically moved to "grade" all positions: the purpose behind this has been to eliminate discrepancies between divisions—the same pay for the same job university-wide. Clearly, there are a great many jobs in one division where no exact equivalent exists anywhere, and it required precise knowledge of particular circumstances for the Personnel Task Force to make equitable arrangements. On the whole, their work was impressive and well-informed, but it has left two problems in its wake. One is that with literally thousands of positions to grade, the Task Force was swamped, and so it was difficult to get speedy reactions to appeals for reconsideration of a particular position. That may be an inevitable setback in the early phases of such a system: when everything is shaken down into the proper slot, such difficulties, one hopes, will not appear. The other problem arises with people who have been in a position for a long time, and are therefore at the top of their salary range. Can one never give them a raise again, even when, as is often the case, their experience makes them the most indispensable citizens in an administration? That would encourage many useful people to leave, and consign Columbia ultimately to government at the hands of a procession of short term birds-of-passage. To meet this problem, the salary ranges have been expanded to allow a "merit" expansion at the far end. With this amount of slack, we are still in business, but we must be watchful.

3) The third item does not really belong to the class of administrative anomalies but is crucial to the College's identity. For all my arguments that the whole University is the College's oyster, isn't it true that increased cross-listing has led to a weakened sense of identity? Yes and no. Clearly there was a time in which College teachers "belonged" to the College exclusively in larger numbers and developed a special *esprit de corps*. That may have faded a little but it is still pleasantly there: this year at the Modern Language Association meetings in Chicago, when Professor of Spanish (and this year's Mark Van Doren Great Teacher Award-winner) Karl-Ludwig

Selig introduced Edward Said, Professor of English, at a symposium on Comparative Literature, he introduced him as "my good friend and colleague in Columbia College." This announcement was loyally cheered by a group of their present and former students who had massed in the front rows to hear them. And one can only hope that the other 400 people in the hall were edified by this display of solidarity and honest sentiment from such powerful intellectuality. The point is that both these professors, and most of Columbia's leading faculty, now teach not only in the College but also in the Graduate School, and yet many of them have retained a fond College allegiance.

One can judge the commitment of a faculty by the seriousness of what it teaches. When undergraduate schools have been eroded out of shape by economies or by a lack of any sense of direction one may be justified in assuming that the priorities of the faculty lie elsewhere. On these standards, Columbia College emerges extremely strong—perhaps uniquely strong—in the country, for the rigor and coherence of its curriculum, sustained by endless discussion and considerable financial investment. The central monitor of the curriculum is the College Committee on Instruction, a well-blended bunch of bird-dogs, who must be prepared to spend three hours of every Wednesday afternoon through the year discussing the curriculum. I doubt if there is a more assiduous committee working in the University. It is composed of professors from all three faculties, two students and three administrators. Cynics may see it as an index of masochism but in my experience most professors when asked to serve on the Committee agree to do so.

But it would be misleading to put the whole burden for curriculum control on the Committee on Instruction. Clearly the system would not work at all unless our departments themselves were peopled by faculty who are interested in undergraduate education. And the truth is that in every department there is at least a devoted outpost, and in the vast majority a full-blooded division of College loyalists. If I have a worry, it is not so much for the present, but for the future: it is essential that young scholars who share the same commitment have room to advance to tenure, and thus constantly replenish the talent that is dedicated to College teaching. This is vital if a school is not to stagnate: as he will tell you himself, not even Lionel Trilling was always a University Professor.

In the meantime, whatever the complexities of our administrative arrangements, one can still take pride in what Columbia College represents as an undergraduate institution. It remains an impressively coherent and intellectually powerful enterprise of great scholars teaching intelligent and lively young men, and committed to it not by any arithmetic calculation making them formal members of the College faculty, but because the whole design carries the stamp of high quality and integrity. That must be the basis of all support for a college, and we rely on finding it generously bestowed not only by our faculty, but also by all our alumni and friends.



Campbell: "Football Should Be Fun"

If there is such a thing as predestination, it is certain that fate had Bill Campbell in mind all along as the man to revive the Columbia football program. As a fiery 175-pound guard who captained the 1961 Columbia Ivy League co-champions; as freshman line coach, varsity end and offensive line coach, and head freshman coach at Columbia; as linebacker coach and then defensive coordinator at Boston College since 1968, it seems that Campbell's entire career was preparation for the time he would be asked to use his personality and skills to resurrect Lion football.

The time has arrived.

Campbell was given a three year contract in December to succeed Frank Navarro, who resigned in the middle of a 1-7-1 season. As a member of the Class of 1962 he is the first Columbia alumnus to be head football coach since Football Hall of Fame member William F. Morley held the job from 1902 to 1905. At 33, he is one of the youngest major college head coaches in the nation, and it was his youthful vigor as well as his football knowledge that convinced a search committee to recommend to President William J. McGill that he be hired as coach.

As expected, the choice was narrowed to Campbell and Navarro's defensive coordinator, the much-respected Norm Gerber, in whose name a petition was submitted to the President by members of the team. Before making their decision, committee members checked with Boston College players coached by Campbell and came back with excellent reports. From BC head coach Joe Yukica, the results were the same. "He made an outstanding contribution to our program in the six years he was with us in every sense," declared Yukica. "He showed coaching ability, ability to work with his peers, exceptional ability to recruit and to work with the players, and great rapport with the faculty. He's tough and demanding on the field, compassionate and understanding off the field. I think he's a



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very fine young coach with all the attributes to be a great head coach."

Campbell's leading asset is an irrepressible personality. He speaks forcefully and warmly, but listens well too, will pat someone on the back, and knows the dividing line between showing interest in a person and coming on too strongly. In short, he's a charmer. It is this personality that won over the players, many of whom were committed to Gerber.*

"I think the team will take to him," said Mike Telep, the All-East tight end and co-captain of next year's team, who was a member of the search committee. "As far as motivating players—I think he'll be the one to do it. It's his energy," Telep continued, "you can feel it. He just doesn't turn anybody down. He's very receptive. He'll invite you into his office, listen to you, talk to you. What goes in one ear doesn't go out the other."

What's more, according to Telep, Columbia's recruiting efforts are certain to benefit from Campbell's style. "When you're an 18 year-old and you're talking to 10 or 15 coaches, it's

hard to tell them apart. With Campbell it's different. You can remember him." Telep speaks from experience. He was recruited by 10 or 15 coaches.

Not surprisingly, Campbell had a reputation at BC as a superior recruiter, and at Columbia he immediately threw himself into the task of getting a freshman team for next year. Columbia's recruiting got off to a late start because of the change in coaching staffs, but Campbell believes that what Columbia's freshmen will lack in quantity next year will be made up by quality. At the same time he is seeking to put the recruiting program on a firm footing to guarantee successful efforts in the future. The new staff will concentrate on the Northeast, with additional forays into Ohio, Western New York, Western Pennsylvania, and the Washington, D.C. area. Beyond that he is counting on a solid alumni organization to locate and speak to academically qualified prospects, permitting the coaches to get involved only after the alumnus has laid the groundwork. "I'm recruiting not only recruits but recruiters," Campbell declared.

It has been said that Columbia cannot win in football because it is in

* In a strange quirk of fate, Gerber was hired to replace Campbell at Boston College.

New York City. Not so, he believes. "I don't see any reason why we can't win here, New York is a different place and a unique place to go to school. We've got to find boys who are not threatened by the city and who can enjoy the things the city can provide. We can't divorce Columbia from New York. It's a tremendous plus, and if you're going to be in the greatest city in the world you can put up with any disadvantages it may have."

Recruiting is only half the story, the other half being the need to keep the athlete on the team for four years. Navarro could not do this effectively, and resigned as a result; Campbell must now deal with the problem. "Before recruiting the next class," he told CCT, "we've got to take care of the men who are already here. We've got to talk to them, counsel them, help them with jobs, give them the overall impression that we really do care about them, not only as members of the team, but as individuals."

"We're going to make football fun to play," he promised. "Football is a game. It should be fun. Not ha-ha fun, but an enjoyable overall experience." This is good news for Columbia football players, and their response should make Campbell's job easier. "When you like and respect someone you do things for him you wouldn't do for anyone else," said Dick Cummings, Columbia's other co-captain.

To make sure that his ideas are not idle daydreams, Campbell insisted when he was offered the position that he be permitted to hire a second full time freshman coach who will not recruit, but who will spend all of his time on campus to deal with the problems and needs of the players.

Campbell himself will live near campus, "no further away than a block," he said, to be near his team. His Columbia background should enable him to understand the academic pressures his players face and to deal with them effectively.

Those who have said that Columbia football teams cannot win stress the attitude of the University administration toward athletics. Again, before accepting the job, Campbell satisfied himself that McGill and Executive Vice President and Provost Wm. Theodore de Bary would support his efforts.

Last year Campbell turned down a head coaching job to remain at BC, and had to assure himself of continuing support before accepting the Columbia offer. "Dr. McGill and Dr. de Bary are both interested in a competitive football program under the framework of the Ivy League," he explained.

It is no wonder that Campbell thought over the situation very carefully before accepting the offer. Columbia has become a graveyard for football coaches, including Buff Donelli, who coached Campbell and is now his mentor and great friend. Donelli came to Columbia in a tide of good will, brought a championship and three consecutive non-losing seasons, and then saw his career go to ashes. Campbell is convinced that the situation has changed since Donelli's day, as is Donelli himself, who personally encouraged him to accept. "I don't have any doubts, any trepidation," Campbell stated emphatically. "I wouldn't have taken the job unless I thought the job could be done."

Co-captain Cummings also thinks the job can be done. "Things are going to be different around here," he said. He smiled as he said it.

Paul: "Columbia Can Be Competitive"

Not long before Bill Campbell was appointed head football coach, another important vacancy in the athletic department was filled with the selection of Al Paul as Director of Physical Education and Intercollegiate Athletics. He succeeds Ken Germann, who resigned to become Commissioner of the Southern Conference.

Paul has been involved with the Columbia athletic program since 1960 when he joined Buff Donelli's football staff as line coach. In 1966 he was chosen to fill the new position of Assistant Director of Athletics for Alumni Relations and since 1968 has been Associate Director of Athletics.

The 47-year old Paul takes over a program that was improved considerably by Germann. Nevertheless, because football and basketball are currently losers, the impression received by outsiders is that Columbia athletics are weak. Paul disagrees.

Rohan Resigns

John P. (Jack) Rohan '53 announced his resignation as head coach of the Columbia basketball team on February 18 to become Chairman of the Department of Physical Education effective July 1. Rohan, who is an associate professor in the department, coached the team for its remaining four games following his announcement.

Columbia finished the season with a record of 5-20, 4-10 in the Ivy League. In his thirteen years at Columbia Rohan became the winningest Lion basketball coach, compiling a record of 154-161, including a spectacular 78-23 streak from 1967 to 1971 when he coached Jim McMillian, Heyward Dotson, Dave Newmark and Roger Walaszek.

The next issue of CCT will feature a complete report on the Columbia basketball program.

He is proud of recent Columbia successes in tennis, fencing, wrestling, swimming, track and cross-country, and golf, but these sports are widely considered to be "minor." "Just tell a member of the fencing team that his sport is minor," said Paul. "Ask him if the effort he puts into it is minor."

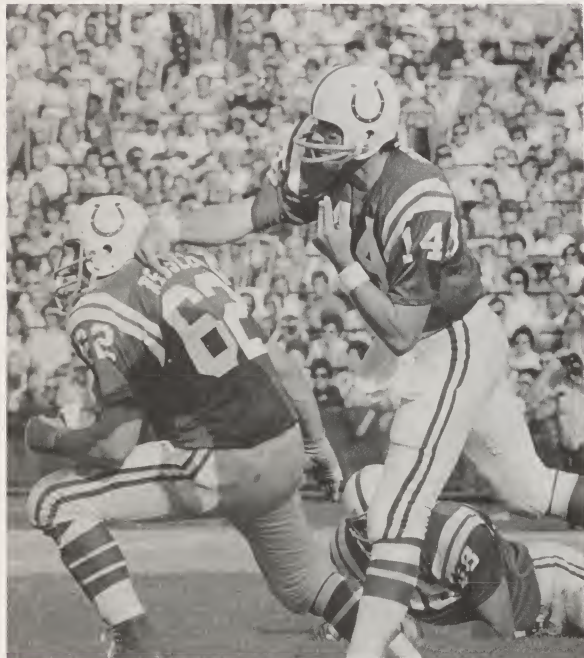
"I'm not naive," he told CCT, "but I'm convinced that Columbia can be competitive within the League in all of its intercollegiate sports. To me the answer is being consistent, not whether we can be competitive." He defines being competitive as "going into a contest with a fair chance to win, and not being embarrassed in a loss."

Paul agrees with Campbell that competitiveness depends to a large extent on the policies of Low Library, and like Campbell, he expects cooperation from the University administration.



The Travails and Triumphs of Marty Domres

By Stephen Steiner



BALTIMORE COLTS

A quarterback's best friend: Marty Domres takes advantage of Colt guard Glenn Ressler's blocking to throw to a receiver downfield.

In the fall of 1972, Marty Domres took over the starting quarterback's job on the Baltimore Colts from a legendary figure who had thrown more than 5000 professional passes. Less than a year later, Domres gave up the job to an untried rookie who hadn't thrown any. The irony of this situation was not appreciated by Marty Domres.

"You stand there on the sidelines and you eat your heart out about the whole situation," Domres said. "It's like being a spectator but with your feelings hurt, wanting to play and thinking you could do a better job. I was very bitter about it."

The legend of course was John Unitas, a Colt since 1956, and replacing Unitas in Baltimore is somewhat akin to replacing the Pope in Vatican City, such is the respect and even awe in which he is held by the citizenry. To make matters even more difficult for Domres, Unitas did not play himself out of a job, but was unceremoniously benched just four weeks after having thrown for 376 yards against the Jets. The benching was decreed by the Colts' new Vice President and General Manager Joe Thomas. Builder of powerhouses at Minnesota and Miami, Thomas looked at Baltimore's 1-4 record under the 39-year old Unitas, decided it was time for a youth movement, and fired coach Don McCafferty who didn't agree with him. Enter Marty Domres.

Only three months earlier the 25-year old Domres wasn't even a Colt, but a disgruntled second string quarterback playing out his option with the San Diego Chargers. Domres was regarded as the heir apparent to the Chargers' John Hadl after being drafted out of Columbia on the first round in 1969, and waited patiently for the veteran to either show his age or get hurt. He waited so patiently, in fact, that in the 1971 season, his third on the Charger bench, he threw a grand total of 12 passes all year and came to the conclusion that the California Redwoods would age faster than Hadl. Joe Thomas rescued Domres and made him the Colts' quarterback of the future. Enter Bert Jones.

Son of former all-star NFL pass receiver Dub Jones, possessor of a rifle arm, a lightning release, and awe-

some collegiate statistics, Jones was one of the most desirable quarterbacks to come along in years. It appeared that Jones would be the first player taken in the draft so Thomas tried to swing a deal for his draft rights with the Houston Oilers who had first pick. After the Oilers refused, Thomas dealt with New Orleans for rights to the second pick. Houston then sent Thomas into raptures of joy by choosing defense lineman John Matuszak, making Bert Jones a Colt. There were now two quarterbacks of the future in Baltimore.

What Domres did not need for his peace of mind was the competition provided by Jones so soon after competing against the magic name of Unitas. "I thought that after replacing Unitas he did an exceptional job under extreme pressure—probably the most he'll ever be under, because if he made a few errors the fans would be all over him," Thomas stated flatly. In his very first game as a starter Domres threw a touchdown pass to Jim O'Brien with 1:30 remaining to give the Colts a 20-17 lead over the Jets in New York, only to see Joe Namath's pass tipped into Eddie Bell's hands by a Baltimore defender for an 83-yard touchdown play putting New York back into the lead. Domres then came right back to throw a 53-yard strike to put the Colts on the Jet 2, where the clock ran out.

Domres threw 127 passes before having one intercepted, led the American Conference in passing after the season's ninth week, threw for three touchdowns against New England ("I'm convinced," said Thomas after the game), and three more against Buffalo besides running for another in a performance which made him Associated Press Offensive Player of the Week. Overall he finished sixth in passing in the AFC with 115 of 222 (51.8%) for 1,392 yards, 11 touchdowns, and six interceptions. In the last nine games of the season, only Fran Tarkenton threw as many touchdowns passes as Domres. The team won four out of nine games under him, better than it had done with Unitas calling signals, and with a few breaks it could have been 6-3.

Through it all Domres was aware that standing on the sidelines watch-

ing him play was a bitter and hurt Unitas. "I was very aware of him standing there," Domres recalled. "It was an unenviable position for me because he hadn't played himself out of a job, so it was difficult for me to come off the field and see him standing there looking so unhappy." Domres also knew that sitting in the stands at Baltimore home games were thousands of people who were outraged at the treatment Unitas had received.

"The fans were very upset at the way John had been handled so I was the scapegoat for their pent-up emotions," Domres recalled as he sat in the conference room at the Colts' downtown offices following a practice session late in the 1973 season. At 6-4 and 220 pounds, the native of Syracuse, N.Y. looks like a modern pro quarterback, someone who has to have not only an arm but long enough legs to enable that arm to fire over the heads of huge defensive linemen. "Instead of my coming in and being appreciated for my own merits as a

player," he continued, "I was the black sheep. People didn't realize my predicament. I was a participant, but a lot of them seemed to think I was responsible. They didn't understand that I had gotten an opportunity to play, but that my opportunity had arrived under possibly the worst set of circumstances anyone in football had been put under. I just had to go out there every Sunday and do my best to move the ball and hope to be accepted by the fans and community."

That wasn't so easy. The fans' real dislike was for Joe Thomas, but he wasn't visible, so Domres was the one who had to face the boos from the crowds in Memorial Stadium. Of course there was the mail too, part of it favorable, and part of it sounding like this comment he received: "We're giving up our season tickets, because why should we pay the same money to see you that we paid to see Unitas?" Then there were the inevitable little incidents that rankled Domres and sometimes hurt him. After a game one Sunday a bunch of Colts went to Unitas' restaurant for a few beers and some good conversation when a woman came up to Domres with her two children, asked for his autograph, and after receiving it told him that it was a disgraceful thing he had done to poor John. Domres was so humiliated by the attack that he had to leave the restaurant and walk around the parking lot to recover his presence of mind.

Unitas himself was much more the gentleman than some of his fans. "He never showed any sort of animosity to me," said Domres. "His resentment was toward Thomas, not towards me." Johnny U. called some plays for Domres from the sidelines and made a few suggestions, all to help the team, but the two quarterbacks were never able to develop a relationship of real friendship given the awkward position the younger man had been placed in.

Thomas' purge of Unitas and McCafferty also aroused strong discontent among Colt veterans, many of whom found themselves in the employ of other National Football League teams following the season. Again their discontent was aimed against Thomas as well as the Colts' new own-



BALTIMORE COLTS

er Robert Irsay, but their attitude toward Domres was professional. They may not have embraced him as a savior who would lead the team from the depths of a 1-4 record, but they didn't kick him in the seat of the pants either.

"I thought it was a very positive reaction in terms of team morale on the part of the veterans," Domres remembered. "There was no hostility, and they went out of their way to make things easy for me. Guys like (Bill) Curry, (Tom) Matte and (Bob) Vogel, did their best to help me and to make the situation as easy for me as possible." They helped him with strategy and playcalling, and by kidding with him tried to keep Domres as loose as possible. "You almost got it there," Matte called out after watching one of Domres' interceptions on the films. "They were reacting as human beings to my plight," Domres said simply.

Housecleaning

Footnote to the above statement: Neither Curry, Matte nor Vogel were on the Colts this year, which certainly has nothing to do with the fact that they were helpful to Domres. It does have something to do with the fact that Joe Thomas did a thorough job of getting new teammates for Domres to work with. One of those new teammates was Bert Jones. "When you have the opportunity to get a quarterback of Jones' calibre in the draft you just have to pick him," Thomas explained, as Domres sighed deeply.

When Domres reported to the Colts' camp this summer he was still the number one quarterback. Unitas had been traded off to San Diego and Jones was with the College All-Stars in Chicago, getting ready for the game against the World Champion Miami Dolphins in which he threw a perfect pass 70 yards on the fly only to have it dropped by his receiver. The Colts' newest coach, Howard Schnellenberger (who had replaced new coach John Sandusky who had replaced old coach McCafferty), originally planned that Domres would open the season at the controls, but when Jones finally reported things began to change. Domres started every pre-season game, but in the only two that Baltimore won Jones brought the team from behind

as Domres stood on the sidelines and watched.

Domres himself had blown one game in the last quarter against the Atlanta Falcons by throwing two interceptions which were returned for touchdowns, and by fumbling twice. He was confronted in the locker room following that performance by Irsay, who believed that his \$19 million investment gave him special privileges—such as humiliating a player. He stunned Domres with a comment that sounded something like "why can't you throw to our guys too?," and caused one Colt to say of the incident, "Irsay frightened me." Thomas finally had to pull the doting owner away in order to end the conversation. Domres called Irsay's lecture a "critique" and carefully refrained from blasting the boss. "There've been no incidents since then," Domres said. "Our relationship has been very cordial."

By the final pre-season game Domres saw the writing on the wall, or rather the bench. Months later he recalled his emotions. "I was very upset and my pride was really hurt. I had assumed I was the quarterback. I knew Bert was the number one draft choice and that he would provide me with competition, but I never thought it would be immediate. I never for a second thought I had lost my job."

But lose it he did. Domres believed he had an opportunity to win it back in the second game of the season when Jones threw four interceptions against the Jets and was benched in the fourth quarter, but then Domres proceeded to throw four interceptions of his own, all in that one period. He still shakes his head over it.

"Instead of using better judgment I tried to force something to happen and win my job back in one quarter. I'm not an interception thrower. Four in one quarter showed my mental state and its effect on my play calling and my reaction to defenses," he explained.

In that same game Namath suffered his annual injury, and two weeks later Namath's understudy Al Woodall was racked up. Seeing an opportunity, Domres marched up to Schnellenberger and Thomas and demanded to be traded to the Jets, back to the city

where he had excelled in college. They weren't very cooperative of course, stressing that without Domres the Colts had only a rookie quarterback. "I thought he handled himself well," Schnellenberger said afterward. "I wouldn't have wanted him to feel differently. I'd feel worse if he weren't upset."

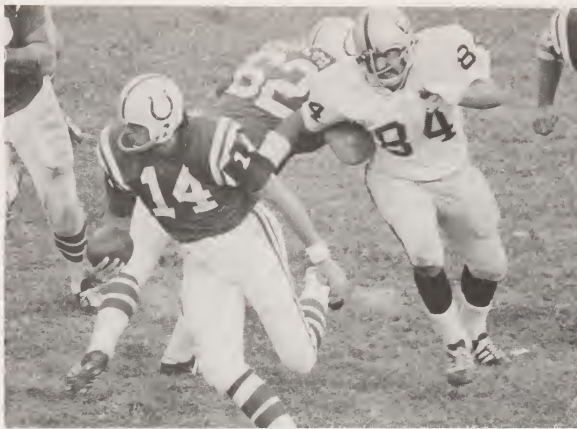
Domres soon had cause to rejoice that the Colts refused to trade him.

Domres' Challenge

Over Baltimore's first five games, four of them losses, Jones had completed only 42 percent of his passes while suffering 11 interceptions. The Colts' running attack, which Schnellenberger had counted on to relieve some of the pressure on the rookie, also did not materialize as planned. To his credit, Schnellenberger acknowledged his error. "I felt I had made a mistake," he said later. "Bert wasn't ready to handle defenses in the NFL." Schnellenberger then told Domres that he had one game to prove himself. If the Colts won in Detroit in game six, Domres would remain at quarterback, but if they lost, the job would be up for grabs again.

For the second successive season Domres took over a 1-4 Colt team, but when he succeeded Unitas he understood that he had an entire season to prove himself, not one game. With Schnellenberger's permission he put in some plays that had worked well for him the previous year—quick screens, a wide receiver in motion, both wide receivers lining up on one side—and went 9 for 13 for 177 yards, including a 66-yard touchdown pass, and scored once himself on a quarterback sneak as the Colts won 29-27. Again he was Associated Press Offensive Player of the Week. Domres called it the most satisfying win of his career, but still expressed a desire to be traded following the end of the season. "This game boosted my market value," he said after it was over. "This game doesn't change my overall opinion or anything."

As the season progressed it became clear that the Colts had settled down offensively under Domres. The team now had an attack but the defense was porous, especially with an injury to All-Pro linebacker Mike Cur-



A quarterback's worst enemy: Oakland's defensive end Tony Cline pursues, as Domres' only thought is preservation of mind and body.

tis, and the Colts continued to lose, dropping the next six in a row. Things got so terrible that Houston won its one and only game of the year against the Colts, in Baltimore no less, and broke an 18 game losing streak. In that game Domres connected on bombs of 40, 35, and 48 yards, but it wasn't enough. Against Buffalo, another defeat, a desperation Domres pass with 1:11 left was intercepted and run back 31 yards for a touchdown to give the Bills a 24-17 win.

Despite the string of losses Domres found himself accepted by the fans as quarterback. There was no screaming for Jones, and most fans realized that Unitas, now unable to throw and deactivated by San Diego, was just a memory. Nor did Domres worry about Jones and being benched at a moment's notice. "If you look over your shoulder," he explained, "you'll be too conservative, you won't capitalize on your own talents."

The most significant problem with the 1973 Colts was their youth. Because of Thomas' purges there were 16 rookies and 11 second-year men on the 47 man roster, and young football players make mistakes. The Baltimore press screamed for Thomas' scalp, but it might be that he knew what he was doing. The Colts matured in their final two games and beat Miami, of all people, and then New England. Domres threw a touchdown pass

in each win, including a fourth quarter 18-yard toss to Tom Mitchell for the decisive points in the 18-13 victory over the Patriots.

In the final two games, what's more, the Colts' offensive line was finally able to protect the quarterback from the ravages of enemy defenses. Domres played this season with two broken noses (one nose broken twice, that is), a broken thumb, a sprained ankle, a bruised ear that developed a blood clot, bruised ribs, and a banged up left shoulder. He demonstrated an almost frightening willingness to risk being maimed by challenging the defense, and on scrambles plowed straight ahead rather than head for the sidelines a la Fran Tarkenton. At times during the season Domres looked very much like the loser in a gang war, but he kept playing, both on and off the field. Despite the injuries, the famed Domres social life flourished.

"I don't think of myself as a swinger," Domres said with a smile as he sat recovering from his wounds, but he is probably the only one who doesn't. He once collaborated on a less-than-immortal volume called "Bump and Run," which describes his daytime and nighttime exploits while a San Diego rookie. Domres now groans when the book is mentioned to him and denies that he is responsible for all its contents, but to this

day his reputation as a free spirit is untarnished.

Domres' off the field diversions are a good change of pace from the tension and pain of professional football. He may as well enjoy himself while he can because next summer he will be right back in competition with Jones. It is not yet Marty Domres' fate to come to camp knowing that he has the starting job locked up. He professes to be good friends with Jones off the field, but with a football in their hands they are rivals in a grim struggle, winner take all. "When you have two quarterbacks like them you have to let them compete for the job and let the chips fall where they may," says Joe Thomas. "At camp you've got to line up someone as number one, but you don't bind yourself to the point where you don't let the other guy compete for it. It's the only way to run a football team, to have competition."

Domres is ready for the contest: "If Jones can beat me out of the position, fine," he declared, sounding confident that he can handle the challenge. There are plenty of other teams in the NFL, including his former San Diego club, which could use his services, but Domres is no longer eager to be traded. It just shows what nine games can do for someone.

Says Domres, "to be traded, especially to a contender, could be to my benefit, but having gone through what I've gone through this year with this bunch of guys, I want to be around to harvest the growth." Would Joe Thomas trade him? "If someone wants to talk about our football players I'll talk about them, but that doesn't mean I'll trade them. You have to consider what you'd get in return," said Thomas.

Things should be interesting out at the Colts' training camp next summer. Will the young Colts of Joe Thomas begin to blossom as the young Vikings and the young Dolphins of Joe Thomas did before them? If they do, who will be leading them to their success, Domres or Jones? Marty Domres has his opinion.

"I don't think in terms of being the number one quarterback of the Colts. I want to achieve number one status in the league by leading this team to a championship."

To The New York Post's Richard Watts, The Best Possible Job Is Spending Forty Years on the Aisle

By Eleanor Prescott

Theatergoing for most of the population is a diversion—an occasional night out. A theatergoer may choose to call himself faithful on the basis of six or eight evenings a year, but most likely an evening at the theater is a stellar occasion. But Richard Watts '21 has been going to the theater at least two or three nights a week for more than forty years—first for the *New York Herald Tribune* in the prewar years. Then, since the war, Richard Watts has spent twenty-eight years as drama critic of the *New York Post*. Actually, Richard Watts Jr.'s career as a theater reviewer goes back even further—to his days at Columbia when he wrote a column of play reviews for *Spectator* under the headline "Suburbs of Columbia." "Our theory being," Watts says, "that all culture in New York was a suburb of Columbia. Pretty goddamn arrogant." He says that his *Spectator* days were when the theater bug really hit him. "There I was exposed to the vice of getting free tickets. I succumbed to that." And even though he failed a crucial math exam in a solid geometry course and never got a Columbia College degree, Watt's future was already set.

Forty years on the aisle is a long time. After all those years, many of the people who read Watt's reviews nightly think they can guess his taste,

but such predictions are dangerous to make. Watts has only one firm prejudice about his reviewing. "One of the chief pleasures is seeing beautiful women, although there are not many anymore. This is the day of the particularly ugly girl—to drop one name—Barbra Streisand. Even her warmest admirer can't say she's attractive. There is a group of people who say she looks like Nefertiti. Well, I don't know. I didn't see Nefertiti. She was a little before my time. But I did see a picture of her and a bust of her in Berlin. She didn't look much like Barbra Streisand.

"I say this and I don't know if this is to my credit. I've never in all my years of criticism given a beautiful woman a bad notice. The strange thing is beautiful women are rather handicapped. Roles aren't written for them. That is not why I do it. The stage for me is, among other things, a place for beauty."

Beyond that his tastes are catholic. One of the producers who first brought Ionesco and Genêt to this country remembers warmly how Watts was the only major critic to go Off Broadway to review the plays. Only after he drew attention to the works did the other critics follow. Watts numbered among his friends Eugene O'Neill and Sean O'Casey. His friendship with O'Neill dated back to his days on the *Trib* when he first interviewed the playwright and was for some years the only person to whom O'Neill granted interviews in New York. Sean O'Casey was an even closer friend and Watts particularly cherishes a letter from him in which O'Casey urges Watts not to hesitate to pan his plays if he feels so inclined, because nothing he did could infuriate O'Casey.

Considering both the literary rep-

utations and the personal friendships with O'Neill and O'Casey, it is not surprising that they both figure in Watt's calculation of plays he has seen that will be remembered one hundred years from now. For O'Neill, Watts chooses "The Iceman Cometh" and "Long Day's Journey Into Night," for O'Casey, he considers "The Plough and the Stars" the playwright's most enduring work. The third dramatist Watts would add to the list of immortals would be Tennessee Williams for "A Streetcar Named Desire." Surprisingly, for a man whose career has involved watching so many musicals, not one—not even "My Fair Lady" or "Fiddler on the Roof"—is in the category that Watts thinks would survive the test of one hundred years.

Right now, he believes, there are good things on the Broadway scene and some good playwrights, too. Like much of the theatergoing public, Watts enjoys Neil Simon and he's being heavily quoted in radio and television advertising for Simon's latest hit, "The Good Doctor." "I'm a great admirer of Neil Simon," Watts says."

On non-reviewing days, Watts writes his occasional column called "Random Notes." Generally taking off from some reflection about a play or a performance that has been in a recent review, Watts uses the column to express his opinion on a wide variety of subjects in a breathy three dot style without the three dots. "The theory of that column is that it enables the reader to check his general attitude with mine and see how much he wants to trust me on it. But the actual reason I do it is I just like to pontificate."

The moment the final curtain of the season is down, Watts takes off for some remote part of the world and files travel columns. It all started with

Eleanor Prescott, Barnard '68, is a freelance writer based in New York. A legend in her own time, she was the first woman to serve as an editor of the Columbia Daily Spectator. She was assisted in the research and interviewing for this story by Sheldon J. Lewis, General Studies '70, an aspiring playwright as well as a freelance writer.

his writing from the Loyalist side in the Spanish Civil War for two summers. Then he explored China—in the days before World War II—and Russia just after the war. Then, he says, a new area of the world piqued his curiosity—Africa. “It began to appear in the news and I wanted to know something about it, so I started going there. For about ten years I went there every year, and now I’ve been to over twenty countries in Black Africa. Then, ever since I read Rudyard Kipling, I’ve been interested in Afghanistan, so I decided that I wanted to go there. The whole country and quality of the people appeal to me so much that I became a jealous lover of the country.”

Most seventy-six year-olds do not write five columns a week. Watts, of course, has thought about retirement, but he isn’t about to jump into it. “To quote the great philosopher, John Wayne,” he says “retirement is a kind of death.” This is especially true because he enjoys so completely what he is doing. “I think being a drama critic is one of the best jobs in the world,” Watts says.

“People say, ‘My God! Look at all the trash you have to sit through.’ Well, there is no job that doesn’t have dull moments and parts to it. But I have the advantage if I suffer through a play—I can get even. There is a cer-

tain nasty satisfaction. It’s not a gentleman’s job. Here you’re invited to be the guest of the producer, to see this play he’s worked on, and then you tell him it was terrible, you had an awful time there. It’s not very gracious of you. It’s great pleasure, not just that part of it, turning and rending your host, but of pontificating about the theater.”

When he is in New York Richard Watts spends most of his time in the sprawling Fifth Avenue apartment he inherited from an uncle. The decor is sort of faded *fin de siècle* or as he calls it, “early Charles Addams.” Watts seems right at home in a green leather club chair, his feet up on a patterned cushion covering a needlepoint chair. He appears relaxed and comfortable and eager to talk, but he is chain smoking. He says he chain smokes only when being interviewed or when he himself is writing.

Watts likes to write his reviews when he is fresh from the performance, even though the *Post* is an afternoon newspaper and his review will not be needed until the next day. “I believe in the value of a white hot reaction. So I come back and write my reviews immediately and have them ready by midnight. They send a messenger to get them.”

Although he firmly denies writing

in a style that would suit a producer’s marquee, like many reviewers Watts slips into the pattern. He is convinced he is the least quoted critic, but heavy radio advertising campaigns for two of this season’s hit shows, “Raisin” and “The Good Doctor,” belie that. In each commercial it is an ecstatic quote from Watts that leads off, and print advertising for “Raisin” features a line from Watts—“An evening of sheer fun and solid entertainment.” And then there are lines like the one he gave this season’s now closed revival of “Pajama Game,”—“A zestful, cheerful ‘Pajama Game.’ The cast is all tops. No bottoms.”

Watts worries about the future of the theater. Artistically he is sure it will survive. “The theater is always dying and never dies. And I don’t think it’s going to. It might go through a fallow period. You think that people want only light plays and then that revival of “A Moon for the Misbegotten” comes along and it’s a tremendous success. Then you know there is a place for the serious play.”

But the financial burdens of the theater worry him. “The state of the theater is not a very happy one, and it’s chiefly financial. It costs so much to put on a play, it costs so much for tickets, and the great general population can’t afford to go to the theater. The musical comedies come and chiefly expense account people attend.” The question of crime in the Broadway theater district is of secondary importance, as is the small choice of shows, as Watts sees it.

To reinforce his view Watts has only to look to his mail. “People have to spend so much to go to the theater that they try to get some information before they spend the money. I feel, and I think my colleagues feel, that I get more letters denouncing me when I praise something than when I pan it, because this has caused a person to take me at my word and then he feels cheated and blames me for it.” The price of Off Broadway tickets has even risen so high that Watts is genuinely concerned. “I love to go to the theater or I wouldn’t have spent all these years at it otherwise. If I weren’t a drama critic and got in free in the best seats, I don’t think I would get to the theater very often. I don’t think I could afford it.”



BILL BANKER

Obituaries

Harry Bakwin (Bakovitz) '15 pediatrician, art collector. While building a strong reputation in the field of medicine, Dr. Bakwin was establishing an art collection which was valued a few years ago at about \$6 million, and which included at least 60 paintings and 30 sculptures emphasizing the impressionist and post-impressionist schools. The author of *Psychologic Care During Infancy and Childhood*, and *Clinical Management of Behavior Disorders in Children*, Dr. Bakwin was professor of clinical pediatrics at NYU and past president of the American Academy of Pediatrics. December 27, 1973.

Clarence E. Lovejoy '17, editor, journalist. Best known for his immensely popular *Lovejoy's College Guide*, Mr. Lovejoy's career as a journalist began as a teenager in New England. He worked as a college correspondent for the *New York Times* while he was a sophomore at Columbia, and be-

came golf editor and later boating editor of that paper, retiring in 1962. In 1940, College classmate M. Lincoln Schuster of Simon & Schuster, knowing that Mr. Lovejoy had worked his way through Columbia, urged him to write a college guidebook. So *You're Going to College* was the result, and was the forerunner of his most famous book, *Lovejoy's College Guide*, which has been updated twelve times and is one of Simon & Schuster's all-time best sellers, now includes 447 pages of information about thousands of colleges. In addition, he compiled *Lovejoy's Prep School Guide* and *Lovejoy's Career and Vocational School Guide*, both of which are now in their third revision. At the end of World War II, Mr. Lovejoy served as director of public relations for the Army's European theater, and from 1927 to 1947, he served as Columbia alumni secretary and editor of *The Alumni News*. January 16, 1974.

Leonard S. Weber '47, producer of public events. In 1954 Mr. Weber was asked to handle graphics and catering arrangements for the three major functions of Columbia's Bicentennial year. Later he produced the east coast awards banquets for the Emmy Awards of the television industry and the Grammy Awards of the record industry. He originated the concept of the Alexander Hamilton Awards Dinner and for years handled catering arrangements for that and other Columbia banquets. Mr. Weber was co-chairman of many of the Hamilton Dinners, as well as class chairman for the Columbia College Fund and permanent president of his class. At his death he was chairman of the Kings Crown Activities Committee, overseeing Columbia's extracurricular activities, and was president of the Weber Organisation, producers of public events. October 27, 1973.

1901 **H. Harold Gumm**
July 13, 1973

1903 **C. Lekroy Hendrickson**

1910 **Rollo L. De-Wilton**
October 16, 1973
James A. Steel
June 6, 1973

1911 **William C. Dorr**

1912 **Dudley J. Bachrach**
January 6, 1974
William B. Bailey
January 17, 1974
Chester Luhman
July 30, 1973

1914 **Morton Albert**
Albert J. Beckwith
October 30, 1973
Frank Latenser
January, 1973
Milton M. Samuel

1915 **Ira P. MacNair**
January 5, 1974
David Turets
November 26, 1973

1917 **John D. McCready**
September 26, 1973
Horace H. Nahm
November 22, 1973
Robert E. Nuese

1918 **Herman L. Frosch**
October 31, 1973
G. Adolph Zeltner
November 28, 1973

1919 **D. Whitfield Hardy**
Frederic R. Sanborn
November 7, 1973

1920 **Richard C. Kitzinger**
Eugene S. Pratt
October 4, 1973
George S. Raymond
November 19, 1973

1921 **Anthony F. DeFronzo**
July, 1973
Gordon M. K. Honsberger
(**Robert G. Honsberger**)
August 17, 1973
Hector Laguardia

1922 **Robert B. Austin**
April 28, 1973

Walter F. Bonner
April 30, 1972

Aaron J. Ezickson
June, 1971
William S. Greene, Jr.
December 17, 1973
William J. Mahar
December 29, 1973

1923 **Noel S. Cohen**
Ernest L. Cox
October 18, 1973
Louis J. Felstiner
Albert L. Grimmesey
October 25, 1973
James H. McQuilkin
Israel A. Shulimson

1925 **John K. Donald**
November 2, 1972
Nathan Helfgott
1973
Thomas I. Probert
August 23, 1973
Henry L. Stasse
September 29, 1972
Albert S. Van Denburgh
September 26, 1973

1926 **John D. Guinness**
September 29, 1973
David Otis
January 29, 1973

1927 **Adrian C. Aery**
May 29, 1973
Henry Irwin III
July 14, 1973
Harold Koppelman
Abraham H. Spivack
July 30, 1973

1928 **Martin Roseman**

1930 **John M. Brennan**
November 2, 1973
(**Emil**) **Albert Sabatell**
April 12, 1973

1931 **Stephen M. Fox**
June 20, 1973
Herman F. Heinemann
November 5, 1973
Leo J. Stewart

1932 **Frank H. McTague**
July 14, 1973

1933 **Milton Koestler**

1934 (Nathaniel) **David L. Margolis**
October 7, 1973
Myron L. Michelman
John H. Watson III
November 20, 1973

1935 **Robert M. Lake**
1971

1936 **William D. Bouton**
October 11, 1973

1937 **Franklin L. Furst**
October 2, 1973
Robert E. Glibney
November 11, 1973
John J. Kissane
September 8, 1973

1938 **Harrison C. Harlin**
December 14, 1972

1939 **Francois A. Pelletier**
April 2, 1972

1940 **Joseph L. Barbi**
Henry J. Hemmens, Jr.
January 16, 1972

1943 **Carl G. Seutter**

1947 **David J. Thomas**

1948 **Donald T. Tomblen**
June 1, 1973

1950 **Edward R. Schrader**
May 2, 1973

1954 **James J. Brady**

1956 **Robert B. Malcolm**
May 26, 1972

1958 **Jonathan I. Levine**
October 20, 1973

1960 **Gerald W. Wohlberg**
December 30, 1973

1968 **Robert A. Engstrom**
1969

1969 **Jonathan F. Miller**
September 5, 1972

1972 **Gregory A. Stasz**
January 26, 1973

CLASS NOTES

16

Arthur C. Goerlich retired in 1964 as President of the College of Insurance in New York. He now resides in his former summer home in Falls Village, Connecticut.

Greetings to his classmates from **James T. Kemp** of Waterbury, Conn.

Physicist **Ralph B. Kennard** has taught his specialty in such wide-ranging places as China, Turkey, and the Catholic University of America, where he retired in 1967. In a recent letter, he described himself as a "general house and yard man since 1967." He added, "I have a fine boss—my wife, for fifty-four years."

Dr. Henry W. Louria, Sr. retired in 1972. He practiced medicine in Brooklyn for almost fifty years before moving to Santa Ana, Calif. to rejoin his son and daughter, who are both doctors in that area.

20

Horace H. Hopkins retired from the Du Pont Co. in 1962. He remains semi-active as a business consultant and business broker.

24

Irving R. Kornbliet retired in 1971 as Assistant to the Chairman of the New York State Division of Human Rights where he had worked since 1945.

25

Columbia has announced the establishment of the **Lawrence A. Wien Professorship in Real Estate Law** in its School of Law, honoring the former Alumni

Maniatty a Trustee

Connie S. Maniatty '43, a partner in the investment banking firm of Salomon Brothers, and **Martha Twitchell Muse**, president of the Tinker Foundation, have been elected Columbia Trustees. Miss Muse is the first woman Trustee in Columbia's history.

Mr. Maniatty will serve until 1978. He replaces the retiring **William S. Paley**. Mr. Maniatty is National Chairman of the Columbia College Fund, a member of the College's Committee on Alumni Development, and a member of the board of directors of the Association of the Alumni of Columbia College.

"Mr. Maniatty has packed an enormous punch for the College over the years. He's a dynamo of great intensity and drive. He'll be a fine trustee," said College Dean Pouncey.

Trustee who is a senior partner in the New York law firm of Wien, Lane and Malkin. A dedicated supporter of education at Columbia, he heads several large investment groups which control numerous commercial properties, including the Empire State Building.

34

Correction: **Arnold Beichman** received his Ph.D. last year from Columbia and not from the University of Massachusetts, Boston, where he is a faculty member. Dr. Beichman has been appointed Visiting Associate Professor at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver for one year.

Dr. George Charen, Dean of Instruction at Bergen Community College in Paramus, N.J., invites all to visit the college's new \$25,000,000 "megastucture campus" which opened in Dec. 1972.

35

Herb Ahrend, President of Ahrend Associates Inc. a direct response agency in New York, has been keeping a busy schedule of talks before industry groups. In February he spoke in Philadelphia on "How to Get More Results in Direct Response Advertising," and in mid-March he addressed a New York group on "New Ways to Increase Income From Your Lists."

36

Warren R. Johnston was featured in a *Washington Post* editorial praising the suburban Washington community of Garrett Park, Maryland for its success in retaining its original charm and character as a town, and in warding off the evils of poorly-conceived urban development. Mr. Johnston is a former Mayor of Garrett Park, which celebrated its "demi-sequecentennial" this year. A Specialist in International Politics and Assistant Chief of the Foreign Affairs Division of the Congressional Research Service, he was recently presented a 30-year Federal Service Award pin.

39

Page S. Buckley, principal design consultant in the Du Pont Co. engineering department, won a plaque and a \$500 honorarium for his work on a system called "soft constraint" that allows automatic start-up and shut-down of an operating unit. The award was presented last October at a meeting of the Instrument Society of America in Houston, Texas.

41

Richard H. Kuh was appointed by Governor Malcolm Wilson to succeed Frank S. Hogan '24 as Manhattan District Attorney. He must run for election in November for the remaining three years of the term vacated by Mr. Hogan, who resigned because of illness.

John M. McDonald was named State Government Affairs Counsel of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

43

J. W. Shay is President of the Greater Metropolitan Co.

45

Dr. Ralph Colp, Jr. is an attending psychiatrist at the Columbia University Health Service.

Sheldon E. Isakoff was promoted to Manager, Engineering Research at the Du Pont Co. in Wilmington, Delaware. He is responsible for corporate engineering materials, engineering physics, and engineering materials labs.

Dr. Joseph Stein is a practicing neurologist in the Dept. of Neurology and Neurosurgery of the Menninger Foundation in Topeka, Kansas.

47

Dr. Paul Miller is an orthopedic surgeon on the staff of the Long Island Jewish Hospital.

49

Gene Rossides has been named as one of the five Silver Anniversary award winners in College Athletics' Top Ten by the National Collegiate Athletic Association. The Top Ten award recognizes distinguished former student-athletes on their Silver Anniversary as college graduates, as well as five current seniors. Gene accepted the award at the NCAA convention in San Francisco in January.

50

In January, **Dr. Herbert Bockian** assumed the post of Clinical Director of the Bristol Regional Mental Health Center.

Lester Chace was featured in a recent article entitled "The Paintbrush Preacher," which appeared in *Power for Living* magazine, "the real-life take-home paper for adults demonstrating the life-changing power of Christ." According to the article, the painter credits his embracing of religion with helping him win a bout with alcoholism that nearly ruined his career. At one time, Mr. Chace left the Columbia graduate fine arts program rather than adopt the school's prevailing penchant for abstraction; later his portrait of Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy was accepted by the late President from among many submissions. Over the years, many of his works have been displayed at the Columbia University Club in New York.

Hamilton Award:

Dean McKnight Honored

Former Dean of Students **Nicholas M. McKnight '21** will receive the Alexander Hamilton Medal, to be presented by the Association of the Alumni of Columbia College at a luncheon in Low Library on Saturday, May 4, 1974. Because the mailing of invitations will be limited, anyone interested in attending should contact the Association, 100 Hamilton Hall, (212) 280-5533.

Dean McKnight is remembered for his long years of service to the students of the College as their advisor and friend. The Hamilton Medal is presented for "distinguished service and accomplishment in any field of human endeavor," to an alumnus or present or former member of the faculty of the College.

Alumni Elections

Pursuant to the existing By-Laws of the Columbia College Alumni Association, its Nominating Committee is seeking your recommendations for officers and directors to be nominated for an election to be held at the Annual Meeting of the Columbia College Alumni Association in May, 1974.

1. For a two-year term of office beginning July 1, 1974 the following officers are to be elected: President, four Vice-Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer.

2. For a three-year term of office eight Directors are to be elected.

Please send your nominations to Mr. Jerry Speyer, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, Columbia College Alumni Association, 100 Hamilton Hall, New York, N.Y. 10027.

Edwin Gittelman has been appointed Associate Dean of Faculty for College II, University of Massachusetts at Boston. He is concerned primarily with personnel and curriculum planning. His most recent scholarly essay, "Jefferson's Slave Narrative: The Declaration of Independence as a Literary Text," will appear soon in *Early American Literature*.

Robert W. Goldsby recently returned from Paris where he directed the French Language premiere of George Tabori's "L'Ami des Nègres" at Jean-Louis Barrault's Recamier. He is currently Chairman of Dramatic Art at the University of California, Berkeley.

Attorney Alan R. Howe is now practicing law in Philadelphia in partnership with the New York firm of Spiser, Weinstein, Harper & Dorn.

Dr. Herbert Kraut is a practicing dermatologist in Stamford, Conn.

Al Schmitt, who is Executive Director of the Greater Newark Hospital Development Fund, writes that classmate Al Iardella is with the public relations firm of William G. Hetherington & Company in Newark, and that Jack Noonan commutes to his Newark law office from his new home on the Jersey shore.

Dr. Albert Ziffer is President of both the Florida Society of Internal Medicine and the Florida Alergy Society for 1973-4.

51

Dr. Otto Dykstra has resigned his position as Research Associate for the American Cyanamid Company and has rejoined the Ford Motor Company as a Senior Research Engineer in the Automotive Safety department. Between tours at Ford, Otto returned to Rutgers University and completed a Ph.D. in Statistics.

George B. Koplinka was elected President of the Rotary Club of White Plains, New York.

Alvin W. Outcall was appointed Director of Public Relations of the C.I.T. Financial Corporation.

N. Adolph Peterson is Professor of History and Chairman of the Department of History at Jersey City State College.

52

Dr. Bard Cosman, now Associate Professor of Clinical Surgery (plastic surgery) at Columbia P & S, had his first one-man showing of his sculpture at the Caravan House Gallery on East 65th St. in Manhattan last September.

Bob Landes has left U.S. Industries to take up a post as Senior Vice President and General Counsel of McGraw-Hill in New York.

53

In the past couple of years, Dr. Philip Alper has branched out from his usual practice of internal medicine and endocrinology to write on various themes relating to health care. He has been named Contributing Editor for *Medical Economics* magazine, and was also appointed Editor of the California Society of Internal Medicine Newsletter.

William A. Altonin is Professor of Law at the University of Denver.

Richard A. Brooks is Professor of Romance Languages at Richmond College and at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York. His latest book, *Selected Letters of Voltaire*, is being published by N.Y.U. Press. He has also been designated General Editor of a series of volumes, *A Critical Bibliography of French Literature*, by Syracuse University Press.

Dr. Albert L. Huber is teaching and doing research at the University of Virginia.

Dr. Allan Jackman regretted not being able to make it back East for his 20th Reunion. He writes that he occasionally sees Bay area classmates Phil Alper and Alan Skolnikoff, and corresponds with Dave Richman, now with the Atomic Energy Commission in Vienna. He describes the local Columbia chapter as "comatose."

Jerry Landauer was the recipient of the third annual Drew Pearson Prize for Investigative Reporting, for breaking the story in the *Wall Street Journal* on the scandals that resulted in the resignation of Vice President Agnew. The award was worth \$5,000.

Burton E. Lipman is Vice-President of Operations for Glomarex Products Corp., a subsidiary of the Lever Brothers Company.

Mitchell Litt is Professor of Chemical Engineering at the University of Pennsylvania.

John Lustig completed his sixth year as City Librarian of Monrovia, California.

Norman Marcus has been Counsel to the New York City Planning Commission since 1963, and is an instructor in Planning Law at the Pratt Institute. He co-edited *The New Zoning* (Praeger, 1970), and has authored numerous articles in law journals.

Arthur W. Wallander was appointed Manager of the midtown Manhattan office of the Fly-Cruikshank Co., New York's oldest real estate firm. His office runs a commercial brokerage business and consulting operations.

54

Lee Abramson was with the Office of Emergency Preparedness until it was dissolved, and is now a Senior Operations Research Analyst at the Atomic Energy Commission in Washington, D.C.

Stephen M. Bailes joined the Irving Trust Company last summer as a Vice President and Group Manager of the general systems group of the bank's operational services division.

As Distributing Manager for Food Products of the Proctor & Gamble Company, James B. Burger conducted distribution surveys in Greece and Lebanon last year.

Uris Benefaction

The University has received a gift of \$2 million from the Uris Brothers Foundation, Inc. by Harold Uris in memory of his brother Percy '20. The gift brings to \$7 million the amount Columbia has received from the two brothers over the past decade.

One half of the new gift will be used to construct the Percy Uris Intercollegiate Swimming Center in the new gymnasium now under construction. The other half will provide a conference and planning facility that will occupy the entire seventh floor of the new Sherman Fairchild Center for the Life Sciences.

Percy Uris, a long-time Columbia Trustee and chairman of the Uris Building Corp., died in 1971 at the age of 72.

Dr. Stan Fine is Assistant Clinical Professor of Medicine at Columbia P & S, and serves as Director of the Allergy Institute at Roosevelt Hospital.

Mike Franck is Executive Director of the Michigan State Bar.

Tom Galvin is Professor and Associate Director of the School of Library Science at Simmons College in Boston.

Fred Ripin, who is a practicing psychologist in New York City, has also recently bought a taxicab medallion.

Saul Turlettaub, the Beverly Hills-based TV impresario, reported to the Class of '54 newsletter: "Activities—jumping and skipping. Awards—winning, annual Turlettaub Tennis Tournament. Experiences—I saw a big black dog once."

56

Joseph Berzok was recently appointed Senior Vice President, Administration, for Bamberger's, a division of R. H. Macy's, in Newark, N.J.

John Z. Censor is a Managing Partner of Censor & Company, Management Consultants, in Manhattan.

Since leaving the College eighteen years ago, Walter Deputala has pursued many careers, finding fame and fortune as the author of the Frank Arrow series, published by Curtis Books. After obtaining a graduate business degree, he set off as an itinerant mining engineer throughout Mexico, Missouri and Colorado. After a six-year hitch in the Navy in which he became an aviator in the space program, he ended up in Hawaii and began a new career in business and public administration. He now has his own management consulting operation in Honolulu, but it has been his week-end occupation as writer that has made his mark for him. The Frank Arrow books, according to the author, are based on "the fictional exploits of an ex-cop, playboy, soldier-of-fortune, who lives the jet set good life in Honolulu while taking big risks for big money." The titles of the six Frank Arrow books are: *Wine, Women, and Death*; *Naked Mistress*; *The Deathlist of Rico Scalfi*; *Queen's Gambit*; *Million Dollar Snatch*; and *The Silver Phallus*.

After three years at the American Embassy in Moscow, Larry M. Semakis has returned to the State Department in Washington, D.C. as Deputy to the Country Director on Egyptian Affairs.

57

George M. Atkinson is teaching religion and philosophy at Tennessee Wesleyan University in Athens, Tenn.

Dr. Joseph Karp is a practicing urologist in New Rochelle, N.Y.

58

Air Force Major Don Czelusniak is Simulation Group Leader in the Electronic Warfare Systems Program Office, Aeronautical Systems Division, at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio. He graduated from the Armed Forces Staff College in Norfolk, Virginia in January, 1973.

Dr. Chester A. Di Lallo is practicing orthopedic surgery in metropolitan Washington, D.C. and suburban Maryland. Dr. Di Lallo, who lives in Alexandria, Va., is wondering what ever became of his College friends Warren Smith and Joe Siman '59.

Dr. Stanley J. Goldsmith was recently certified as a Diplomate by the American Board of Nuclear Medicine and by the American Board of Internal Medicine in Endocrinology and Metabolism. He was previously certified in Internal Medicine. In April, 1973 Dr. Goldsmith became a Fellow of the American College of Physicians. He is an Assistant Professor of Medicine and Radiology at SUNY, Stony Brook.

Dr. Morton H. Halperin has been involved both in the Pentagon Papers case and the Watergate affair. Morty, on leave from the Brookings Institution, was the key defense witness in the Ellsberg trial. During the Watergate hearings it was revealed that Morty had been among the members of Dr. Kissinger's staff who had been wiretapped for "national security reasons" (for which he is now suing the Secretary of State and others). He was Number 8 on the White House "Enemies List."

Bon Voyage

A group of College alumni, friends and parents spent eight days in January on the Caribbean Island of St. Lucia, on a trip sponsored by the Columbia College Alumni Association. Accommodations were deluxe and prices reasonable. More trips are planned for the future.

The University's Alumni Federation is sponsoring a two-week Mediterranean Cruise beginning August 31, 1974 on the Royal Cruise Line's brand new Golden Odyssey, which has been chartered by Columbia for this trip. Ports of call will be Nice, Capri, Sicily, Malta, Crete, Rhodes, Santorini, Izmir, Mykonos, and Athens.

Prices, including World Airways jet transportation from New York, begin at \$895. Inquiries should be directed to Marion Moscato, 304 Low Library, (212) 280-2851.

Dr. Mark A. Hardy is Assistant Professor of Surgery at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, with clinical and research concentration in transplantation and cancer immunology.

Musical Director **Joseph Klein** has recently conducted *Man of La Mancha* at Lincoln Center, Cyrano, with Christopher Plummer, and a musical about the '40s starring the Andrews Sisters called *Over Here*. He is also busy restoring and renovating his brownstone on West 87th St. in Manhattan.

Dr. Howard B. Marshall recently married Cathy Cohn, the sister of classmate **Dr. Peter F. Cohn**, "keeping it all in the Columbia family," as Howard puts it. He is now practicing peridontics in New York.

Navy veteran **Dr. John McGroarty** is now a practicing ophthalmologist in North Hollywood, Calif.

Bernard Nussbaum has been appointed chief assistant to John Doar, general counsel to the Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee investigating the impeachment of President Nixon. Bernie, a partner in the New York law firm of Wachtel, Lipton, Katz & Kern, is also a member of the Council of advisers to the President of Long Island University.

Clinical psychologist **Scott Reinhardt** joined, as a charter member, a private multi-disciplinary group practice—Mount Auburn Psychiatric Services—in Cambridge, Mass.

60

Earl DeMaris was selected to direct an expansion and acquisition program recently initiated by Electronic Research Associates, Inc.

Rabbi Stephen C. Lerner is now Associate Editor of *Conservative Judaism*, the quarterly published by the Rabbinical Assembly and the Jewish Theological Seminary. Articles of his have appeared in two anthologies: *Jewish Radicalism* (Grove Press), and *Contemporary Judaic Fellowship in Theory and Practice* (Ktar). Rabbi Lerner still has a congregation near Syttusantown and Peter Cooper Village in Manhattan.

Robert A. M. Stern, Assistant Professor at the Columbia School of Architecture, recently served as a Visiting Lecturer at Yale, in addition to his private practice of architecture and his duties as President of the Architectural League of New York.

62

Russell J. Abbott completed his Ph.D. in Computer Science at USC last September. He is now teaching at California State University in Northridge, California.

Dr. Armando R. Favazza has recently accepted a position as Associate Professor of Psychiatry and Chief of the Community Mental Health Service at the University of Missouri Medical School in Columbia, Mo.

Alan C. Harris is an educational consultant in manpower development, curriculum, and manpower education for the Area Manpower Institute for Development of Staff (AMIDS). He is also a Lecturer in Modern Hebrew at Pitzer College in Claremont, California.

Dr. Robert J. Lefkowitz was appointed Associate Professor of Medicine and Assistant Professor of Biochemistry at the Duke University School of Medicine.

Good teamwork. **Dr. Bernard Patten**, certified as a Specialist by the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, is doing research on muscle and nerve diseases at the National Institutes of Health. His wife, Dr. Ethel Patten, is Medical Director of the Red Cross Blood Bank in Washington, D.C.

Tobias D. Robison is a software systems analyst for Metromation, Inc., a process control firm in Princeton, N.J.

Alumni Sports Day

Alumni Sports Day will be held at Baker Field on Saturday, April 27 featuring a tennis match between two of the east's finest teams, Columbia and Princeton, as well as a baseball game between the same two schools. Following the contests the Columbia College Alumni Association will host a cocktail party. For further information contact the Association, 100 Hamilton Hall, (212) 280-5533.

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Gerald Berkowitz is Assistant Professor of English at Northern Illinois University. He is also Associate Editor of *Players—the Magazine of American Theater*.

Stephen R. Clineburg, a graduate of the University of Virginia Law School, is now employed in Reston, Va., as an attorney for the Gulf Oil Corp., which developed the new town.

David Josephson is Assistant Professor of Music at Brown, and is Director of their Early Music Group. He received his Ph.D. in musicology "with distinction" from Columbia in 1972.

Arthur M. Kwarta is Director of Financial Relations at Colt Industries in New York. His primary responsibility is in the area of institutional investor relations.

Dr. Robert Podell entered the private practice of obstetrics and gynecology in Manhattan this year.

Dr. Robert Ratskin, author or co-author of some 35 articles on medicine, is currently on active duty with the USAF, stationed as one of five staff cardiologists at the David Grant USAF Medical Center, Travis AFB, California. He also has an appointment as Clinical Assistant Professor of Medicine at the University of California, Davis.

Having spent the past year as a Visiting Associate Professor in Computer Science at SUNY/Buffalo, **Harry J. Saal** will continue an eastward trek with his family by going to Israel, where he will be working for IBM's Israel Scientific Center in Haifa for several years.

Dr. Franklin Twiggell is an Assistant Professor of Government at Pomona College, Claremont, Cal.

64

Arthur Friedman has been appointed Chief of the Organized Crime and Rackets Bureau of the Queens County District Attorney's office.

Dr. Michael Gunter, Assistant Professor of Political Science at Tennessee Tech University in Cookeville, Tenn., has been selected as local coordinator for Common Cause, the national non-partisan citizen's action group.

Donald Mintz is a partner in the newly formed New Orleans law firm of Schumacher, McGlinchey, Stafford & Mintz. He is active in community affairs and has thrown himself wholeheartedly into the task of recruiting able students in his area for the College.

65

Dr. Gerald Babbitt is on active duty with the U.S. Navy in Asmara, Ethiopia as a pediatrician.

Mike Griffin has returned to Columbia as coach of the freshman basketball team. In a similar position for three years at R.P.I., his teams won 31 of 42 games. From 1967 to 1970 he was varsity assistant coach at Columbia.

Pre-Med Researchers

Columbia's pre-medical and pre-dental students are seeking research experience during the summer, both in paid jobs and as volunteers. Please contact the pre-medical advisor, Assistant Dean Patricia D. Geisler, 203 Hamilton Hall, if you can make such a position available to a student.

Dr. Laurence J. Guido is currently a Special Research Fellow in immunology at the Sloan Kettering Cancer Institute in New York. He is studying the immunological parameters of patients with brain tumors.

For two years, **J. Bruce Jacobs** did doctoral field research in rural Taiwan for a degree in Political Science at Columbia. He is presently teaching Political Science at the Clarkson College of Technology in Potsdam, N.Y.

Dr. Allen Steere is an epidemiology intelligence officer for the Hospital Infections Section of the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, Ga., where he is spending two years in place of a military obligation.

Steve Strobach is working as a Training Administrator for the CIBA-GEIGY Corporation in Westchester County, N.Y. He is also active with Bronx Community Board #5, and invites anyone in the West Tremont area of the Bronx interested in helping to contact him. Steve also reported that classmate **Mike Fichette** is currently stationed in Monterey, California with the U.S. Army.

66

Two old friends and classmates, **Victor Kayfetz** and **Dr. Dan Epstein**, are among the Columbia delegation in Sweden. Vic is the director of the new English language training project for technicians and executives at the L. M. Ericsson Telephone Co., Stockholm's largest employer. Previously he was a translator for Swedish Broadcasting, the Swedish Institute for Cultural Exchange and various government agencies. Vic informs us that his guide to Sweden has just been published in a number of European languages. He urges alumni to contact him at **Hogvagsgatan 31, 2 tr., 117 30 Stockholm**. Dan is living near Stockholm and besides practicing medicine and traveling in Asia is contributing feature articles in Swedish and editing the English language page of *Dagens Nyheter*, Sweden's largest morning newspaper.

Marvin Pilo, who is finishing up his doctoral dissertation at Columbia's Teachers College, is now an Instructor in Political Science at Clemson University. He is adjusting well to South Carolina, but his presence at Columbia varsity football and basketball games is sorely missed. Marvin was the fanatic alumnus who would arrive with his wife before the start of the freshman basketball game, complete with a Ta-Kome Sandwich and a clipboard on which to record all the pertinent statistics of both the freshman and varsity games including points, rebounds, assists, personal fouls, and timeouts to search for missing contact lenses. (He ate his sandwich between games.)

Dr. John L. Schwartz is a child psychiatrist at the University of California's Irvine campus.

After having practiced law in Israel for two years, **Stuart J. Stein** is now a partner in the firm of Bishop, Guttentag & Stein, Lynbrook, N. Y.

Dr. Simon Trutt is a third year resident in psychiatry at Kings County Hospital.

67

Teodoro F. Dagli, a neurosurgical resident at the Massachusetts General Hospital and a Kennedy Fellow in Medical Ethics at Harvard, completed a six-week summer course at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in the Arabic language, which he hopes will serve as the basis for expanding his already unusual background in humanism and medical ethics. In addition to Arabic, he has studied medical ethics, supported by a grant from the Institute for Human Values in Medicine of the Society for Health and Human Values in Philadelphia. Dr. Dagli majored in renaissance studies at Columbia, and received his M.D. and M.P.H. in international health and medical education from the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. He decided that to understand medical ethics in its proper perspective, it would be useful to get to the Greco-Arab roots of medical philosophy, hoping to expand his appreciation of this culture by learning Arabic and reading the original works of Maimonides and other great philosophers instrumental in transmitting this culture to the West.

David E. Galinsky is working for the U.S. Public Health Service as Director of the Philadelphia Out-Patient Clinic.

Christopher Hartzell is an environmental planner for the San Francisco Regional Planning Agency.

After graduating from Columbia P&S in 1971, **Dr. Robert G. Hickes** did an internship and residency in internal medicine at Roosevelt Hospital in New York. He is planning to begin a two-year fellowship in hematology at Roosevelt in July.

After four years as a Weapons Officer in the Navy, **A. Robert Liotard** joined the Group Insurance Department of the Prudential Insurance Company. He was assigned to the Boston area and was recently transferred to the Syracuse Group Office with the title of Associate Group Manager.

Dr. Martin Oster completed a medical residency at Massachusetts General and is presently at the National Cancer Institute of the N.I.H.

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Harris (Buzz) Baumgold is now a diamond merchant in New York.

Jonathan Chipman is teaching Hebrew religious subjects to high school students at the Maimonides School in Brookline, Mass., and is completing work on a doctorate in Judaic Studies at Brandeis University.

Larry Ellberger is on a two-year loan assignment with Esso Eastern, the Asian and Australian affiliate of the Exxon Corporation.

Philip Halpern graduated magna cum laude from the University of Pennsylvania Law School in 1973. At present, he is a clerk under Judge Stanley A. Weigle of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California.

Franklin J. Havelick graduated from Columbia Law last year and is now with the New York firm of Battle, Fowler, Lidstone, Jaffin, Pierce and Kheel.

Robert J. Levine has been named Cosmetic Department Manager for Abraham & Straus's Huntington, N.Y. store.

Dr. Daniel Lorber is a first-year medical resident at Bronx Municipal Hospital Center.

After completing his Navy obligation in Washington, D.C. as presidential translator on the Washington-Moscow "hotline," **Stephen A. Mamikonian** will be joining the international staff of the Chase Manhattan Bank in New York.

Béla M. Máriássy graduated from the Thunderbird Graduate School of International Management after spending two years in Africa with the Peace Corps. He is presently employed at the Chase Manhattan Bank as a loan officer trainee.

R. E. Pyszczkowski was promoted to Area Sales Manager for Mobil Oil's Syracuse, N. Y. district.

Lawrence E. Siskind received his Ph.D. from M.I.T. in 1973. He is now Assistant Professor of Urban Studies and Director of Undergraduate Urban Studies at M.I.T. He is also a partner in the Boston-based urban and regional planning consulting firm, New Community Planning Associates.

Mas Takekomo is an attorney who will be practicing in Japan for the next two years, courtesy of the United States Navy.

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William E. Kelley graduated from Columbia Law School in 1972. He is presently practicing with Willkie Farr & Gallagher in New York.

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Terry Braverman participated in last summer's Marlboro Music Festival. He is in his fourth season as Assistant Principal Cellist of the St. Louis Symphony. In addition, he is the cellist of the St. Louis String Trio and is being featured in several chamber music concerts as well as a soloist this season.

"To the alumni of Columbia University, where intelligence is a prerequisite and knowledge is a primary goal: I, **Harvey Mechanic**, has by His Divine Grace A.C. Bhaktivedanta Prabhupada's mercy found the highest knowledge and the goal of life as a full-time devotee living at and working out of the Cleveland area Radha-Krishna Temple."

71

Eric Lindow is currently teaching science to 9-13 year olds in a private school in Manhattan.

Francis G. Lu will receive his M.D. from Dartmouth Medical School in June; in July he will start his residency program in psychiatry at the Mt. Sinai Medical Center in New York. He is planning to pursue a career in preventive social psychiatry.

The St. Stephen's School at which **Ron Rice** is teaching, is at Via Aventina 3, Rome, Italy, and not in Alexandria, Va. as previously reported in these pages. Apologies to all those who suspected Ron of some sort of transatlantic deceit, and of course, to Ron.

Michael J. Valuk has been awarded a two-semester graduate research assistantship at the University of Hartford's School of Business and Public Administration.

72

Jeffrey Laurence has been awarded a Rhodes Scholarship. He is now a student at the University of Chicago medical school.

Thomas H. McGovern is a second-year grad student in anthropology at Columbia.

William Pencak received an M.A. in History from Columbia last May.

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COLUMBIA COLLEGE INVESTS IN HUMAN POTENTIAL



JOHN LEWIS

Abbe David Lowell '74:

An English major bound for law school, he teaches a discussion section of the College's course on Shakespeare. Lowell has made Dean's List every semester, is the Class of '74 Chamberlain Scholar, and was the winner of the 1973 Milch Prize as the junior who did the most "to enhance the reputation of Columbia College." He is the only undergraduate member of the President's Committee on Health Services, serves as coordinator of the Dean's Advisory Council, and is a former University Senator.

"I don't see how I could have gone to
Columbia College without the substantial help
I've received from the Columbia College Fund."

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Columbia College Today

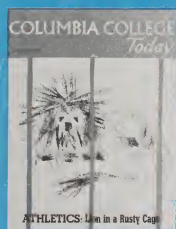
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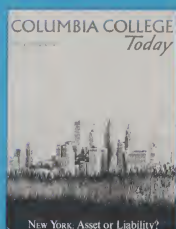
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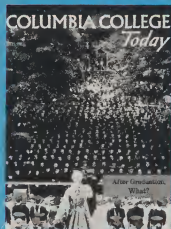
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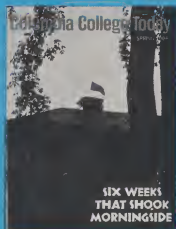
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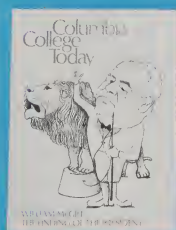
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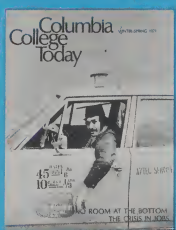
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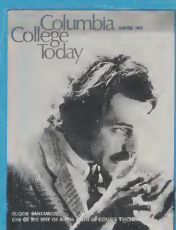
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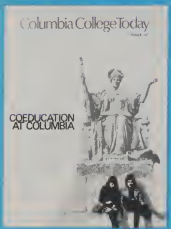
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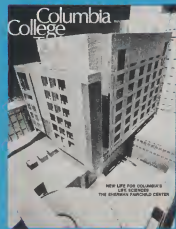
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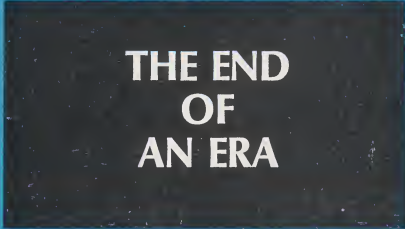
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1973



1974



Columbia College Today:

This is the last issue of *Columbia College Today* you will be receiving in the foreseeable future. Significant changes are occurring in the planning of alumni communications at Columbia, and the likely result will be the appearance of a substantial new magazine, to be distributed to all of the University's alumni. The University-wide magazine will in fact be the successor and heir to *CCT* and will be supplemented by a quarterly newsletter for College alumni, prepared by the College Office of Alumni Affairs and Development.

These changes raise several questions worthy of examination. First of all, there is the issue of College alumni magazine vs. University alumni magazine. *Columbia College Today* has a proud tradition and a fixed readership with justifiably high expectations. When George Keller '51 assumed the editorship in 1961, he transformed a chatty magazine into an award-winning, albeit controversial publication. The style he established set a model of excellence for the editors who followed: Martin B. Margulies '61, who replaced Keller in 1970, and Stephen D. Singer '64, who followed in 1972.

All the universities of the Ivy Group now have university-wide alumni magazines, so in this respect, Columbia is simply following suit. But these magazines also direct their attention largely to alumni of their undergraduate colleges, on whom they depend as a nucleus of loyalty and support. Alumni magazines across the country range in quality from those with unimaginably dreary copy and cocktail party photography, to publications of genuine distinction. The challenge for the new Columbia magazine is there; produce a magazine with the highest possible standards of content, and maintain a level of service to a critical segment of its audience, the College alumni, who have a right to expect continuing high-caliber journalism.

This naturally raises the question of continuity. As yet, the University-wide magazine has no appointed starting-up date. This means that there will be a publication hiatus of indefinite length between the final issue of *CCT* and the first issue of the new magazine. A long interruption would be most regrettable.

One major difficulty with *CCT* over the years had been its tradition of coming out irregularly.

Although it was called a quarterly, it rarely if ever appeared four times in one year, considerably reducing the impact it had on its readers. When we took over last spring we resolved that this policy had to change. "Each editor has his own philosophy, and ours is that regular publication is necessary if a magazine is to fulfill its purpose. It is impossible to give an absolute guarantee that *CCT* will appear four times a year like clockwork, but we're going to try to see that it happens," promised the first editorial of our regime. We are proud to have kept our word. Issues appeared in May, September and December of 1973, and March 1974 as well as the one you are reading now. Steve Singer's last issue was published in April 1973, so in a period of little more than one year there have been six *CCT*'s. If you are now more familiar with and interested in Columbia than you have been since graduation, perhaps the policy of regular publication is responsible.

We also wrote in our first editorial, little more than a year ago, that *CCT* had to appear regularly because of the nature of its audience. "It is particularly important that we succeed" in regular publication, we wrote then, "because Columbia College is troubled by a disaffected and apathetic body of alumni who, for one reason or another, are perfectly willing to forget that Columbia College still exists. Four reminders a year of the College's existence, in the form of this magazine, may help to rekindle a once strong interest." Alumni apathy was especially noticeable in the weak performance of the Columbia College Fund. This year's Fund has shown marked improvement, however, with increases in the number of donors and in unrestricted funds. A major reorganization of the College's fund raising apparatus is primarily responsible, but we also believe that an increased awareness of, and interest in the College, stimulated by the magazine, has created an improved climate for giving. We hope that the disappearance of *CCT* does not have an adverse effect on the future of the Fund.

We regret that *CCT* was not permitted to live until the new magazine was already functioning. This is particularly true because of the impact the magazine has had on some of its readers.

Professor of Sociology and History Sigmund Diamond told us a story of his recent visit to Prague,

The End of an Era


Czechoslovakia, where he became acquainted with a woman and her son who had supported the ill-fated Dubcek regime in 1968, and consequently, were being prevented from holding jobs commensurate with their education and ability. On a visit to the home of this family, Prof. Diamond related, the young man showed him his most prized possession: a contraband copy of the Winter 1972 issue of *Columbia College Today*, with art historian Eugene Santomasso on the cover. It had been secured from the American Embassy. "I was very touched and moved by this gesture," Prof. Diamond said.

"They're desperate, imprisoned, alone. This was their way of holding out their hand to another part of the world which they hope will not forget them."

And, concluding his story, Prof. Diamond said something which we believe reflects the thinking of many people who have read *Columbia College Today*. "You know," he said, "you publish this magazine here at Columbia. But you never know what it means to somebody else who may be far away."

Stephen Steiner '66
James C. Katz '72

Columbia College Today is published quarterly. Second Class postage is paid at New York, N.Y.

	<p>EDITOR: Stephen Steiner '66</p> <p>ASSOCIATE EDITOR: Jamie Katz '72</p> <p>ALUMNI ADVISORY COMMITTEE Ray Robinson '41 <i>Chairman</i> Arthur Rothstein '35 Edward Hamilton '42 Kermit Lansner '44 Walter Wager '42 Byron Dobell '47 John McDermott '54 Martin B. Margulies '61 Stephen D. Singer '64</p>
<p>Volume 2, Number 5, Summer 1974</p> <p>Published by Columbia College with the support of the Office of Alumni Affairs and Development for Alumni and Friends of Columbia College</p> <p>Address all editorial communications to: Columbia College Today 100 Hamilton Hall New York, N. Y. 10027 Telephone (212) 280-3701</p> <p>COLUMBIA COLLEGE founded in 1754 is the undergraduate liberal arts college of 2,700 men in COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY</p>	<p>IN THIS ISSUE</p> <p><i>Columbia College Today: The End of an Era</i> 2</p> <p>Around the Quads 4</p> <p>The Colloquium: The Great Minds of History Jousting With One Another 7 by David Lehman</p> <p>Can You Take It? 14 by Jamie Katz</p> <p>The White House Is His Severest Critic 17 by Stephen Steiner</p> <p>Roar Lion Roar 20</p> <p>Jack Rohan's Legacy, Tom Penders' Future 21</p> <p>Obituaries 24</p> <p>Frank S. Hogan, 1902-1974: Mr. District Attorney 25</p> <p>Alumni Authors 27</p> <p>Class Notes 28</p>

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Around the Quads

NOCKEMS? SOCKEMS?

They were once the object of unbridled ambition, the dream of countless Columbia College students. Untold hours were spent scheming by outsiders seeking the means to become insiders; untold legions of those who had already attained the pinnacle were besieged and flattered by those who themselves sought to attain it. They were the Senior Societies, the Nacoms and the Sachems, and to belong to one and therefore to wear its pinky ring, was an honor few students could resist, and for that matter, attain.

Membership in each was limited to fifteen, chosen in the spring of the junior year. After selecting their heirs, graduating Nacoms and Sachems would solemnly walk about the campus knocking on the doors of those who had been tapped to succeed them. Futures were made, careers were built, happiness was assured by the knock on the door. And for those of the elite who were deemed to be so outstanding that both societies fought for their pinkies, the awe-inspiring "double taps," there was the grave

decision, involving agonizing soul-searching, of which society to join.

It was said that Nacoms and Sachems had itches of the nose more frequently than did mortals, and this was probably true judging by the number of ring-bearing pinkies that were prominently displayed scratching these noses at cocktail parties. It was also said that the societies tapped particularly outstanding people, and the names of many of their alumni indicate that this was so. Columbia trustees Harold Rousselot, Harold (Mickey) McGuire, Thomas Macioce, Franklin Thomas, and Frederick vP. Bryan; Vice President Wm. Theodore de Bary; athletes Archie Roberts, Jim McMillian, Gene Rossides, and Al Barabas; writers Clarence Lovejoy and James Wechsler; faculty and administration members Dwight Miner, Harry Carman, Daniel Bell, Lawrence Chamberlain, Henry Coleman, and David Truman, all wore or still wear the fabled rings.

Where have all the pinky rings gone?

"Nockems?" "Sockems?" Now even the names of the societies are mispronounced by students; when the societies chose their new members this spring, the seniors had to explain to the newly-tapped juniors what the

Nacoms and Sachems were. The change in student values has reduced nacomy and sachemy to a little-known and little-cared for part of the College scene, and once-frenzied ambition has been replaced by frenzied unawareness. Things got so bad in the early seventies that the Sachems almost collapsed because of indifference and debt, until revived by an ambitious effort led by John Eckel '73.

Once tapped, however, new members tend to get caught up in the spirit of the societies, realizing that they have been chosen because of their concern for the College, as demonstrated by their activities. They wear their rings loyally, and like many alumni who continue to wear the rings, take pride in society membership. "I'll wear my ring as long as I continue to have a finger," said Will Willis '74, a Sachem.

The societies have always been known for their secrecy, or "confidentiality" as members preferred to call it, going so far as to hold their meetings in the crypt of St. Paul's Chapel. The meetings have been moved above ground in recent years, but today's members continue the ancient practices of discussing in confidence matters of concern to the College, and of



A sachem ring (left) and a nacorn ring are seen with their attached pinks. Which hand has the M&M's?

listening to high administrators speaking off the record. The Sachems, for example, have heavily involved themselves recently in the efforts of the Columbia College Fund.

With all the problems the societies face in maintaining their identities, the pinky rings remain attractive pieces of jewelry. "Hey," someone said to Willis. "That's a cool ring. Know where I can get one?"

A DAY FOR McKNIGHT

"My God, at last they finally got just the right man."

The speaker was Jack N. Arbolino '42, dedicated alumnus and official of the College Entrance Examinations Board, and he was talking about Nicholas McD. McKnight '21, Columbia's legendary Dean of Students, who had just received the 28th annual Alexander Hamilton Medal presented by the Columbia College Alumni Association.

"We mean no disparagement to any of the distinguished recipients of the Alexander Hamilton Medal who preceded you," Arbolino told Dean McKnight, "but you so precisely fit

the requirement of distinguished service." And so Dean McKnight joined Nicholas Murray Butler, Frank Fackenthal, Harry Carman, Frank Hogan, Mark Van Doren, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Andrew Cordier, Lionel Trilling and others who have received the College's highest alumni award. The Hamilton Award is "awarded to an alumnus or present or former member of the faculty of Columbia College for distinguished service and accomplishment in any field of human endeavor . . ."

Nicholas McKnight has been away from the Columbia scene since he retired in 1957, but the day's genuine emotion showed the strength of the memories of his service to the College and its students. Associate Dean from 1931 to 1949, Acting Dean in 1943, and the College's first Dean of Students beginning in 1949, Dean McKnight influenced the lives of thousands of Columbia students with a style particularly his own.

Arbolino told the gathering how he did it. "The first of his simple secrets was to assume that young men are decent—brash, vain, gross at times, God knows—but basically decent. He believed that and we knew it."

There was more to his method. "Let us remember," Arbolino contin-

ued, "that by example, with compassion and rectitude, with wisdom and integrity, Nicholas McKnight guided and led, and he helped generations of students. The effort he expended never showed, certainly it was never mentioned, it was just sustained steadily, successfully and with the full imprinted measure of himself."

That same Nicholas McKnight was once a timid high school student, coming to the Columbia campus for the first time to inquire about admission. He recalled for his guests what happened that day.

"It was a long time ago that I entered as a freshman. I remember very clearly the day I went up to Morning-side to see about getting in. I remember walking through the campus, seeing all the students milling around, calling to each other, making plans, completely at home. I remember wondering whether in a year or so I might feel that I was a part of the University—whether eventually there might be a few people who would know me as a Columbia man."

So many people came to know Dean McKnight as a Columbia man that CCT asked him to prepare a message for his friends and students who could not attend the award presentation. These are Dean McKnight's words:

"It was a truly great day for me. Not only the honor of the Hamilton award, but the gathering of so many



Dean McKnight on his day.

friends, young, middle-aged and old, to enjoy it with my wife and me. In addition to those at the luncheon, several hundred others took the trouble to write, and it seemed as though every face and every word brought a pleasant memory.

"Very early in my years on Morningside I perceived the remarkable qualities of the 'Columbia man' and my admiration and regard grew steadily stronger over the years. It was the people who made my life at Columbia happy and rewarding, and I am grateful to all the Columbia men—students, alumni, and staff—for the great part they played in helping me to do my job.

"For me, the sweetest part of the award is that in any case, the 'field of endeavor' has been Columbia College. What finer, richer, more worthwhile field could one ever find or hope for."

ITEMS

Vitali Rubin is a distinguished authority on classical China who has been invited to teach at Columbia. Ordinarily, there would be no difficulty in arranging his appointment. However, Vitali Rubin is a citizen of the Soviet Union—he is also Jewish. In response to Mr. Rubin's request for an exit visa to Israel two years ago, his government reacted by removing him from his post at the Soviet Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences, thereby preventing him from earning a living. It is now reported that Vitali Rubin is being threatened with a jail term for "parasitism."

In the past year, Columbia President William J. McGill appealed on Rubin's behalf to Leonid Brezhnev, First Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party; Columbia students demonstrated for his release; and twelve Columbia deans addressed a letter to Mr. Brezhnev requesting permission for Mr. Rubin to teach at Columbia. In May, U.S. Ambassador to Moscow Walter Stoessel formerly asked the Soviet Union to grant the 50-year old scholar an exit visa.

There has been no reply from the Kremlin.

Despite the increased competition among the nation's better colleges for the worthiest high school graduates, Columbia's incoming freshman class has been oversubscribed. 780 acceptances have been received for the Class of 1978, rather than the intended 750. 1400 offers of admission were sent out by the College, producing a healthy 56 percent yield. This is, according to Director of Admissions Michael Lacopo '57, "a very good sign." The total number of applicants was down from last year however, from 3442 to 3375.

Guess what?

Tuition is going up again, all over the Ivy League. Columbia College tuition will be raised to \$3370 for the academic year 1974-75, a rise of \$190 from this year. The College is still charging a lower sum than all but one of its Ivy brethren. The figures:

Yale	up \$250 to \$3650
Brown	up \$250 to \$3530
Princeton	up \$200 to \$3500
Dartmouth	up \$200 to \$3470
Cornell	up \$200 to \$3450
Harvard	up \$200 to \$3400
Penn	up \$200 to \$3365

The final results of the 22nd Annual Columbia College Fund are not yet in, but the trend is clear: the Fund has turned the corner and is heading upwards. The total number of alumni donors has already passed the 20 percent mark, while last year's fund showed a final total of 17 percent. This renewed participation is also reflected in the critical area of unrestricted gifts, which have already surpassed last year's Fund by more than \$100,000. As of June 5, 1974, the total amount contributed—both restricted and unrestricted gifts—was \$1,303,175.79, which is just \$7000 under last year's final total, with another \$47,000 in pledges still outstanding. The final Fund report will be published and mailed this summer.

Columbia was the top university in the nation this year in the number of Guggenheim Fellowships awarded to faculty members, and was one of the top three in the number of faculty elected to the American Academy of

Arts and Sciences. The Guggenheim Foundation awarded major study grants to twenty outstanding scholars at Columbia, Barnard and Teacher's College, while eleven Columbia professors received the Arts and Sciences honor.

No decision has yet been made on the long-term status of Columbia's facility in Paris, Reid Hall. As reported in our last issue, the possible sale and demolition of the historic Montparnasse landmark has been under discussion for several months. In the meantime, Columbia's academic programs in France have attained almost maximum registration for this summer and next year (applicants are still being accepted for the advanced junior-year-abroad program), and the possibility of using Reid Hall's academic staff for guided alumni visits and lectures in Paris is being explored.

Dean's Day 1974 brought a record 1,350 people to the campus on March 13 to hear a sampling of Columbia's outstanding teachers. Six of the lecture-discussions were videotaped and will be made available on request to Columbia groups nationwide. They are:

— "Symposium on Presidential Power" with Professors of History Henry F. Graff and James P. Shenton, and Professor of Law Telford Taylor.

— "Privacy After Watergate" with Professor of Public Law and Government Alan F. Westin.

— "Thucydides and the Nature of Power" with Dean Peter R. Pouncey.

— "Men, Women, and Books" with Barnard Assistant Professor of English Catharine R. Stimpson.

— "Journey With Dante Into the Other World: A Pilgrimage With the Pilgrim" with Professor of Italian Mariastella de Panizza Lorch.

— "A Conversation with the University Professors" with Ernest Nagel and Lionel Trilling, moderated by Dean Pouncey.

All were rated "PG".

If you were expecting to read a long treatise on streaking, you will be disappointed. Yes, Columbia had its share of bare back in March, but the fad bottomed out rather quickly. ☹

The Colloquium:

The Great Minds of History Jousting With One Another

Photos by Sepp Seitz

by David Lehman



A nationally important educational innovation when it was introduced in 1919, the Colloquium on Language, Literature, History and Philosophy has come to define the values of Columbia College today. "I've never stopped reading for it," says one student of a decade ago.

Every Wednesday and Thursday, at 7:30 in the evening, fifteen students and two professors meet in 403 Hamilton Hall, a room long ago appointed as the "Columbia College Seminar Room," to discuss no less lofty a subject than the major documents and central concerns of Western Civilization. To be sure, the conversation is far more narrowly focused than might perhaps be inferred from the general and imposing name, "Colloquium on Language, Literature, History and Philosophy," by which the course is officially listed. Only one or two or at most three important works are singled out for especial attention on any one evening; the *Oresteia* of

Aeschylus and Nietzsche's *Birth of Tragedy* make, for example, a natural coupling. Yet—as though a reading list of this order were not in and of itself sufficiently ambitious—at the very heart of the course is the attempt to inspire in the student a sense of universal connection: to urge him to keep the medieval *Tristan* in mind

Poet, critic, doctoral candidate, and Colloquium alumnus, David Lehman '70 spent two years at Cambridge as a Kellett Fellow, and will be teaching freshman English in the College next term. A collection of his poems, *Some Nerve*, was published by the Columbia Review Press in 1973.

when reading *Huckleberry Finn*; to watch the *Odyssey* transform itself into *Ulysses*; to allow Kierkegaard to comment, as it were, on Hegel. Taking their places around a table, like latter-day knights, amid such equalizers as laughter and cigarette smoke and the occasional clink of wine glasses, the seventeen students labor to inject new validity into a tired cliché: they struggle to make the books, as the saying goes, "come alive." For just as it is eminently desirable to learn and practice the arts of intellectual discourse and friendly argument, so too is it a pleasure to witness the great minds of history jousting with one another, playfully

or ferociously as the case may be, in a kind of weekly re-enactment of Swift's deliciously wicked dream, *The Battle Of The Books*.

The Colloquium, as the course is commonly called, is not merely an ambitious version of your typical college 'Senior Seminar'; it is, as a Bogart might put it, like Humanities and C.C. combined, only more so. For Quentin Anderson, "There's no better course." To Lionel Trilling, it is "definitive" of Columbia College. Interviewed students, of Colloquia past and present, tend to endorse these responses with no shortage of enthusiasm. A student in the 1961-2 Junior Colloquium told me he refers frequently to his recollected class: "I've never stopped reading for it." Stephen Vargish, a Rhodes Scholar to be, was quoted in this journal some twelve years back as saying, "I believe it's the single greatest educational experience I've ever had." More specific in his praise is Andrew Warminski, who took both halves of the two-year sequence a full decade later: "Because of the seriousness of discussion and the dialectical development of ideas, the reading for the second time of works you'd already encountered as a freshman dramatized that you had indeed learned something at Columbia."

It may be thought well-nigh impossible to offer testimony that is at once eloquent and original about a course which customarily elicits such rare reviews. Dean Weber, currently enrolled in the Senior Colloquium, has nonetheless found a way of doing so. Having taken the Classics-Renaissance Colloquium a year ago, Weber will have completed the sequence by this June. He expects, however, to stay on at Columbia for a fifth year, and will, he says, attend the Senior Colloquium again at that time, regardless of whether or not he receives official academic credit for his work. "There would be no danger of 'repetition,' in any derogatory sense of the word," Weber told me, "even if the reading list were to be duplicated exactly, book by book—which never happens." Dean would surely have

elaborated further had our conversation not at this point wandered, as though directed by the abstract power of the Colloquium itself, to a consideration of Kierkegaard's essay of 1843, *Repetition*.

Genesis

In conception as well as in delivery, the Colloquium originated during the first World War and in the years immediately following. The legendary John Erskine—characterized by Lloyd Morris as "subtle, complex, erudite, and of a Socratic cast"; by Irwin Edman as "a virtuoso lecturer" on Elizabethan literature—fathered and midwifed the course into being. It was Erskine's Great Books plan that generated, so to speak, this Adam in whose likeness a race of educational offspring soon sprang up around the country, ranging from the Cain of the Robert Hutchins-Mortimer Adler program at Chicago to the more recent heretics of St. John's College in Annapolis, Maryland. The Colloquium's genesis officially took place at Columbia, in 1919. In the beginning it was called "General Honors" and caused not a few scholars, fearful of an invasion of their territorial integrity, to be sore displeased. This opposition, wrote Justus Buchler in an essay he contributed to the bicentennial *History of Columbia College*, "centered around one theme: how could students acquire 'real understanding' of so many works read in so short a time and usually in a language other than that in which they were written?" Elsewhere in that volume, Lionel Trilling sums up the case for the defense:

Erskine replied that every book had to be read at some time for the first time, that there was a difference between a reading acquaintance with great authors and a scholarly investigation of them. In answer to the assertion that to read a great work in translation was not to read it at all, he remarked that if this were so, very few of his colleagues had read the Bible.

Trilling then goes on, from the perspective afforded by a mid-century

look backwards, to locate more exactly the seminal importance of the Erskine proposal:

Other institutions, by being more doctrinaire about its advantages and necessities than were its originators, have seemed to take credit for the first conception of the program. It can scarcely be becoming to contest the priority of conceiving and putting into practice an idea which, if Columbia had not hit upon it when it did, would nevertheless have had to establish itself through other agencies, for it is a very simple idea, saying no more than that there is a certain minimum of our intellectual and spiritual tradition which a man must experience and understand if he is to be called educated.

It is by no means an exaggeration to see the Columbia curriculum as we know it—and, by extension, that of the major colleges in the country—as having grown ineluctably out of the twin birth, in 1919, of Contemporary Civilization, on the freshman level, and General Honors, as a plateau to be reached by a select few upper-classesmen.

That the course proved a great and immediate success ought to come as no surprise, in consideration of the extraordinary intellectual and pedagogical energies of its initial instructors: the philosopher Irwin Edman; Mark Van Doren, beloved mentor of such poets as John Berryman and Allen Ginsberg; Raymond Weaver, who "invented" Melville; Rex Tugwell, who later became a brain trust of the first F.D.R. administration; Mortimer Adler; and Erskine himself. Many and various were the innovations these men ushered into the academic theatre; that we now take several of them for granted, and witness frequent revivals of the rest, serves as a more than favorable notice of their lasting utility. The curtain would go up in the evening; two professors were always to attend the weekly first-nights; a performance would technically last two hours, but would, more

often than not, adjourn to a nearby eating place or to somebody's apartment; the students would enjoy the luxury of smoking; the repertory of readings would be eclectic rather than systematic, representing divergent tastes and a host of genres; improvisations and not prepared orations were to be the order of the day; a direct exposure to the spectacle would be emphasized, rather than such refractions and interpretations of it as were offered in the lecture courses so prevalent at the time. Of course, in any two-year period there were bound to be some bad evenings. But, in the words of Prof. Alan W. Brown, who at one point directed the program, "Only a fine dramatic writer or one skilled in philosophic dialogue could render the quality of truly suc-

cessful evenings, some of which touch greatness."

Trilling, who took the course when it was still thus in its infancy, reported to me of the almost conspiratorial zeal with which he and his classmates were possessed. "There was always something ceremonial about it," he told me. "Each class seemed a reunion of all the College intellectuals, and the week organized itself around it. At the close of the session, you felt as though the week had come to an end, as though something had been discharged. The following day was a day off, and then the next day the whole process began again, the nervous excitement of the reading, the struggle with the philosophers.

"For me, it was the only time I felt I was being educated."

It seems worthwhile to pause here, in our abbreviated history of the Colloquium (which, to borrow from 17th-century thought, seems a history in microcosm of the macrocosmic College) to consider the arrangement, for many years unique to this one course, of a discussion class presided over by two faculty members. The nobility of the educational objective here at work is perhaps self-evident: to teach the student how to read on his own, how to think for himself, how to apply and refine his reading and thinking in community. The evenings would not prepare one for a specific profession or career. They were not meant to foster parrot-children, memorizers of the filing cabinets of knowledge. Knowledge itself was manifestly not the exclusive reserve of a few elderly,



Civilized learning: The Colloquium encourages an atmosphere of good spirits and independent critical inquiry.

pipe-smoking gentlemen, but was understood to be accessible to the independent and inquiring intellect. Not the least valuable element of this newly-available knowledge was the ideal, difficult to attain, by which students and professors alike were to be measured, of a mutual respect for, and understanding of, one another. Many a time and oft did Jacques Barzun, when teaching the course, instruct his students to address themselves not to one or the other of the teachers, but to the last speaker's point. *The students make the course*—that hollow-sounding phrase, cheapened by mis- and over-use as it has been, thus earned its original currency as a meaningful idea. The rewards and illuminations obtained by a physics major and an English major exchanging their ideas will more clearly be seen if one writes of them as, respectively, Nobel Prize scientist and celebrated poet, for such were they often to become.

Of the incalculable benefits and challenges this arrangement held for the Colloquium teachers, several appear most worthy of note. The two instructors invariably represented two different fields, two different backgrounds, viewpoints, personalities. That one should learn from, add to, stimulate and sharpen the other seems almost axiomatic, and as such persuaded the various heads of the program of the wisdom of pairing a relative newcomer with an established old pro. In his apprenticeship and testing, the younger man would, it was assumed, serve in turn as a testing of the older man's techniques and opinions by the standards of a newer generation.

The amusing turns which professional colloquy could take are well-illustrated by an anecdote which, in the interest of making good conversation less perishable, I should like to repeat here. Repeat, I say, because Quentin Anderson recorded it in *CCT* some time ago; it has since been confirmed by Trilling and Barzun, the two conversationalists involved. Both men were convinced of the supernal wit of the pun, and evidently brought their skills at punmanship to the classes

they jointly led. Malthus's dire population forecasts were under discussion on one such occasion. "*Honi soit qui Malthus pense*," Trilling is said to have said. "*Honi soit qui mal thus puns*," Barzun swiftly replied. For all its elegance and wit, however, I am quite certain that it doesn't yield so much as a hint of a second. I am referring, in the first place, to the legendary teaching teams in the Colloquium's history: Trilling and Barzun, Moses Hadas and Ted Westbrook, Andrew Chiappe and Frederick Dupee, the present alignment of Rufus Mathewson and Karl-Ludwig Selig (and, at least one student would have me say, "Michael Wood and Anyone"). In addition, Trilling, Chiappe, and Barzun were exemplars of what the latter likes to call "the element of apostolic succession": "the overwhelming majority of the course's teachers came from the ranks of its former students." Included in this category are Dwight Miner, Quentin Anderson, and one of the current leaders of the Junior Colloquium, Robert Hanning.

It is perhaps not well-known that the long and fruitful friendship enjoyed by Trilling and Barzun initiated itself under the Colloquium's auspices. "During our undergraduate years," Barzun explained, "Trilling and I belonged to two altogether different and to some extent rival literary groups. He was said to lean towards a Marxist-oriented interpretation of the world of ideas, while my predilections were based on the French *politique et moraliste* outlook, Montaigne rather than Marx. How great was our pleasure in discovering, during those first classes we taught together, that there wasn't so great a gap between us, neither in temper, nor in outlook, nor in pedagogical principles."

In an administrative function, Barzun was instrumental in easing the Colloquium through its growing pains. The General Honors course had, in 1929, been abolished, in part because (in Trilling's words) "its honorific title was felt to be invidious to the students

who did not take the course." The characteristically fatiguing committee meeting which restored the program three years later concluded with Barzun supplying the *coup de grâce* in his proposal to re-christen the course "Colloquium On Important Books." This remained the course's official title until three years ago when, in continued vigilance against such ever-proliferating vulgarisms as "Mozart's Greatest Hits," the current academic mouthful was adopted. In 1937, the Humanities offering, which every Columbia underclassman since has been required to take, was created on the model of the Colloquium. A Colloquium on Religious Texts put in an appearance, and one on the History and Philosophy of Science. And, in 1948, with the introduction of Art and Music Humanities to the college menu, a basic unity was achieved: the feast of the Greco-Roman, Judaic-Christian, and modern literary and philosophical traditions would be accompanied by a parallel *son et lumière* show. For the guests who, like Socrates in the *Symposium*, could glut themselves yet retain their wakefulness, there remained as a night-cap the Colloquium.

No doubt there are a few readers who are, by now, fed up with this series of what they perhaps regard as "pieties from the golden age." They are demanding that my narrative radically alter itself, and rapidly, that I bring myself more directly into the picture, restoring flesh and blood to it and retrieving it from the museum. I will try not to disappoint these expectations.

The Return of the Native

As a veteran of the Senior Colloquium, I thought it strategically sound to begin my invasion there. On my way to dinner with Professors Mathewson and Selig I was armed with my five-year-old memories, augmented by many an occasional chat with my former classmates. Around one unhappy incident—which involved our class only, as it were, by accident—did most of our recollections center. In the spring of that year a classmate of ours with a long and troubled history

of emotional illness committed suicide. It seems somewhat cold-blooded to discuss the way we tried to make sense of this event; it seems equally inappropriate to go on from here to a consideration of the books and ideas and personalities which marked the course. Suffice it to say that, in a year of intense political activity, a year in which the invasion of Cambodia and the assassination of four Kent State students upset campuses around the country, the disturbing implications of our own more private sorrow did not escape our notice.

Our Colloquium had been taught by Edward Said and Rufus Mathewson. Said had been a chief mentor of all the English majors during my college career, and all of us were convinced that his intensity, his erudition, and his intellectual commitment to a grand historical and philosophical context

made him a natural choice for Colloquium leader. It was to a new world, feverishly exciting as existentialism must have been, that we gained admittance through Edward Said: the world of the mind's dark and chaotic areas which precede consciousness and which only language can illumine. To some extent, our password was French Structuralism, but Said was far too aware of the English, the German, the European traditions in general, to tolerate a parochial attitude in his students.

Mathewson and Said sometimes clashed gently—certainly there was a healthy clash of styles—producing that admixture in their dynamic which constitutes the genius of the Colloquium. Mathewson, a quieter, more deliberate man, whose chain-smoking told of an urgency and intensity which were so much more explicit in Said,

was concerned with connecting our readings to the contemporary social world and to concerns peculiar to our generation. Through such texts within his academic specialty as Isaac Babel's stories, and through books like Malraux's *La Condition Humaine* which his Colloquium experience had pinpointed as particularly compelling *zeitgeist* material, Mathewson provided a means by which we could more clearly understand our own socio-political presuppositions.

It was thus with mere half-familiarity that I visited the Mathewson-Selig teaching team. Of course I knew, from informal chats, how personable and endearing Karl-Ludwig Selig can be; I was aware too that the German-born Professor of Spanish is and has been so popular a campus figure that he would shortly be presented with this year's Mark Van Doren Great Teacher

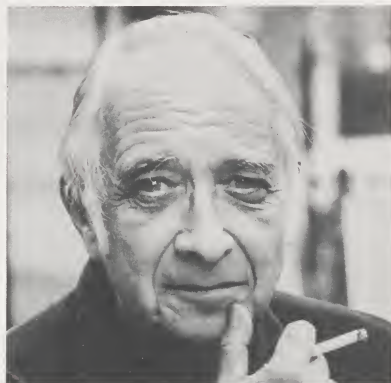
Trilling, Retiring as University Professor, Continues to Epitomize Values of the Colloquium

Lionel Trilling's distinguished career may well be regarded as a realization and an epitome of the values and aspirations of the Colloquium and, thus, of Columbia College. Although the 69-year old Professor of English formally retired at the end of this academic year from the position of University Professor, he will continue to give courses in the years to come in the capacity of Special Lecturer. Thus extends a Columbia career which dates back to the Class of 1925 and which includes 42 years of teaching in the College. As Professor Trilling remains a vital presence, it would be both premature and impertinent to write a valedictory at this time. Rather, let us take the occasion to salute once again this towering figure of the cultural world.

The following is an excerpt from "Manners, Morals, and the Novel," which may be found in Trilling's first collection of essays, *The Liberal Imagination* (Viking Press, 1950), a book which elevates literary criticism to a philosophical ideal.

D.L.

"For our time the most effective agent of the moral imagination has been the novel of the last two hundred years. It was never, either aesthetically or morally, a perfect form and its faults and failures can be quickly enumerated. But its greatness and its practical usefulness lay in its unrelenting work of involving the reader himself in the moral life, inviting him to put his own motives under examination, suggesting that reality is not as his conventional education has led him to see it. It taught us, as no other genre ever did, the extent of human variety and the



JILL KREMENTZ

value of this variety. It was the literary form to which the emotions of understanding and forgiveness were indigent, as if by the definition of the form itself. At the moment its impulse does not seem strong, for there never was a time when the virtues of its greatness were so likely to be thought of as weaknesses. Yet there never was a time when its particular activity was so much needed, was of so much practical, political, and social use — so much so that if its impulse does not respond to the need, we shall have reason to be sad not only over a waning form of art but also over our waning freedom."

Pound...Borges...Mann...D. H. Lawrence...Rousseau...Eliot

award; but I had never before seen him in action. I am in for quite a little treat. Over dinner, Karl-Ludwig sets me up for it, inquiring, innocently enough, about my proposed dissertation topic. "The prose poem in English," I tell him. Meanwhile, the intellectual historian in me is busy digesting the information, disclosed by Mathewson, that recent Colloquium members have tended to shun the works of Kafka, which were so in demand a decade back.

The class begins. Twelve of the fifteen registered students, including one Barnard woman, are present. They are discussing the reading list for March and April, which has remained open until this time, in the hope that the books would suggest themselves. What will it be? William James? Henry James? *One Hundred Years of Solitude*?

"Why not Yeats?" Mathewson asked. "For years he was Columbia's favorite modern poet."

Selig agrees. "Poet-laureate of the baccalaurate," he calls him.

A student who had, as if in anticipation of these remarks, brought with him F. W. Dupee's *The King of the Cats* now reads from the title essay of that book. "In the end Yeats was really the king of the cats: the greatest lyric poet in the language."

"But what about Faulkner?" "No-stromo!" "Proust!"

It is as though I have tasted a teadipped madeleine. The names bring back that day, long ago it seems, when I first picked up the Columbia catalog and was struck by names which made sense to me only as names, as magical representatives of a higher realm: Dostoyevski, Kierkegaard, Mann, Proust. Tonight it is *Huckleberry Finn*.

"Was Ralph Ellison right?" Mathewson asks. "He defended the New York City school system ban on the book on the grounds that Jim was presented as a child."

The class verdict: Ellison totally misread the book.

The epic aspect of the river. The problem of the ending. Civilization.

"It's lovely to live on a raft," Selig says. He picks up the book, finds the passage, and reads it aloud. "I think

you will find," he says, with an ill-concealed grin, "that this and many other of Huck's hymns to the river can stand on their own, excerpted from the book, as prose poems."

The resourcefulness of boys. Huck compared to Odysseus. To Robinson Crusoe. And: who else?

I pipe up my little comment on Huck and Tristan.

I am left wishing that graduate classes were as intellectually satisfying, as enjoyable, and as demanding as this one so plainly is.

I been there before.

On a Thursday evening three weeks later, I visit the Hanning/Solodow Colloquium. This year, the Ancient World has been featured in the fall term, the Middle Ages in the spring. Whereas, in the past, the first year of the Colloquium was meant to cover "everything" from Homer and Plato to Shakespeare and Pascal, nowadays a more modest two-out-of-three policy is in effect. This year's omission of the Renaissance, though lamentable, is not without its advantages, making possible as it does a more intensive study of the Classical and Medieval periods, including those relatively esoteric works, like the *Annals* of Tacitus and Abelard's *Story of My Misfortunes*, which the student might otherwise find difficult to approach. Similarly, the current edition of the Senior Colloquium has had to sacrifice the Age of Enlightenment from its course of study.

On an impromptu blackboard, Hanning is directing a split-screen movie of *Gawain and the Green Knight*. On one frame, Sir Bertilak is out hunting deer, fox, boar; on the other, Gawain and the Lady play a bedroom comedy which, in its intricate twists and turns, resembles a hunt, domestic style.

One student remarks about the gamesmanship here at work.

"To say it's a game is not to deprecate its seriousness," a second student interjects.

"Is the poem itself perhaps a game?"

"Sure," Hanning says. "A numbers game, among other things: there are

2500 lines plus five; Gawain has a year plus a day before his return match with the Green Knight."

After class, I chat with Professor Hanning about a different kind of numbers racket: the fact that only ten students attend a class which, a mere ten years ago, had a waiting-list of a hundred patiently hoping that an already-accepted candidate would chuck it all and go to Mexico and thus make available a coveted place in the course. That the mandatory interview of candidates is, these days, a more-or-less *pro forma* procedure seems an especially troubling and perhaps surprising disclosure in a time of renewed interest, spear-headed by University Vice President de Bary, in "general education," i.e. everything for which the Colloquium stands.

Why, then, the change? Why do both halves of the Colloquium currently find it difficult to attract the College's very best students?

Many of the undergraduates with whom I talked agree that the Colloquium, if it is known to their fellows at all, appears to them in a not altogether attractive light. "The catalog description is somewhat forbidding," one student told me. "The fact that class size is severely limited scares off some people, as does the compulsory interview." Another student points to the fact that the Colloquium can no longer be offered in fulfillment of the Senior Seminar requirement common to most departmental majors. These complaints, however, where they do not fall within the category of the easily correctable, seem somehow beside the point: our students should be made of sterner stuff than the kind which wilts in contemplation of a screening interview, however severe it may be.

The question of publicity is rather a ticklish one. On the one hand, it is undeniable that the Colloquium, like Columbia's program of study at Reid Hall in Paris, is not made sufficiently known to the student body at large. Several years ago, for example, when the course was opened up to Barnard women, it was generally regarded as a hard-fought, well-earned victory for

Across-The-Street; naturally enough, it was expected that at least some Barnard juniors and seniors would take advantage of the option. To date, few have. Surely, someone is to blame — the administration? faculty advisers? On the other hand, the very enterprise of the Colloquium would seem to preclude the sort of advertising campaign that cheapens, that would make of the course a marketable product. To the extent that philosophy and the arts are as much a luxury as a necessity, to the extent that a value placed on beauty for its own sake is an aristocratic value, to that extent is the Colloquium elitist; it always has been, and it will always have to be, in order to survive.

It is generally assumed that under-

graduates today — not only at Columbia, but around the country — are inclined to concern themselves with the exigencies of pre-professional training and with (premature) academic specialization. A pragmatic attitude, if it indeed exists on so widespread a level, can't help but be inimical to the atmosphere in which the Colloquium flourishes, for such an attitude goes hand-in-hand with a bartering of one's independence and volition. If, as Edward Tayler likes to say, passive note-taking is a socially acceptable form of nail-biting, there are certainly some frantic fingers in our academies today. Educational trends have been known, however, to reverse themselves like cars with minds of their own, and I for one would not in the least be sur-

prised if the Colloquium were suddenly and dramatically to regain its well-deserved glory in the years to come.

It shouldn't be necessary to demolish, for a second time, the objections which slapped the Colloquium's face some fifty years ago, but alas . . . Raymond Weaver was once asked by a cocktail-sipper, "Have you read *Gone With The Wind* yet?" Troubled, perhaps, by the emphatic yet, Weaver shook his head no. "Well, you ought to. It's been out six months." "Have you read *The Divine Comedy*?" Weaver countered. "No" was the reply. "Well, you ought to," Weaver said. "It's been out six hundred years."

And that was that.



Teaching team: Professor of Russian Rufus Mathewson and Professor of Spanish Karl-Ludwig Selig continue the tradition of Trilling and Barzun, Hadas and Westbrook, Chiappe and Dupee. . . .

Can You Take It?

Ninety Columbia pre-meds do volunteer work at St. Luke's Hospital. They see sickness, blood and suffering. Some even faint. But from their experiences helping people, they can determine if a doctor's life is what they really want.

Photos by Sepp Seitz

By Jamie Katz



DAVE HEIM

It is a place of dread. The St. Luke's Hospital emergency room, like that of most hospitals, has its share of heart attacks, diseases, accidents, and wounds. So it is probably not surprising that the first time Carl Duncan went into the emergency room, he fainted. What is surprising, is that as a Columbia College sophomore Carl Duncan had his first glimpse of this room, not as a patient, but as a hospital staffer, participating in a pre-medical volunteer program at St. Luke's along with some ninety other Columbia College students.

"It was my first day of training there," remembers Duncan, a biology major from St. Louis. "I was standing around, eager to learn everything I could about assisting the nurses and the patients, when a drunken man came in with a severe laceration of the head. The nurses asked me to hold the man's feet while the doctor made a quick suture. I had never seen so much blood in my life — it was all over the place." Then it happened. "I sort of greeted the floor hello," he said. "I blacked out, but they revived me right away and I rushed back to do my job."

Duncan's experience was not unique; nor was his dedication. Another pre-med fainted one day in the hospital corridor, nauseated by the warm fresh blood sample he was carrying to a laboratory. Like a halfback knocked unconscious on the goal line, he somehow managed to hang on to the ball. The bottle was found safely nestled in his grasp, as he lay there, oblivious to all.

Instituted four years ago, the pre-med volunteer program has lately been experiencing a boom, as interest in the medical profession has been spreading like an epidemic among undergraduates. Although no academic credit is given for their four-hour-a-week periods of service, students have been flocking into the program at such a rate that there is now a waiting list to get in. If the United Hospital Fund approves a \$15,000 grant to St. Luke's for the clerical services necessary to expand the program, more Columbia students will be given the opportunity to wear the volunteer's blue coat next year.

Assistant Dean and College pre-medical advisor Patricia D. Geisler explained why so many students are taking the short walk across the street to the real world of medicine. "We think it's a terribly important program," she said. "And Columbia is very fortunate to have a major teaching hospital so close to the campus. There the students have a chance to test their own moti-

vation, which is often extremely fuzzy, for becoming doctors. Students are also finding out that as far as the more disturbing aspects of hospital life go, they can take it."

Carl Duncan would agree. His baptism by fire did not give him second thoughts about medicine. "It was important to be exposed to the worst so early," he said. "Instead of waiting another five years to confront my problem, I now know I am winning a victory over my own squeamishness."

One significant feature of the St. Luke's program is the written evaluation given to all volunteers by professional staff members. Students realize that this is a superb opportunity to be judged by someone in their field who has closely observed their work and personality.

Dr. Frederick Hofmann, director of admissions at the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, acknowledges the value for a P&S candidate of a good evaluation. "The St. Luke's recommendations can be quite valuable," he stated. "We think volunteer work is a good way for pre-medical students to test their motivation and note their reactions to sick and dying people. If it is a discomforting, anxiety-producing experience, we would like them to find out as soon as possible." Dr. Hofmann places less importance on the value of mandatory volunteer service which is included in pre-medical programs at some colleges. "It doesn't count much in our assessment," he said. "We're looking for signs of motivation."

Some of the volunteers, however, resent the fact that in yet another area they are being graded, and point out that they are performing a labor of love. But as freshman Rob Tannenbaum remarked, with a devilish grin, "Let's face it. If you want to go to med school, you've got to show that you're above your fellow grubs." An exuberant teenager from Forest Hills, N.Y., Tannenbaum shows he is above his fellow grubs by working in the intensive care unit, where his Falstaffian demeanor fits in well with the M*A*S*H*-like humor of the nurses. But the good cheer is just a device to stave off the depressing reality of this room, where the staff is surrounded by the most critically ill patients in the hospital. On a day when he could have been peacefully studying for his finals, Tannenbaum instead chose to help a team of nurses prepare a bed for an incoming patient, who had just undergone open-heart surgery.



Donald Gedarovich:

Emergency Room

"When the emergency buzzer goes off, it's like a submarine alert," says Donald Gedarovich, who spends Thursday afternoons in the emergency room. "There's a flurry of white coats coming from everywhere. You can almost see the energy waves bouncing off the walls." The slender Bayside, N.Y. junior points out that hospital work, despite a good deal of inherent excitement, does not always correspond to the glamorous images provided by television. Most of the time, the emergencies aren't critical, do not need the attention of more than one doctor, and do not engage the volunteers in any way other than to take lab samples upstairs for analysis. On

a good day, he might have to hold a few limbs steady while they're being put in a cast. But it is nevertheless a serious business.

"When someone dies in this room, everyone is somber all day. No one says it aloud, but it feels like we've failed," he reflected. Undaunted, Gedarovich says, "Working here has made me more enthusiastic about medicine. I like the cooperative atmosphere. If you show a willingness to be helpful, the doctors and nurses will always find time to explain things to you, and you learn a great deal that way. They'll always include you. If you sit around and wait to be told what to do, you don't learn much."

Shortly after four o'clock one Thursday afternoon, one Pedro Mencía helped wheel a seventy-year old woman with a shattered hip into the operating room, where she was about to face a six-hour surgical ordeal. The doctors and the patient herself were aware that she might not survive the operation. As she cried nervously, the soft-spoken Cuban sophomore grasped her hand and calmed her. While the operating team labored on the shattered hip, Mencía, as part of the radiology unit, assisted in the X-ray work which accompanied the surgery. One of the rare outsiders permitted to enter the St. Luke's operating room, he was observing the art of healing for the first time. Mencía asked the surgeons a barrage of questions as they worked, all of which were patiently answered. His impressions of that afternoon are vivid because it was then that he decided to become a surgeon himself.

"The doctor was remarkable," Mencía remembers. "He was like a carpenter with all of his tools — using screws, connecting this with that. Perhaps I should say he was an artist. In six hours, he created a new hip with his own hands."

Pedro Mencía:

Radiology

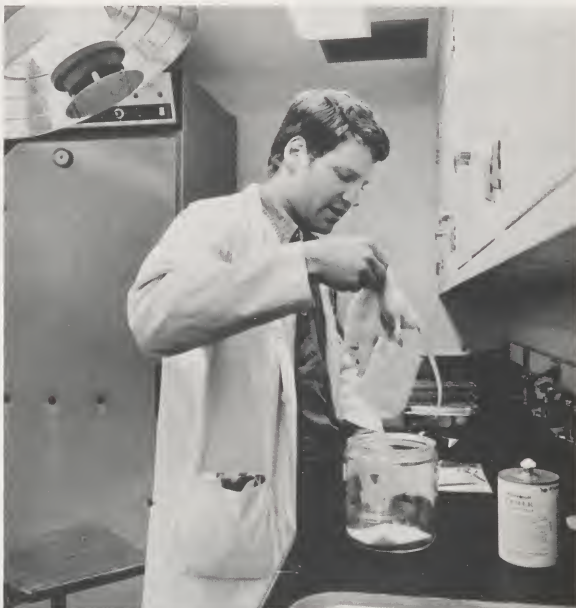


Although he has no contact with sick and dying patients, Bill Harrington has also had to come to terms with unpleasant aspects of hospital work. Working with a team of doctors who are engaged in transplantation research, the redheaded senior from Great Neck, N.Y. is often called upon to perform skin grafts on live animals, and occasionally has to put them to sleep forever. As he strolled about the foul-smelling vivarium—a menagerie of doomed rats, tail-wagging dogs, squirrel monkeys, and enormous rabbits—Harrington recalled his worst moment on the job. “I once had to assassinate sixty albino rats,” he said. “It bothered me so much I had nightmares about it. I came to realize, however, that if I want to do medical research, I’ll have to be able to handle this sort of thing all the time.”

Harrington reached into a cage, casually picked up a squirming rat, placed it in a jar, poured ether into the jar, and watched the rat slowly drop off to sleep. While the rat was dozing, Harrington used the same kind of electric shaver found in barber shops to remove part of its fur, as he readied the animal for a skin-graft experiment in tissue rejection. The results of the experiment would someday perhaps be applied to a human kidney transplant elsewhere in the hospital.

Bill Harrington:

Surgical Research



Tom Ryan:

Inhalation Therapy

Biology major Tom Ryan used to think that one day he would become a priest. Now, as a volunteer in the inhalation therapy department, he ministers to the needs of asthmatics, emphysema sufferers, and post-operative heart patients. The bespectacled junior has been given the full responsibilities of a technician in his department. Adjusting the tubes and dials of an intermittent positive breathing apparatus—which pumps medicated air into the patient’s lungs at a regulated pressure—he told us, “You have to be here because you’re interested in helping people. Sure you want the

good recommendation—anyone who says otherwise is not to be believed. But mainly,” he continued, “what should happen over here is that you develop some feeling for the patients you deal with, that they’re not just pieces of flesh on the table. After all, you’re not going to be an auto mechanic.”

Ryan is continuing his religious work as a sacristan in a church near his Brooklyn home, but he’s aiming for a medical career now. “In medicine,” he said, “you can combine the better aspects of being a priest and a scientist.”

Alumni Feature

The White House Is His Severest Critic

NBC News President Richard C. Wald has more than Nielsen ratings to worry about. The Nixon administration has made it known that it dislikes his product.

By Stephen Steiner

It has not been easy being a network news executive since Richard M. Nixon became President of the United States. It is traditional for Presidents to criticize their press coverage, but since 1969 the attacks have been more frequent and virulent than under any previous administration. The greatest vehemence has been reserved for the three television networks and for the network people who report the news and decide how it will be reported.

Such as Richard C. Wald '52.

Once an editor of the *Columbia Daily Spectator*, Richard Wald is now President of NBC News, Executive Vice President of NBC and a member of its Board of Directors; he is in charge of all news on both the NBC television and radio networks as well as on the five local television stations and the four local radio stations owned by NBC; he is responsible for such video *tours de force* as *Today* and the *NBC Nightly News* as well as for documentaries and other special programs; he is the boss of John Chancellor, David Brinkley, Barbara Walters and all other newsmen who speak into NBC microphones; as such, he is not a disinterested observer when the President or his representatives attack the media.

"This administration went to greater lengths than any previous one to ensure that the press would be its friend," declares Wald. "This is probably because the people in it felt more strongly that they were right and that everyone else was wrong. They felt they represented truth and beauty. It is a normal process in American political life to have some hesitations," Wald says, "to realize that you can't get the whole thing, that others may

hold differing valid opinions. In this White House many people did not move through the regular political process but were appointed. They were shaped by one man and his ideas and he was paramount to them. As (John) Ehrlichman testified, almost any means were justifiable because they had won, because they had defined what was proper. This resulted in a great and crushing drive to make the press go along with the way they wanted to go."

The vast reach, and therefore the vast power of broadcast news added a special urgency to White House efforts. The A. C. Nielsen rating service said recently that network news reaches 81 million adults sometime during each week.

To Walter Cronkite, in the employ of a rival network, the actions of the Nixon administration were a "conspiracy." While Wald hesitates at using that exact word, he believes that what has happened represents "a unity of action and thought that has had some very unfortunate consequences."

What has happened has been a series of attacks beginning with then-Vice President Agnew's speech in Des Moines in 1969 in which television newsmen were attacked as a "tiny and closed fraternity of privileged men." Agnew declared that they represented the parochial interests of New York and Washington, home of the "eastern liberal establishment," and what they said did not play in Peoria. He criticized the "instant analyses" following Nixon's televised speeches, and wondered out loud if first amendment guarantees of freedom of the press applied to television.

Three years later Nixon's telecom-

munications policy director, Dr. Clay T. Whitehead, criticized the "ideological plugola" and "elitist gossip" that was produced by "a privileged class of men called journalists," and implied that stations without balanced news coverage would be denied renewal of their licenses.

Nixon speechwriter Patrick Buchanan demanded in 1973 that "every legal and constitutional means" be used to break up the network dominance of broadcast journalism. Meanwhile, Attorney General John Mitchell had undertaken the use of subpoenas to compel newsmen to testify before grand juries, with the resulting imprisonment of those who refused to divulge their sources. The FBI investigated CBS correspondent Daniel Schorr, supposedly because he was being offered a government job, but actually because he had made a broadcast which had displeased the White House, and the Justice Department filed an antitrust suit in 1972 against the three networks motivated, according to CBS and ABC, by White House disapproval of network news coverage.

Under Wald, NBC televised a documentary, "Pensions: The Broken Promise" which won the prestigious George Foster Peabody award; the FCC called it "one-sided," and accused it of violating the "fairness doctrine" which calls for "affording reasonable opportunity to present contrasting views."

Enmeshed in Watergate, President Nixon declared in a nationally televised press conference last October, "I have never heard or seen such outrageous, vicious, distorted reporting in 27 years of public life . . ."

Aspirin, Mr. Wald?

"Network newsmen are a tiny and closed fraternity of privileged men."

**Spiro T. Agnew
Then-Vice President
of the United States**

"A lot of people around here liked Agnew. Even if he did yell at us, Agnew was a straightforward guy."

**Richard C. Wald
President of NBC News**

"I have never heard or seen such outrageous, vicious, distorted reporting in 27 years of public life..."

**Richard M. Nixon
President of the
United States**

"There is nothing in anybody's lifetime that is more important than this constitutional process (impeachment) today, and to conduct it in a half-light is not to do the proper thing by history."

**Richard C. Wald
President of NBC News**

Richard Wald is weathering the storm well. Sitting in his fifth floor office in the RCA Building in New York's Rockefeller Center, he looks and sounds relaxed, jokes easily, and glories in being a newsmen despite the pressures of the job. "We've gone through the most fascinating peacetime news period in the world," he says. "Watergate, Agnew, détente, the Middle East, the energy crisis—any one of these things a generation ago would have been an enormous news story on its own. It's really a marvelous thing for us in this business to be in this business now."

He came to the business via *Spectator*, on whose Board of Directors he serves as Chairman, and the *New York Herald Tribune*, where he was at various times a foreign correspondent based in London and Bonn, associate editor, and managing editor. Although the Trib folded in 1966, he remains on the Board of Directors of the Paris-based *International Herald Tribune*. After tours of duty with the ill-fated *World Journal Tribune*, which died in infancy, the *Washington Post*, and Whitney Communications, he came to NBC in April 1968 as Vice President of News under Reuven Frank, becoming Executive Vice President in June 1972. In January 1973, after Frank returned to producing, Wald became President.

Wald had barely accustomed himself to the transition from print to broadcast journalism when Agnew issued his first blast. CBS News President Richard Salant said the attacks "made us edgy," while Wald describes the NBC reaction as "annoyance." "We were annoyed, he said, "because it did not look like a justifiable attack. It was clearly motivated by an attempt to intimidate, and I don't think anybody was afraid, but we are always susceptible to the fact that we are a regulated industry and that the government could make us respond through the pressure of the FCC."

Agnew was responding to some pressures of his own. "It appears that one reason that Agnew was attacking the press was because the *New York Times* was investigating his land and construction deals in Baltimore," commented Wald. "This was one way

to scare newsmen into handling him very gingerly."

Like other newsmen, Wald disagrees with Agnew's assertions, declaring instead that network news is national in outlook, with a staff recruited from all over the country. "Because we have our headquarters in New York, it doesn't mean we are a closed society," he explains. "As much as politicians, we go out into the country to see what people are doing and saying. We have to — it's our stock in trade." Nor did Agnew's criticisms cause NBC to make significant modifications in its news coverage. "We might have changed things, but it would have looked like we were responding to pressure."

It may be expected that the downfall of Agnew was greeted with rejoicing wherever network executives gathered. Not at NBC. "A lot of people around here liked Agnew. Even if he did yell at us, Agnew was a straightforward guy," says Wald. "But the essential feeling," Wald points out, "is that all of us are tied together in this general enterprise. Some people run the country and some report on how it's run. When there is damage done to some part of it it hurts the whole. The downfall of Agnew carries with it a generalized distrust of public institutions and those who deal with public institutions, and this affects us. There may have been joy among the unthinking, but this is an adult corporation and we don't do childish things."

Agnew was not alone in his attacks, but later criticisms somehow didn't hurt quite as much. The reason was Watergate. "Some of the people who were yelling at us have been charged with perjury, so the strength of the attacks has been weakened," Wald explains.

Ironically, just as Watergate has weakened the impact of the attacks on television news, so has television news strengthened the impact of the scandal, particularly through its coverage of the Senate Watergate Committee hearings. The reaction to the Ervin hearings was a surprise to network executives, who believed that housewives only cared to watch soap operas and game shows while doing their ironing, but news executives like Wald



BILL BANKESER

knew all along that the telecasts would have a galvanizing effect. A Gallup poll showed just how right they were. In early August Gallup reported that close to 90 percent of a national cross-section of the population had watched some part of the hearings. Now an uncharted field remains: never before has the United States Senate permitted any of its sessions to be televised. Wald insists that an impeachment trial in the Senate be televised. "This is a public process. There is nothing in anybody's lifetime that is more important than this constitutional process today, and to conduct it in a half-light is not to do the proper thing by history. You can't say that a man from Arlington, Virginia can watch this debate when a man from Oregon can't when the technology is there."

To put the hearings on television would require a huge investment by the networks in money and labor. It costs between \$200,000 to \$300,000 a day to preempt a network's daytime schedule. Add to this the cost of the coverage itself, with the hundreds of people and the equipment it would require, and millions of dollars are involved. There would be no commercials, which is good news for the viewers but bad news for the accountants. "I bet the people who handle NBC's

books would prefer a quick resignation," someone said to Wald. "You're right," he answered.

An impeachment trial would be one of the most significant events ever covered by television, and with the help of satellites, the world would be tuned in. "An impeachment of a sitting President would be as scary as hell," declared Wald. "We have to live through this. This is a world far more volatile than any our fathers saw. An impeachment of the President will have extremely serious consequences. I do not think," he added, "that there will be any rejoicing to us all. I tend to believe that even Nixon's political enemies will and do worry about the dangers."

Should Gerald Ford become President, a new and softer voice would be heard in the White House. News-men traditionally have found him to be open and accessible in his dealings with them. "He has said in public that he wants to argue with us, but not belabor us," Wald commented. "He wants to handle us with a sense of restraint."

As he works in his office, one that is less opulent perhaps than should be expected of the President of NBC News, Dick Wald can simultaneously

watch the three television monitors that are built into the wall. This is called keeping up with the competition. News is an important source of revenue to stations, and the higher the ratings, the higher the profits. In a search for Nielsen success local newscasts, which tend to be more informal than the national programs, have recently emphasized "happy talk" in which anchormen and reporters trade friendly (or not so friendly) jokes and insults, and in which news coverage sometimes borders on sensationalism. "TV news had developed too much along the lines of 'we are telling you the truth,'" says Wald. The new style is a reaction to the more ponderous approach, but NBC-owned local stations continue to be "slightly more professional or news-oriented than other local stations." "Hasn't that hurt the ratings?" someone wanted to know.

"It hasn't helped," he replied.

"In many ways news is entertainment," says Dick Wald, but still there are limits. "News should be a delight, a delight of wonder, of curiosity, of understanding how other people live, but not in terms of playacting, of making news events jollier than they are."



On the Right Track

A four-minute miler at Columbia? Would you believe two four-minute milers at Columbia? Track coach Irv Kintisch, whose young middle and long distance squad broke fistfuls of school records this year, says he has "exceedingly high hopes" that the team will produce one and perhaps two of that distinguished breed—the four minute men—in the year to come.

The principal vehicle of the coach's hopes is a lanky junior from Brooklyn named Desmond Foynes, who ran a Columbia record 4:01.7 mile in the Metropolitan Championships at Rutgers this spring, putting him within striking distance of the formidable barrier. He also set two school records this year in the half-mile, with 1:51.6 indoors and a scant tenth of a second slower on the more unpredictable outdoor circuit. Foynes also turned in a 2:08.4 1000-yard run which not only set a school record, but was for a brief spell last winter the fastest collegiate time of the year in the United States.

Desi Foynes may be leader of the pack, but an exceptionally strong pack it is. In addition to Foynes' individual marks, this year saw record Columbia performances in the two-mile and three-mile runs as well as three new relay marks, all set at the Penn Relays—the two-mile, four-mile, and the distance medley.

It is a young Columbia team: the only middle distance man lost at Commencement was captain Paul Armstrong, who specialized in the 440-yard intermediate hurdles, but whose versatility enabled him to contribute a leg on two of the record relays.

Other outstanding members of the team, all underclassmen, include sophomore Ray Fitzgibbon, who led the powerful cross-country team to its finest season in many years, and also participated on two of the record relay teams; freshman Paul Heck, who set Columbia records of 9:02.4 and 14:26.6 in the two-mile and three-mile events; sophomore John Egan, also on two of the record relays; and talented freshman half-miler Todd Horst, whom Coach Kintisch considers "a

certain threat to Foynes' half-mile records," and whom he calls "the most improved team member on the outdoor circuit." Another freshman to look out for is Paul Lammert, who, like Foynes, ran on all three record relays, and whose 4:08.5 indoor mile ranks him along with Foynes as the other potential four-minute miler on the squad.

Foynes, a quietly outspoken English major and Colloquium veteran, emphasizes the role of team depth in fostering the healthy competition which has brought out the best in each man. "This is the first year I've ever worked in practice with runners who complement me and push me," he says. Endowed with the classic dis-



MANNING SOLO

Anchor man: Desi Foynes leads the strongest Lion middle-distance team of all time.

tance runner's build, the 6'2", 155-pound Foynes went to Brooklyn Prep, where his best time in the 880 of 1:57 did not subject him to intense recruiting. Like many of his teammates, Foynes blossomed in college, and now that he is a nationally ranked trackman, he is sometimes led to speculate on what life might have been like for him at some of the nation's track powers. "If I do break four minutes," he muses, "I would probably be the only four-minute miler in the country in debt. But there aren't too many schools in the country which have as much to offer as Columbia does."

Although Foynes began as a half-miler, Coaches Kintisch and Pete Schuder (who supervises the middle distance men) are now grooming him for his four-minute mile. His quarter-mile speed, about 49 seconds, will not permit him to become a really first-rate half-miler, they feel. It was Foynes' startling 4:03.9 mile leg on the four-mile relay at the Penn Relays which convinced the coaches to change his specialty to the mile. It will be hard, however, to dissuade Foynes from continuing to work on the indoor 1000-yard run, which is his favorite race. His best time of 2:08.4 is a tantalizing 3.3 seconds above the world record. And as Foynes puts it, "I'm not going to go out next year and just try and improve two seconds. Why not go for the whole thing?"

J.K.

Bunis Is Perfect

The attention given to the performance of Desi Foynes should not obscure the efforts of another of Columbia's outstanding athletes, tennis player Henry Bunis. A 1973 All-American, Bunis won all 16 of his matches this season playing in the demanding number one position. His play was so outstanding, that he lost only one set all season. Better yet, he was just a junior and returns next year.

Jack Rohan's Legacy, Tom Penders' Future:

The glory years are gone, but Rohan leaves his successor a strong basketball tradition to build on.



A thoughtful Jack Rohan contemplates the action in one of the 315 games he coached the Columbia basketball team.

The last 315 times the Columbia basketball team has taken the court, a soft-spoken professorial-looking man, almost always attired right down to his hush puppies in some shade of brown, would walk slowly behind the team and take his place on the bench. In the 315th and last of these games he was introduced to the crowd in the Columbia gymnasium, and as the applause began to build, he raised his hand and motioned to the crowd as if to say "applaud the players, not me" and quickly joined his team in the huddle.

When next year's Columbia basketball team takes the floor someone else

will be in the coach's seat, but he will be well aware of who sat there before him. Twenty-eight year-old Tom Penders, the newcomer, said this about Jack Rohan, the man who is stepping down: "I hope Jack will be willing to be a help to me. If you don't take advantage of a man like that, it's like a student not going to the library."

John P. Rohan '53 resigned in February after thirteen years as basketball coach to take on the position of Chairman of the Department of Physical Education. Besides the usual chairman's duties he will be responsible for the development of programs for the new Columbia gymnasium, which will

open during Tom Penders' first season as coach. Before stepping down, Rohan became the winningest Lion basketball coach with a 154-161 record, including a remarkable 78-23 streak from 1967 to 1971 when Jim McMillian, Heyward Dotson, Dave Newmark, Roger Walaszek, Elliot Wolfe and Larry Gordon wore the Columbia uniform. Three times during this period Columbia won 20 or more games in a season, and in each of those seasons the Lions were ranked among the top 20 teams in the nation. The best of those years was 1967-8 when Columbia won the Ivy League championship and the Holiday Festival title; compiled a 16-game winning streak; overwhelmed its opponents with astounding regularity; and was ranked sixth in the nation by United Press International, seventh by the Associated Press. That season Rohan won national Coach of the Year honors for his efforts. All this was quite different from his first Columbia team, back in 1961-2, which was 3-21. The record again came dangerously close to 3-21 in Rohan's last three seasons, however, 5-20 this year, 7-18 and 4-20 before that.

The transition to losing is never easy, especially after the winning has been so impressive. "To lose is one of the most crushing experiences you can ever have," Rohan declares, but he doesn't seek to relive past achievements. "You're so involved with the present, that those teams just seem like something I read about, something that happened so long ago," he says.

As difficult as it is to accept defeat, Rohan finds solace in an aspect of his philosophy that would be out of place at many other schools. "I just felt that all I could ask for was that we work hard, that we do the best we possibly could. I felt that if we went out, as we did many times this year, and played better than some of the stronger teams we played who overpowered us physically — it's disappointing — but what more could I ask of them?"

The philosophy of Tom Penders is very similar: "If you can get the players to believe in always giving their best effort, that's really what athletics is all about. Winning is great if it comes, but if it doesn't you have some measure of

satisfaction that you're doing the best you can do."

Not that Penders has had to take satisfaction very often in good losing efforts. The search committee that chose him was obviously impressed by the outstanding success record compiled by the University of Connecticut graduate (and former Cleveland Indian farmhand) at Tufts and before that at two Connecticut high schools.

At Bullard Havens Technical High School in Bridgeport in 1968-9 Penders led a team that had won four games the previous year to a 16-8 record. Then at Bridgeport Central High School a 7-13 team became a 23-2 team and then a 20-1 team, which moved the *New York Daily News* to name Penders Fairfield County Coach of the year. Switching to Tufts, he immediately produced a 12-8 record, which was somewhat better than his predecessor's 1-17. The following year Tufts was 22-4 and won the championship of the ECAC regional tournament. This winter Penders and Tufts were 20-6 and runners-up in the ECAC competition. His overall record is 114-26, 54-18 on a college level.

"The biggest thing I tried to instill was genuine enthusiasm and pride," says Penders, explaining his habit of turning losers into winners. "I tried to take the fear of losing out of them. Losing becomes a hangup. If you're afraid to lose it becomes a habit. And fortunately, here the players will all be fundamentally sound. They know their basketball."

That is because Jack Rohan taught them. Although his title was "coach," Rohan was actually a teacher and was headed for a teaching career as a Ph.D. in American History until he began coaching while in military service. Following that apprenticeship he returned to Columbia as freshman basketball and varsity golf coach, then followed basketball coach Lou Rossini to NYU where he compiled a 41-10 record in three years with the freshmen, developing such talent as Happy Hairston and Barry Kramer. Rohan returned to Columbia as head coach in 1961, with the responsibility of rebuilding a program that had become a shambles.

He quickly developed a reputation

as an outstanding student of the game, a master teacher, a brilliant tactician, and an innovator of defenses. As Princeton coach Pete Carril told *Spectator*, "I have coached over 170 games; against powers like UCLA, North Carolina, Duke and Davidson. But only three or four times I didn't know what the hell I was doing. Each time it was against Rohan."

It was because he was a teacher that Rohan never thought of himself as a lifetime coach, growing old while coaching young men, and long ago made the decision that after the age of 40 he would be interested in other things. Jack Rohan is now 42 years old.

The opportunity he wanted presented itself in the spring of 1968, just after the championship season, when Rohan was given tenure, and Acting Dean Henry Coleman and Vice President David Truman initiated discussions with him about taking over the physical education chairmanship whenever the opening should occur. It occurred this January when L. Carroll Adams retired to Texas and Dick Waite, his acting successor, accepted the position only until the end of the



Tom Penders at Tufts.

academic year. It is true that the opening came after three bad seasons, presenting what looked like a fine face-saving means of easing Rohan out, but the timing was incidental. Adams originally intended to retire in 1971, when Columbia was 15-9, but then stayed on; by the time Adams packed his bags, Rohan's record was badly tarnished. "But," says Rohan, "even if I had a championship team now, I would have made the move."

A move he didn't make was to other coaching positions. Over the years, especially during the golden era, Rohan was offered other college coaching jobs, and was also contacted by several professional teams. Even after resigning at Columbia, he received a feeler from a major basketball school. All offers, all feelers, were rejected. "Some of the positions were attractive," Rohan explains, "but each time I said to myself, 'except for the fact that it would be easier to get players at the other schools, this is a step sideways, because I don't want to coach until I'm 65.' I had a great deal of loyalty to Columbia and to my players, but if I had only been interested in a coaching position, I'd have to have considered them."

Had he accepted any of these offers during Columbia's glory years, Rohan would have left Columbia with the reputation of being both a master teacher and a winner. Now the 20-5 records have become 5-20, the Jim McMillians have been replaced by athletes of more modest attainments, and the word has gone out that Rohan is an ineffective recruiter. The seeds of the breakdown occurred, however, right after the championship 1967-8 season, when nobody at all doubted his recruiting ability.

Winning begets winning, and that spring Rohan recruited an extremely strong entering freshman group, one that seemed likely to perpetuate the McMillian - Dotson - Newmark - Walszek miracles. That spring, however, campus radicals also recruited an extremely strong group, one of protesters, and the convulsions that ripped through the campus convinced some fine young basketball players to take their muscles elsewhere. The following year too, the atmosphere of unrest damaged Rohan's recruiting efforts.

While his freshman teams were mediocre at best, the varsity continued to win, and even after McMillian and Dotson graduated Rohan produced a 15-9 record behind Gordon, Wolfe, Bob Gailus, Leon Williams and Foley Jones. But Rohan knew what was coming. "This is going to kill us," he told his assistant coach, Mike Griffin, "but by the time the effects will be felt no one will remember why." Rohan did have one very fine freshman team in that period, the 1970-1 group that was 17-3, but only John Byrnes and Darryl Downing survived the dropouts, suspensions and ineligibilities that plagued that team to make a contribution to the varsity.

Rohan was correct that few people remembered or even understood why the level of talent deteriorated so rapidly. His critics say that Rohan is too attached to his family to spend as much time on the road as he should recruiting, and that even when he makes contact with prospects he turns them off by his dignified demeanor, by a personality that does not permit him to slap the backs of seventeen-year olds while flattering their parents.

"If you look at our record lately," says Rohan, "the allegation about my recruiting is correct in that we were not successful. But if the allegation is lack of effort, it's not correct. We worked much, much harder the last couple of years than when we were successful, but I don't like to make excuses. It's like being accused of rape when you're 500 miles away and people will still say you did it."

Now Tom Penders must enter the recruiting jungle. His task is made more difficult by conditions that afflict all Ivy coaches but which, on the other hand, may help Columbia rebound much more quickly in the League than could otherwise be expected.

Increasing costs without athletic scholarships to defer them have sent many prospects to non-Ivy schools where they make a profit, rather than go into debt, while playing college basketball. The new freshman rule, permitting first-year players to compete on varsities, was not adopted by the Ivy League, sending talented prospects with Ivy academic credentials to schools where they could expect four years of varsity eligibility. The Ivy



MANN VARNAN

It may not look it, but this was the highlight of Jack Rohan's Columbia career. Here he meets the press after Columbia defeated Princeton in a playoff for the 1967-68 Ivy League Championship.

League consequently has shown a huge drop-off in talent in recent years.

Bill Bradley first gave the league national status in basketball, and players such as McMillian, Princeton's Geoff Petrie and John Hummer, and Penn's Corky Calhoun, Dave Wohl and Phil Hankinson, who are all playing now in the NBA, reflect the power the league once had. Such talent is now rare on Ivy rosters, and even perennial champion Pennsylvania was eminently beatable this year in non-league competition with an 8-5 record, compared to 13-1 in Ivy play. With the decline in ability, domination of the league by one or two talent-gorged teams is now unlikely, giving losers the opportunity to fulfill the biblical prophecy that the last shall be first.

When Columbia went into the marketplace for a coach, the image in the minds of the screening committee was Bill Campbell, the dynamic 33-year old football coach known for the strong rapport he establishes with his players. The search committee was looking for another Campbell, and every indication is that they found him. Penders and Campbell quickly became good friends and when they talk about coaching is sounds as if the script was written for both by the same speechwriter. "I try to break

down the coach-player barrier," declares Penders (or was it Campbell?). "From three until five and during games I'll have to be authoritarian, but off the floor, I'll try to break down the traditional barriers. After all," he adds, "the best part of coaching is the relationship with the players. Playing college basketball was the best experience I had in my life, and I want it to be that way for my players."

Tom Penders is younger than Jack Rohan, more outgoing, and will perhaps have more success than Rohan had recently in recruiting. But Jack Rohan understood as well as any coach in the nation what college basketball is all about, and the role basketball should play in an athlete's college experience. As he attempts to rebuild the Columbia program, Penders can consider Rohan's words: "I consider myself fortunate to have coached some very great players talent-wise, and an innumerable number of great young men. They are successful lawyers and doctors and I'm proud of them. This is one of the things Columbia tries to stress—that they will be playing basketball, but that their probability for achieving their goals will be greater here than anywhere else in the country."

S.S.



Obituaries

- 1898 Halsey Sayles
- 1905 Edward D. Thurston
- 1907 Walter S. Doernberg
Israel Himelhoch
- 1908 Dominick A. Cassetta
- 1909 Cyril Carmichael
Frank Schaak, Jr.
- 1910 John A. Murray, Jr.
- 1911 Harold C. Tooker
- 1912 Egmont F. Koenig
Rufus J. Trimble
- 1913 John A. Fitz-Randolph
Mills H. Husted
John T. Little
- 1914 Alfred L. Diebolt
William M. Marco
Mortimer May
Charles G. Shaw
- 1915 Percival Dodge
M. David Hoffman
Paul L. Pearl
Julian Rice
- 1916 Thomas Munro
Morton J. Newburger
John L. Sengstack
Charles H. Stern
- 1917 Isaac Chassin (Chasan)
Alexander C. Glennie
Harry Golembe
Howard M. Miller, Jr.
Irving W. Ponemon
- 1918 Alexander E. Adams (Abramson)
Frank C. Ferguson
Emanuel Glass
Morse D. Levitt
Arrigo Righi
Raphael P. Russakow
John B. Vreeland
- 1919 Manfred Manrodt
Girard L. Spencer (Levi)
Donald B. Tansill
- 1920 Abraham I. Isaacson
David Miller
Earle M. Simonson
- 1921 Erwin G. Brookens
Herman Schnurer
- 1922 Robert C. Dunne
Daniel H. Ferris
Herman Greenberg
H. Landon Holt
Benjamin C. Maletzky
Richard L. Plaut
Thomas G. Shafer
- 1923 Walter F. Duggan
William J. Farrell
Frank M. Foye
Thomas J. Patten
Louis M. Rousselot
Irving Sohon
Alvin M. Sylvester
Donald R. Waugh
- 1924 William E. Berwick
Isadore E. Cooper
Sabino L. Dewey
Frank S. Hogan
Edward E. Lewis
Samuel A. Moore
Donald Price
Russel W. Woodward
John H. Wurthmann
- 1925 Isadore Friedland
William A. Swarts
- 1926 Charles E. Grossman
Theodore W. House
- 1927 Robert L. Boone
Nathan Falk
Arthur V. Lockwood
Harold A. Rosenberg
Raymond Schmitt
- 1928 E. Tomlin Bailey
Jerome J. Bergida
Dominic G. Bodkin, Jr.
Harold C. Brown
Donald Eckley
John G. Kemmerer
Frederick P. Keppel, Jr.
Charles Mager
Pedro Perea
Alexander P. Sweigart
- 1929 Robert B. Pond
Edwin (Edward) H. Tiuhonen
- 1930 Ralph W. Byers
Arthur S. Condit
Bryan Lawrence
- 1931 Lewis F. Baggett
Harry A. Ballweg
Francis V. Costello
Walter M. Cywinski
C. Dorsey Forrest
Robert G. Werner
- 1932 William R. Danaher
Raymond F. Fowkes
Norman I. Laidhold
Gordon A. Spencer
- 1933 Alfred W. Kleinbaum
H. Claymer Schluter
George Schwind, Jr.
- 1934 Donald L. Hastings (Hassenfratz)
Antonio P. Manuele
- 1935 Ralph F. Hefferline
- 1937 Adrian M. Strachan
- 1938 George A. Ammann
Sabato V. R. Sordillo
- 1939 Leonard Felder
Herbert M. Gouze
- 1940 Pierce C. Pierson, Jr.
John R. Stírrat
- 1942 Alvin F. Goldberg
James D. Thompson
Anthony C. Torre
- 1943 Robert F. Rinschler
- 1944 Gordon W. Ballstead
Xenophon C. Callas
Seymour Nassberg
Morton B. Strauss
Roderick G. Wright
- 1945 Robert E. Cote
J. Albert Schaefer
- 1946 Amiel S. Kostbar
- 1948 David E. Barton
- 1949 Daniel J. Nelson
- 1952 Peter Waller
- 1953 James A. Phillips
- 1956 Allen A. Hanson
Robert B. Malcolm
- 1961 Myron L. Zinaman
- 1964 Sidney Heumann
- 1966 Daniel Hutner
Robert M. O'Donnell
- 1967 Ronald Sedlock
- 1970 Donal M. Morrison, Jr.

Frank S. Hogan, 1902-1974: Mr. District Attorney

In the spring of 1924, the Columbia College yearbook included the following comment about graduating senior Frank S. Hogan: "*Quiet, with reserve and dignity he is. It is suspected that he is going into law. . . .*"

Frank Smithwick Hogan not only went into law; in his quiet and dignified manner, he went on to become the outstanding public prosecutor in America. When he died at the age of seventy-two on April 2, 1974, five months after his unprecedented ninth consecutive election to the office of District Attorney of the County of New York, Frank Hogan had become the very symbol of personal and professional integrity in the service of the people. Mr. Hogan, whose office was untouched by scandal during his thirty-two year incumbency, was the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate from New York in 1958. He was also a trustee of both St. Luke's and Knickerbocker Hospitals, and an active member of both the American Bar Association and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, which he served as Vice President.

Frank Hogan's devotion to the public interest was more than matched by his loyalty to Columbia. Called the "ultimate loyal Columbia alumnus," he served the school with extraordinary dedication in a wide range of capacities. Mr. Hogan was President of the Association of the Alumni of Columbia College from 1946 to 1949, and President of the University's Alumni Federation from 1949 to 1951. In 1959 he became a Trustee of the University, serving until his retirement this year. In 1961-62 he was Chairman of the Columbia College Council. He received Columbia's Medal for Exceptional Public Service in 1942, the Alumni Medal for conspicuous service in 1946, the Alexander Hamilton Medal in 1954, and the Medal for Excellence of the Columbia Law School Alumni Association in 1970.

Frank Hogan was born in Waterbury, Connecticut on January 17, 1902, the son of hard-working Irish immi-

grant parents. He worked his way through school from the age of thirteen through Columbia Law School in an assortment of colorful jobs. Among them were spells as a Pullman conductor, ocean liner steward, and advance man for a mystically inclined Russian baron. Both as a child and at Columbia—where he was a star half-back in football—his greatest passion was always sports.

It was during the Depression, and during his courtship with his future wife Mary Egan, that the turning point of his life came. In 1935, the struggling 33-year old lawyer was named Deputy Assistant D.A. to Thomas E. Dewey, who had just become Special Prosecutor of Rackets and Organized Crime in New York County. Two-and-a-half years later, when Mr. Dewey was sworn in as Manhattan D.A., he retained Mr. Hogan as an assistant. In 1941, Mr. Dewey decided to run for governor, and he named Frank Hogan as one of four assistants deemed qualified to succeed him as Manhattan District Attorney. Mr. Hogan was the only one of the four who was a Democrat, and he received the support of

that party in the 1941 election, along with the nomination of the other political parties.

Thus began a new era in the District Attorney's office. With characteristic modesty, Mr. Hogan always liked to say that everything he did as District Attorney was merely an attempt to carry forward the policies of his predecessor, Mr. Dewey, but many legal authorities would say that it was Frank Hogan who made the Manhattan D.A.'s office into a national model of professionalism and integrity.

With his genius for administration, Mr. Hogan consolidated the operations of the office. He upheld the notion that the position of district attorney should be a professional career and not a political stepping stone; he appointed his assistants on the basis of merit alone; he promoted them according to seniority; he maintained a specialized system of bureaus, including the famous Rackets Bureau, to handle the increasing volume and complexity of criminal cases; he made the District Attorney's office an investigatory force, which contrasted with the traditional practice of relying on



the Police Department to uncover and investigate criminal activity.

The result of Mr. Hogan's organizational work was a conviction rate which was the envy of district attorneys across the nation. Over the years, his office prosecuted every category of criminal offense from the spectacular crimes of Murder Inc. to boxing and basketball scandals; from gambling and prostitution empires and official corruption, down to the most ordinary transgressions.

Mr. Hogan was frequently praised for his willingness to introduce evidence, even after a conviction, if it exonerated an innocent man. "He often said that he got more satisfaction out of an investigation which cleared somebody," said David Worgan, who served for nineteen years as Mr. Hogan's Executive Assistant D.A. and is now Chief Assistant D.A. "The point is not just to convict," he added, "but to see that justice is done." Indeed, Frank Hogan often referred to the "quasi-judicial" function of the office. "Our duty is to prosecute the guilty but, equally, to protect the innocent," he once wrote.

Mr. Hogan's career was not free of controversy. Among the prosecutions which provoked criticism in some quarters were the obscenity charges brought against comedian Lenny Bruce in 1964, the prosecution of hundreds of Columbia demonstrators in the wake of the 1968 uprising, and the conspiracy charges brought against the "Panther 21" in 1969. In 1973, critics of Mr. Hogan supported William J. vanden Heuvel in a Democratic primary challenge. Mr. Hogan campaigned vigorously, won the primary in resounding fashion, and went on to win the general election unopposed. However, on August 10, 1973, he had entered St. Luke's Hospital, never again to return to his office, and provoked more controversy by running for re-election while in failing health. He resigned the office of District Attorney, after more than three decades of service, on December 26, 1973.

Those friends and associates who had the privilege of knowing Frank Hogan at close range, however, remember more than the public record. They remember a warm and loyal

friend and a man who upheld the highest standards of decency in his personal conduct. At the 50th Anniversary Reunion of the Class of '24 this May—an event which Frank Hogan would have loved to attend—many of his classmates recalled their departed friend. They spoke of a man who would spare no effort to help a friend, as long as it was proper.

Joseph Hogan '28, Frank's younger brother and an attorney in his own right, recently recalled a 1941 incident which illustrated his brother's rock-ribbed integrity as it applied to the family.

"We were driving out to Mayor LaGuardia's house shortly before Frank got the nomination as District Attorney," he related, "when he turned to me and said, 'Joe, if I become District Attorney, you must promise me never to take a criminal case in New York County.'"

'Chief'

Professional associates recall the man they all knew as 'Chief,' but who always treated them as equals. Alfred J. Scotti, the former Rackets Bureau chief and Chief Assistant District Attorney, who served as Acting D.A. during Mr. Hogan's final illness, recently said: "His leadership, wisdom, courage, and especially his paramount concern for fair and equal treatment for everyone who had contact with his office was a constant inspiration to all of his associates in the performance of their duties. Frank Hogan utterly detested arrogance of power. He often reminded assistants that they were public servants, servants of the people. He was also modest to the point of self-effacement. He always called us his 'associates'—he wanted us to feel the parity. In speaking of the achievements of the office, he never spoke in the first person, singular. He would always refer to the office as 'our office.'"

Hogan's office, as the Manhattan District Attorney's office came universally to be known, had a reputation for spirit and togetherness which was perhaps best exemplified by the office softball team, 'Hogan's Hooligans.' Starting at third base well into his sixties was none other than the 'Chief,' who played ball with the same fierce determination he displayed in prose-

cuting homicide cases.

Many of the young assistant D.A.'s on his staff considered Frank Hogan to be their greatest teacher. Hundreds of Hogan alumni have gone on to distinguished careers in law, business, and government.

One noted Hogan alumnus who is also a Columbia alumnus is Richard Kuh '41, who was named to succeed Frank Hogan as District Attorney by Governor Malcolm Wilson. "My eleven years working as an Assistant District Attorney under Frank Hogan filled me with awe and respect for the man," says Dick Kuh. "He was my mentor, not in the sense of teaching me the law, but in teaching that the eyes should always be on the public interest." Another distinguished alumnus is New York State Supreme Court Justice Burton Roberts, who was Frank Hogan's senior trial assistant from 1949 to 1966, and also served as Bronx District Attorney before becoming a judge. "Frank Hogan was a teacher in every aspect of his relations with other people," says Judge Roberts. "He was a teacher of moral and ethical precepts. In his every waking moment, he was a living example of the precept that no end justifies unlawful means to attain that end."

On the day Frank Hogan died, Judge Burton Roberts stopped the proceedings of his court to deliver a long eulogy of his former mentor, friend and colleague, saying, "When I adjourn court today, and when I adjourn court tomorrow, and every day that I sit as a Judge in this Court, I shall adjourn court in memory of Frank Hogan and the adjournment will be stated 'Court is adjourned in memory of Frank Hogan.'"

One of Judge Roberts' most vivid images of Frank Hogan would surprise no one who knew him well. It took place one rain-drenched afternoon at Baker Field. "There he is, the District Attorney of New York County, sitting glumly at the sidelines. Columbia is down 48-0 in the fourth quarter and Frank Hogan—practically alone in the stadium, hoarse from cheering, rain spilling off the brim of his hat—suddenly jumps to his feet and cheers at the top of his lungs because the Lions get a first down. That's the kind of man he was."



Alumni Authors

Amphibian by *Grover Loening '09*. The history of the Loening Amphibian biplane, lavishly illustrated, as told by one of the great names in aviation. (New York Graphic Society, \$14.95)

Skylark Queen and the Merchant Prince: The Woolworth Story by *John P. Nichols '29*. The Woolworth story told from company records and other contemporary sources. (Trident Press, \$7.95)

Keep Trying: A Practical Book for the Handicapped by a Polio Victim by *Joseph Laurance Marx '30*. A semi-autobiographical book with the philosophy that the handicapped can do many seemingly unlikely things if only they know how to go about it. (Harper & Row, \$6.95)

The Wild Places, edited by *Ann Guilfoyle and Milton Rugoff '33*. A photographic celebration of unspoiled America, with hundreds of full-page color pictures. (Harper & Row, \$27.50)

Male Sexual Health by *Dr. Philip R. Roen '34*. A layman's catechism, considering both physical and psychological questions. (William Morrow & Co., \$6.95)

Fifty Fraxioms by *Ernest Kroll '36*. A new verse form, mixing an old saw in its original tongue with a modern version in English. (Abattoir Editions, The University of Nebraska at Omaha, limited edition.)

Drinks, Drugs, and Do-gooders by *Charles E. Goshen '38*. How the failure to control the use of alcohol (prohibition) can provide lessons to help control drug abuse. (Free Press, \$7.95)

A History of the African People (Revised) by *Robert W. July '38*. A study emphasizing the perspective of the African himself. (Charles Scribner's Sons, \$15)

Proteus, His Lies, His Truth by *Robert M. Adams '40*. Literary translation is discussed by a major practitioner of the craft. (W. W. Norton & Company, \$7.95)

Temple of the Phallic King, The Mind of India: Yogis, Swamis, Sufis & Avatars by *Pagal Baba*, edited by *Edward Rice '40*. An attempt to "direct the Western reader into the mind of guru." (Simon and Schuster, \$9.95)

Lexique Français Moderne-Ancien Français by *Ralph de Gorog '43*. A complete Modern French-Old French dictionary. (University of Georgia Press, \$15.00)

The Broadcast Communications Dictionary, edited by *Lincoln Diamant '43*. Two thousand technical, common and slang words related to broadcasting. (Hastings House, \$6.95)

The Shaping of American Graduate Education: Daniel Coit Gilman and the Proteen Ph.D. by *Francesco Cordasco '44*. A study of the "patron saint" of American graduate education. (Rowman and Littlefield, \$10)

The Essence of the Game is Deception: Thinking About Basketball by *Leonard Koppett '46*. A complete analysis of the game and its players by the New York Times sportswriter. (Little, Brown, \$7.95)

The Damned Inheritance: The Soviet Union and the Manchurian Crises, 1924-1935 by *George Alexander Lensen '47*. A comprehensive work, incorporating primary sources not available to earlier studies of this era. (The Diplomatic Press, \$19.80)

Punishment and Redress in a Modern Factory by *Carl Gersuny '48*. An analysis of labor discipline. (D. C. Heath and Company, \$9.50)

the naked i; Fictions For The Seventies, edited by *Frederick R. Karl '48* and *Leo Hamalian*. An anthology including Borges, Ellison, Kosinski and nine others. (Fawcett paperback, \$1.25)

The Fall of Camelot: A Study of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" by *John D. Rosenberg '50*. A commentary on the subtle chronicle of rising and falling civilization. (Harvard University Press, \$6.95)

The Story of Medicine in America by *William K. Beatty '51* and *Geoffrey Marks*. How American medicine grew from a hit-or-miss affair in the colonies to today's international leader. (Charles Scribner's Sons, \$10)

Preferences, edited by *Richard Howard '51*. A pairing by their authors of 51 contemporary poems with 51 poems from the classical body of poetry. (Viking Press, \$17.50)

MBD: The Family Book about Minimal Brain Dysfunction by *Dr. Richard A. Gardner '52*. Guidance for families with children with learning disabilities. (Jason Aronson, \$7.95)

Understanding Children by *Dr. Richard A. Gardner '52*. A discussion of the challenge of raising children. (Jason Aronson, \$10.00)

Encyclopedia of Enzyme Technology by *Yale L. Meltzer '54*. Recent technological developments and applications of enzymes (Future Stochastic Dynamics, \$30)

Sword and Pen: A Survey of the Writings of Sir Winston Churchill by *Manfred Weidhorn '54*. The first comprehensive study of Churchill's writings. (University of New Mexico Press, \$10)

The Dark Side of the Earth by *Paul Zweig '56*. His latest collection of poems. (Harper & Row, paperback, \$2.95)

Matthew Arnold, John Ruskin and the Modern Temper by *Edward Alexander '57*. How a growing concern with social and political questions drew these great Victorian writers into the public arena. (Ohio State University Press, \$11)

Liberty Two by *Robert Lipsys '57*. A novel about reality in the age of Apollo and Watergate, describing how fascism might, or perhaps has, come to America. (Simon and Schuster, \$7.95)

Johnson, Grant & the Politics of Reconstruction by *Martin E. Mantell '57*. A reassessment of the last two years of Andrew Johnson's presidency, focusing on the role of Ulysses S. Grant. (Columbia University Press, \$9.00)

Dialect Boundaries and the Question of Franco-Provencal by *George Jochnowitz '58*. (Mouton, the Hague, Janua Linguarum, Series Practica, 147)

Vällingby and Farsta—from Idea to Reality by *David Pass '58*. A study of the process of new community development in Stockholm. (The MIT Press, \$12.50)

Soul Murder: Persecution in the Family by *Morton Schatzman '58*. A study of paranoia and its relationship to child-rearing practices, including a critique of Freud's theories. (Random House, \$6.95)

Sam's Legacy by *Jay Neugeboren '59*. A new novel. (Holt, Rinehart and Winston, \$8.95)

Stockhausen: Conversations with the Composer by *Jonathan Cott '64*. The controversial and brilliant composer discusses his art. (Simon and Schuster, \$9.95)

Animals and Man in Historical Perspective, edited by *Joseph Klaits '64* and *Barrie Klaits*. A study of what man's attitudes and behavior toward animals tell us about the historical development of human society and culture. (Harper & Row paperback, \$2.95)

The Unknown Dimension: European Marxism Since Lenin, edited by *Karl E. Klare '67* and *Dick Howard*. A comprehensive account of some of the main European trends of Marxism. (Basic Books, \$12.50)

Some Nerve by *David Lehman '70*. The first published collection of poems and prose poems by a major new voice. (Columbia Review Press, \$1.00)

CLASS NOTES

00

Melville H. Cane received the following letter from President McGill in April on the occasion of his ninety-fifth birthday.

"It gives me very deep personal pleasure to send Columbia University's official congratulation to you on your ninety-fifth birthday and my personal best wishes. The sweep of Columbia's history on Morningside extending back to our earlier home on 49th Street comes to mind as I write to you. When I think of the gratifying growth of our University that you have witnessed over three-quarters of a century, I realize that what I think is overwhelming change and some very deeply satisfying accomplishments by Columbia and its sons represents but one segment of Columbia's long and distinguished history, to which those like yourself have contributed so substantially.

I hope you take a large measure of delight and satisfaction in your life and particularly in your achievements. The *First Firefly* is one of many; it delights all its readers and particularly this one.

Your Columbia friends join in the hope that April fifteenth brings you as much pleasure as you bring to all of us."

At the same time Mr. Cane was elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

08

Noted immunochemist **Michael Heidelberger**, who at the age of eighty-six is still teaching at New York University, received an honorary Doctor of Science degree at the Columbia commencement. President McGill told him, "Your students and your students' students continue your work at Columbia and throughout the world."

14

News from **Richard Hales**: "I am working in a film called *God Bless Grandma and Grandpa*—but don't let the title fool you. We spent three weeks on the beautiful but wild Mendocino Coast in Northern California. I'll also be playing the title role (mostly spoken) in *Mozart's The Impresario*, near San Francisco and Fresno. Once bitten, apparently, the theater insanity goes on into one's eightiest. Warm greetings."

At 81, **Nathan C. House**, who was formerly Deputy Tax Commissioner of the City of New York, continues to work as a realty tax consultant.

16

We spotted **Harold Bernstein** at Dean's Day this spring. He said, "I feel great. I still think Columbia College is the greatest." He sends regards to his classmates and friends.

Philip S. Harper is Vice Chairman of the Harper-Wyman Co., a subsidiary of Oak Industries, Inc.

Ernest Weaver wrote in from Toledo, Ohio: "Glad to know the class is still active. Sorry I cannot get to New York once in a while. Best regards to all."

18

Benjamin S. Kirsh reviewed a book *The Urban Community and its Unionized Bureaucracies* which was written by his classmate **Sterling D. Spero** and **John M. Capozzola**. The review, which appeared in the March 1974 issue of the *National Civic Review* declares that in the volume, "events which occupy the center of the American political stage are examined and considered with distinguished scholarship."

23

Former textile executive **Nat Levi** was the subject of a feature story in the *Palm Beach Post*. He is guiding school children through the Norton Gal-

lery, introducing them to the glories of art, and explaining everything from Buddhism to the religious art of the Renaissance. "Watching the children have their first experience with art is its own reward," he said.

24

'24 staged a remarkably successful 50th Anniversary Reunion in May at the Rye Hilton Inn. 52 class members attended, joined by numerous class wives. Classmates came from as far as Colombia, South America (**Carlos Echavarría**) to rejoin their Columbia friends of a half-century. The new class officers were named: **Ted Garfield**, President; **Beril Edelman**, **Paul Shaw**, **Sidney Jarcho**, and **John H. Murphy**, Vice Presidents; **George Maedel**, Treasurer; and **Joe Spiselman**, Secretary.

The **Milton Handler** Professorship in Trade Regulation was endowed at the Columbia School of Law

25

Excerpts from a class report from **Richmond B. Williams**:

When members of the Class and their wives and friends gathered at their luncheon at the recent Dean's Day—some thirty individuals—the talk turned to the past and future programs marking the activities of '25. At the highly successful reunion weekend last September in Lakeville, Conn. (so agreeable that another is planned), Chairman **Henry Kappaport** of our 50th Anniversary Fund was able to gather representative classmates for a discussion as to the best means of raising the \$350,000 scholarship fund to honor Dean Herbert

'24: From Columbia to

Thirteen members of the Class of '24 celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their graduation in memorable fashion, journeying from Columbia to Colombia for ten days of reminiscing, sightseeing, and meetings with some of the most distinguished *Colombianos*. A total of 29 Columbia people made the trip, including wives and friends, and the widows of two classmates.

Classmate **Carlos Echavarría**, a prominent Colombian industrialist, had suggested the trip back in 1961,

and he was largely responsible for arranging a VIP itinerary which enabled the group to be received with honor throughout his country. Apart from Mr. Echavarría, the principal organizers were Ben Edelman, who adapted Mr. Echavarría's suggestion to coincide with the Class' 50th Anniversary Reunion this year; George Jaffin, who directed the trip itself; and Professor Emeritus of Law **Milton Handler**, who served as Columbia President **William J. McGill's** official emissary to the Latin American nation.



One of the highlights of the Class of '24's trip to Colombia was an audience with President **Misael Pastrana Borrero** (center). The trip was organized by **Carlos Echavarría** (inset), one of the country's leading industrialists.

E. Hawkes, which is the goal of this important anniversary in 1975.

At Homecoming, '75 registered the third largest attendance of the College classes present. Then, in December, the familiar Classmate-of-the-Year dinner was held. On this occasion, the dedicated and vigorous leadership of our President, Julie Witmark, was rewarded by his selection for this honor.

It has already been determined that we will hold two events to mark our 50th Anniversary—one, a weekend reunion at Arden House; secondly, a party in the new Lou Gehrig Lounge, in the new gym, which will be ready in time. This handsome room (ask Julie about the plans) is to have a large plaque embedded in the brick fireplace, as well as color photographs of the plaque honoring our classmate in the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, N.Y., and of his locker, showing his uniform, cap, and mitt.

Dr. Morris H. Saffron received the Columbia University Presidential Citation for Distinction, for his service to the University and its libraries. He was Chairman of the Council of the Friends of

the Columbia Libraries and has made valuable gifts to the Columbia collections.

"Columbia is justly proud of having nurtured your talents and of your lifelong leadership in diverse and numerous philanthropic, cultural and educational activities," President McGill told Lawrence A. Wien as he presented him with an honorary Doctor of Law degree at the Columbia commencement.

27

Former President of the American Association of Ophthalmology Dr. Charles E. Jaedle is now retired and living in Defiance, Ohio.

Dr. Frederick H. Theodore was awarded the Jacobi Medal of the Associated Alumni of the Mount Sinai Hospital and School of Medicine for his contributions to ophthalmology.

28

A report from Class Correspondent Jerome Brody (Long 47th St., Long Island City, N.Y. 11104): Edward (Toby) Holt was presented the Ralph A. Rotnem Award, given by the Wall Street Forum, a group of security analysts. Al Kunitz has left his Inwood heights and is now at the Parkway Villas in Bradenton, Fla., no doubt looking for catchers for Columbia. Emilio Di Renzo is also a Floridian, and joins many of our classmates in the area. We hope that Al (Quimby) Beamish is now finally settled down in Voorheesville, N.Y. Herb and Julie Hutter are part of our California contingent. Mayo Harvey has retired after 43 years with General Foods and is moving from Chappaqua to Heritage Village in Southbury, Conn.

H. B. White writes: "The Pendulum Press, started in 1938 and continued with varied periodic swings and amplitudes, is now housed in the Sterling Memorial Library of Yale University along with many graphic arts treasures. For almost two years the marriage has proved successful. Most of my skills are directed toward showing undergraduates how to get better results with the obsolete materials at hand. The results are rewarding, not only in producing, and stimulating, a retired Columbia alumnus in the heart of Yale."

31

Howard Hovey is now retired after teaching music for 39 years in the Riverhead, N.Y., public schools.

33

Former president of Bennington College and current president of the American Council of Learned Societies, Frederick Burkhardt was granted an honorary Doctor of Laws degree at the Columbia commencement. "Through all of your efforts, you have been dedicated to the cause of teaching and learning," his citation declared.

34

Alan Gewirth, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Chicago, has been elected President of the American Philosophical Association. His latest publication is a 30,000 word monograph, "Ethics," for the new Encyclopaedia Britannica. He has been awarded a Senior Fellowship of the National Endowment for the Humanities for 1974-75.

Herman Wouk is a Scholar-in Residence at the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies in Aspen, Colorado, this summer, as he was in 1973. He is completing a sequel to his best-selling novel *The Winds of War*.

36

An article by Simeon H. F. Goldstein entitled "The Case Against Capital Gains as Part of the Income of Trusts" recently appeared in *Banking*, a publication of the American Banker's Association. Mr. Goldstein is Executive Director of the Harry and Jean Fischel Foundation in New York.

37

Dr. Daniel John Collins has retired from practice and is now living in Palm Springs, California.

Frederic L. Salinger was named "Engineer of the Year" at the Annual Engineers Week banquet sponsored by the Puget Sound Engineering Council and the Washington Society of Professional Engineers. Mr. Salinger wrote: "No matter how we look at it, it really is quite a good feeling to have your efforts recognized by your peers. I never consciously worked for the award, for I remembered Columbia's teaching that we are products of our society; society has also made a large investment in us and we owe society a debt of service in return for the investment. Just wanted to let my old school know that I may not have made lots of bucks or hit the limelight, but the Columbia background has stood me in good stead."

We received the following kind message from a friend of the Class of '37, William Tate of Athens, Georgia: "I attended only one summer session [at Columbia], but I send a contribution each year to all three of the Yankee colleges I attended as a transient." He is now retired as Dean of Men Emeritus and Associate Professor of English Emeritus from the University of Georgia.

38

A. Gerdes Kuhbach was named Acting Executive Director of the Port of New York Authority last August, after having been the bistate agency's Director of Finance for 11 years.

39

Robert E. Hollingsworth retired from the Atomic Energy Commission last December after 32 years of government service. He had been with the A.E.C. since 1947, and for the last nine years had served as General Manager of the Federal agency.

40

Dr. Louis Berkowitz obtained a Ph.D. at N.Y.U. in 1972.

U.S. Court of Appeals Judge Wilfred Feinberg has been elected President of the Columbia University Law School Alumni Association. He will represent the School's 11,500 living alumni. Before his appointment in 1966 as a judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, he was, for five years, a U.S. District Judge for the Southern District of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Scharfenberger were featured in a full-color feature spread in the *Los Angeles Times* Home Magazine section last year. He is President of the \$1.6 billion City Investing Co., and counts among his leisure activities the tending of thousands of bees.

Dr. Harry Schwartz, economist, educator, author, and New York Times writer who has written widely in the fields of medicine and economics, was appointed to a one year Visiting Professorship of Medical Economics at Columbia P&S. He was also made Writer-in-Residence in the Center for Community Health Systems at the Columbia Medical Center.

41

Prof. David T. Wiecek was appointed Professor of Philosophy at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

42

Judge Leonard I. Garth, formerly Federal District Court Judge of the District of New Jersey, was appointed to the Third Circuit Court of Appeals by President Nixon and was confirmed by the Senate.

Martin Meyerson, President of the University of Pennsylvania, was elected to the Board of Trustees of The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company.

44

Lawrence S. Finkelstein is Professor of Political Science at Northern Illinois University. Prior to his appointment, he had for four years been Secretary of the Harvard University Center for International Affairs, and had also lectured at Columbia, where he earned his Ph.D. in 1970.

Colombia

One day after its arrival in Bogotá, the delegation received a televised personal welcome to Colombia from President Misael Pastrana Borrero at his palace. He then received the Columbia group in a formal audience in which he praised the accomplishments of Mr. Echavarría, whose firm, Coltejer, is the largest manufacturer of textiles in South America. The President cited Mr. Echavarría's conversion of Coltejer from a family enterprise to a publicly-owned corporation as one of his most notable achievements.

The group was subsequently received at the Universities of Bogotá, Antioquia, and Cartagena, where messages from President McGill were presented to the rectors of each university, and festive receptions were held.

The trip concluded with three days at the Caribbean port of Cartagena, a walled city dating from the sixteenth century.

The members of the Class of '24 who made the trip were: Mr. and Mrs. David Ackermann; Frank Biba; Ward Cunningham; Mr. and Mrs. Ben Edelman; Mr. and Mrs. Ben Erger; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Fribourg; Mr. and Mrs. Milton Handler; Mr. and Mrs. George Jaffin; Sidney Jarcho; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Judson; Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Puig; Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Robison; and Victor Whitehorn. Also, Mrs. Katherine Moore, widow of Samuel; and Mrs. Frances Mayer, widow of Al.

Dr. William G. Krech is now Chief of Surgery at United Hospital in Grand Forks, North Dakota; Associate Professor of Surgery at the University of North Dakota Medical School; and a plastic surgeon at the Grand Forks Clinic. He retired as a Captain from the U.S. Navy Medical Corps in 1968, after 22 years of service.

46

Dr. Niel Wald is President of the Health Physics Society.

48

As Consulting Pediatrician to *American Baby* magazine, **Dr. Alvin Eden** edits a monthly column entitled "Visit with a Pediatrician". In addition, Dr. Eden is Director of Pediatrics at Wyckoff Heights Hospital in Brooklyn, N.Y., and Assistant Clinical Professor of Pediatrics at the New York University School of Medicine.

After twenty-five years with the State University of New York (last assignment: Vice Chancellor for the State University Colleges), James A. Frost has moved to Connecticut, where he is now Executive Secretary to the Board of Trustees for the State Colleges of Connecticut and the Chief Executive Officer for the system.

David Horowitz resigned as Vice President and General Counsel of Columbia Pictures in 1973 to become Senior Vice President of Warner Communications, Inc.

The Loves of Don Juan, a new full-length erotic comedy in verse by **Ted Melnychuk**, is opening the 1974 Summer Festival of New Plays at the Crystal Palace Theater in Mission Beach, California this summer. The production also features original incidental music by the author.

49

Judge **Frederic S. Berman** has been reappointed by Mayor Abraham Beame to a ten-year term as Judge of the New York City Criminal Court. Prior to going on the bench during the Lindsay administration, Judge Berman had served as New York City Rent & Housing Commissioner, and as New York State Senator from Manhattan.

Robert B. Golby is now Chairman of the Board of Specialty Advertising Association International.

Physicist **John O. Kessler** returned to the University of Arizona after a sabbatical at the University of Leeds, England, where he had a Senior Visiting Fellowship to do research on the glassy liquid crystal phase.

50

J. J. Adamczyk is President of the General Drafting Co. in Convent Station, New Jersey. The map-making and publishing firm produces road maps used nationally by the Exxon Corp.

George E. Fisher is building a home in the Del Monte Forest in Pebble Beach, California, right on the famous golf course.

E. F. Klett is a partner in a commercial floor covering company in midtown Manhattan.

Dr. Milton L. Levine is a practicing physician and Assistant Professor of Medicine at the Stony Brook School of Medicine. He writes that his special interests are "jogging, tennis, and fishing—without any great talent for any of them."

Dr. Glenn Lubash resigned his position as Professor of Medicine and head of the Renal Division at the University of New Mexico School of Medicine last year to enter private practice in Albuquerque.

Dr. F. Theodore Reid, Jr. was elected to the Board of Directors of the American Group Psychotherapy Association.

51

Frank T. Smith, Jr. is now a Vice President and Trust Officer of the Republic National Bank of Dallas.

52

Richard B. Kiltie is now Lecturer in Applied Science at the Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education, Victoria, Australia.

Robert N. Landes has been named Senior Vice President, General Counsel, and Secretary of McGraw-Hill, Inc. For the past thirteen years, he had been both the Assistant General Counsel of U.S. Industries, Inc. and the Vice President and General Counsel of its largest division, the USI Apparel Company. Mr. Landes is a member of the Board of Directors and Secretary of the Columbia College Alumni Association, and is Chairman of the Association's Committee on Athletics.

Arnold Miller is Associate Professor of French at the University of Wisconsin—Madison. Prof. Miller served last year as Director of the Universities of Michigan and Wisconsin Junior Year in France Program, headquartered in Aix-en-Provence.

53

Burton E. Lipman is Vice President of Operations for the Glamorene Products Corporation. He was recently included in "Who's Who in the East".

Dr. David Miller is Assistant Professor of Ophthalmology at Harvard Medical School. He recently co-authored a book, *Intraocular Light Scattering*, with Prof. George Benedek of MIT.

56

Donald J. Horowitz was appointed a Superior Judge for King County in the state of Washington.

Gershon Vincow is now Chairman of the department of Chemistry at Syracuse University.

57

Ronald T. Martin has been appointed Resident Manager of The Tuscany Hotel in New York City.

Jim Rice is working for the New York City Bureau of Alcoholism. He establishes treatment centers in the municipal and voluntary hospitals.

58

Class correspondent **Barry Dickman** reports:

Carl Frischling was named a Director of the American General Bond Fund, Inc., a closed-end, diversified, management-type investment company traded on the New York Stock Exchange.

John Giorno's latest poetry reading, at Barnard, was entitled "I Have Never Told A Lie"; he also gave a reading at the Museum of Modern Art and his work has been recorded on an album called "The Dial-A-Poem Poets".

Warren L. Kimball joined Coopers & Lybrand as a Management Consultant in communications. He had previously been associated with Baché & Co. as Project Manager in charge of Data Communications.

Melvin Lechner is New York City Budget Director for the Beame administration.

Mike Levin is an Eastern regional supervisor of Clairol, working out of Atlanta.

Dr. Henry T. Lew is Chief of Cardiology at the Kaiser-Santa Clara Medical Center in California.

Dr. Irwin Sharkey is now Director of Medicine at the New York Infirmary.

Milton Stein is now Chief of the Appeals Bureau in the Philadelphia District Attorney's Office.

George Stern now heads piggyback operations for the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad.

Dr. Emanuel Tanne is practicing ophthalmology in Vancouver, Washington, and is also teaching and doing research at the University of Oregon School of Medicine in Portland.

Hans von Baeyer is now head of the physics department at William & Mary College.

Data systems analyst **Richard J. Waldman** began a three year assignment in England last summer.

59

Dr. Michael F. Michelis was elected a Fellow of the American College of Physicians and presently holds an appointment as Assistant Professor of Medicine at the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine. He is also Chief of the Renal Diagnostic Unit at the Veteran's Administration Hospital in Pittsburgh.

Last October, Secretary of Transportation **Claude S. Brinegar** presented the Award for Meritorious Achievement to **Jerome E. Sharfman**, Senior Trial Attorney at the Office of the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation. The award cited his "careful preparation and forceful advocacy of the Department's position in connection with the Penn Central reorganization proceedings."

60

Stephen I. Brown is Associate Professor of Mathematics at S.U.N.Y. at Buffalo. Previously, he had taught at the Harvard Graduate School of Education, Hebrew University in Jerusalem, and Syracuse University. Prof. Brown has also written about the relationship of math to personal and humanistic themes.

Vincent J. Russo wrote in from the Boston area to say that as a Columbia man in an ocean of Harvards (a crimson tide!) he was "embarrassed" and "disturbed" by the appearance of the C.U. Band at the Columbia-Harvard football game. "Sloppy hardly describes them," he said.

61

Peter H. Gund completed three years at Princeton University as a Special Research Fellow of the National Institutes of Health. Working with the Chemistry and Biochemistry departments, he used computer graphics to simulate steric effects in enzyme-drug interactions. He continues his interest in the use of computers in drug research as a Chemical Systems Scientist at Merck, Sharp & Dohme Research Laboratories.

Chaplain Aaron D. Michelson is stationed at Ft. Campbell, Kentucky, where he serves with the 101st Airborne Division.

Dr. John W. Scanlon has completed a three-year fellowship in Neonatology at the Boston Hospital for Women, and now serves on the hospital's staff in addition to his teaching duties at Harvard Medical School.

62

Bernard Balick is an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the State of Delaware. He was appointed to a twelve year term by Governor Sherman W. Tribbitt.

Dr. Robert J. Leikowitz is currently Associate Professor of Medicine and Assistant Professor of Biochemistry at Duke University.

Richard S. Toder is associated with the law firm of Zalkin & Cohen in New York. Previously he was an Assistant U.S. Attorney in the Southern District of New York.

Michael S. Waters has become a partner in the law firm of Carpenter, Bennett & Morrissey in Newark, N. J.

63

Richard Olivo, Assistant Professor of Biological Sciences at Smith College, has made a number of films in neurobiology, physiology, and ecology, and is interested in doing more films in these areas.

Dr. Chester W. Osborn is currently Chief of General Surgery at Reynolds Army Hospital, Ft. Sill, Oklahoma.

Concert pianist **Gary Towlen**, who made his Carnegie Hall debut at the age of twelve and has made several successful international tours, is now performing in new surroundings, remote from cosmopolitan glamor and acclaim. Today he is a "musician-in-residence" to citizens of Johnston County, North Carolina, playing Gershwin on a flat-bed truck at a small town street festival or explaining the classics in informal concerts. "I

want to communicate on a grass roots level," says Towlen, adding that he finds satisfaction in this personal dialogue with what he admiringly calls "popular culture."

64

George D. Carey is now a Magistrate Judge for the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Idaho. Judge Carey also offered the following challenge: "Rugby has finally made it to the state of Idaho in the form of the Seaside Rugby Club. We'll be happy to take on the Old Blues anytime they're passing through town."

CCT received this letter from Joel Magid who wrote to his classmates from Israel:

"I emerged from my Jewish school shortly after the Yom Kippur War began, walked out of my job as Assistant Professor of English at Rutgers University (Newark campus), and have been picking oranges and pruning peach trees on a kibbutz in the northern Negev since. My department has decided to perish me next year for lack of publication and my divorce has gone through whatever legalities it had to. So, unemployed and unattached, I feel a lot freer than I did 10 years ago.

The Sinai—written by Beckett and sculpted by Moore—pleases me greatly, as does the Negev, where I've watched the wheat grow, where I've planted trees and wiped the mud on my pants. I've been to military funerals for 500 that could have come out of Homer and to Zionist propaganda sessions. I've seen Jerusalem in the snow and drank coffee with Bedouins in the desert.

I cried before I came here at the thought of Jews dying again and I've cried in Israel at the beauty of children welcoming the Sabbath on a secular kibbutz, at the celebration of Hanukkah in a Jewish country, at the suffering and pain I've seen around me by those who have lost children or husbands or friends.

In April or May, I'll probably be back in the States (I signed up in October as a 6-months' volunteer), but I suspect that I'll be drawn back to this little country. Anyway, if '64 was the end of my undergraduate education (I have a '65 M.A. and '69 Ph.D. both from Columbia), '74 in Israel certainly marks a different end and certainly one of those fabled new beginnings.

Shalom to the Class of '64."

Former CCT Editor Steve Singer has been named Columbia's Assistant Director of Athletics. He is responsible for directing the academic counseling program in conjunction with the Dean's office, and for coordinating athletic recruiting and alumni relations.

Dr. Jeffrey J. Sol is finishing his tour of duty in the U.S. Army in July, when he will open a practice of internal medicine and cardiology on the island of Oahu, Hawaii.

65

Ron Asdit is running his own realty company in Denver, Colorado.

Doug Barnert served on the staff of State Senator Bob Gammage as a Legislative Aide during the 1973 session of the Texas Legislature. He is currently an aide to the Texas Commissioner of Insurance.

Andy Fisher is now Senior News Editor at New York's WNEW Radio, responsible for all morning news and sports coverage.

Former Marine Corps officer David T. Meinert, who retired as a 1st Lieutenant in 1968 as a result of wounds received in Viet Nam, is now a Vice President at Ted Bates & Co. advertising in Manhattan.

W. J. Murdaugh, Jr. is now Assistant Attorney General of Texas.

Michael A. Schlanger is an Associate with the Washington law firm of Covington & Burling. He is also Adjunct Professor of Law at the Washington College of Law of American University and a Guest Lecturer at Catholic University Law School.

Israel Alumni Clubs

The Columbia University Alumni Clubs in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, and Haifa are welcoming alumni, faculty and students visiting or residing in Israel. For addresses contact the Office of Alumni Relations, 304 Low Library, (212) 280-4674.

Charles A. Schwartz has left private law practice to assume the duties of Manager-Tax Planning and Research for McGraw-Hill, Inc.

Dr. Martin Stryker was appointed a Research Associate at the Plasma Proteins Laboratory of the New York Blood Center.

Bill Wertheim is publishing a literary magazine called *First Issue*. He also edited an anthology of minority student writing, *Talkin' About Us* (Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1970). Bill is currently teaching English at Manhattan Community College, teaching English as a second language for the Board of Adult Education, and teaching poetry to elementary school children in Poets-and-Writers programs in New York State. Eventual goal: psychotherapist.

66

Dr. Daniel J. Friedenson graduated last year from the Harvard Medical School.

Dr. Raymond A. Rizzuti is starting a three-year residency in ophthalmology at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.

67

Mark Minton is doing graduate work in political science at Yale.

Jenik Radon, having graduated from Stanford Law School, where he edited the *Stanford Journal of International Studies*, is now an Associate at Shearman & Sterling in New York.

Steve Rice completed an M.D.-Ph.D. program at NYU in June, doing his doctoral work in pathology-immunology. When he left New York to begin a pediatric residency at Children's Medical Center of the University of Washington in Seattle, he had to give up his cable television sportscasting activities. He still does an outstanding imitation of Howard Cosell, however.

Norman R. Stocker is presently a Marine Captain flying as an Instructor in the Naval Aviation Training Command in Pensacola, Florida.

68

John E. Bromberg is practicing law in Dallas.

Roger D. Bush is practicing law in Denver.

David C. Carlson is Press Secretary to Idaho Governor Cecil D. Andrus. For two years prior to his appointment, he was a columnist and correspondent for the A. Robert Smith News Bureau. David is also an active recruiter for the College admissions office.

Chun-Min Kao has returned to Tokyo as an architectural designer with the firm of Kenzo Tange & Urtex.

Jeffrey L. Kestler is Defense Counsel at the Office of the Staff Judge Advocate Headquarters, Marine Corps, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. He is also Captain of the U.S. Armed Forces Fencing Team.

William H. McDavid graduated from Yale Law School in 1972. He is now an associate of the New York firm of Debevoise, Plimpton, Lyons & Gates.

James E. McClellan III, who lists his class as "1968!," is a Ph.D. candidate in the History of Science at Princeton. "Despite reports," he writes, "I was not convicted on charges of voyeurism!"

Stephen S. Mills is receiving a Master of Public Health degree in Hospital and Health Care Administration from Tulane University this year.

James Pharris received a J.D. from Harvard last year, and is working for the Washington State Attorney General.

Nathaniel H. Taylor moved to San Francisco after two years of graduate study at the University of Rhode Island in City Planning.

Dr. George O. Ting is a first-year resident in internal medicine at Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Medical Center in Chicago.

Dr. Sol M. Usher is a surgery resident at Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York.

69

Robert Brookshire is working for the Insurance Company of North America. He keeps active by playing the sports he was involved in while at Columbia—football, basketball, and baseball—and has adopted some new ones such as golf, tennis, and horseback riding. Last year Bob helped Marty Domres get ready for the pro football season by running, working out with him, and catching his passes.

Dr. Drayton P. Graham, Jr. graduated from Harvard Med School last year and is internist at Los Angeles County Harbor General Hospital in Torrance, California.

LeRoy Lance says: "I am alive and well in New Jersey, which is quite a feat in itself."

Stanley A. Malinowski, Jr., is working on a Ph.D. in Musicology at Cornell. He is currently Assistant Professor of Music and Director of Glee Clubs at California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo.

70

Edwin P. Rutan, II is graduating from Harvard Law School this year; in the fall he will begin a one year clerkship in the Southern District of New York.

71

Andrew E. Arbenz was appointed a Credit Research Analyst at Abraham & Strauss, where his principal duties are financial analysis and planning.

Carlton Carl, Executive Assistant to the Speaker of the Texas House of Representatives and Executive Assistant to the President of the Texas Constitutional Convention of 1974, has joined with other Columbia alumni in the state to found the Columbia University Club of Austin. Among the other organizers were classmate Paul Wehrle, who has a top-level post with the Constitutional Convention, and William James Murdaugh (see Class of '65 listings).

Jonathan Greenberg, currently enrolled in Columbia P&S, has been accepted by the Columbia School of Law and will be graduating in 1977 as the first Columbia M.D.-J.D. trained in the six-year program of the two schools.

72

Paul S. Appelbaum is at Harvard Medical School.

Ronn Lustig represented Boston University School of Law in the 1974 Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition. He recently became a member of the American Society of International Law.

73

David Burstein, Raymond Flores, Ronnie Heifetz, and Jerome Spunberg are all students at Harvard Medical School.

As a final item, let it be noted that while Columbia College graduates make up only 3½ percent of the Harvard Law School Class of 1975, 25 percent of the victors in the second semifinal round of the Ames Moot Court Competition are Columbia alumni. Representing the Marshall Club in the finals next fall against the Learned Hand Club will be a group of six Harvard Law students that includes Jeffrey B. Rudman '70, Allen I. Fagin '71, and Martin D. Edel '72. Rudman also won "Best Oralist" honors in the semifinals.

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and Games
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All Ages

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Columbia
Volleyball

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Columbia
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and Teams

Meet
the
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Staff

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Your Football Ticket Gets You In

- Barbecue Hamburgers, Hot Dogs, Sweet Corn, Pizza, Sodas, Coffee, Cake, Carving Table with Turkey, Ham, Roast Beef—at low prices.
- Or, bring your own picnic.
- Cash Bars—at low prices.
- Bring the Family—Meet Old Friends.
- Post-game cocktail party on baseball field.

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